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Tuesday, August 11, 1970
Sravana 20, 1892 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eleventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 11, 1970/
Sravana 20, 1892 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cornering the Shares of National Rayon Corporation by the Kapadias

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*355. DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any investigation has been made into the allegation that the Kapadias had attempted to corner the shares of the Rayon corporation;

(b) if so, what are the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) to (c). The enquiries are still in progress. Three Companies have been inspected and the inspection reports are being processed. Other Companies are in the process of inspection.

DR. RANAN SEN : It is a fact that there is a complaint against the Kapadias in regard to their attempt to corner the shares and if so who are the other parties who are interesied in cornering the shares ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : The complaint is against the Kapadias by the present persons who are in charge of this company. Some of them had filed an application before the Company Law Board signed by 100 shareholders of the National Rayon Corporation, that the Company Law Board should take action under section 250. In the same application, allegations were made that Kapadias have cornered shares and therefore section 250 should be invoked and the rights of the parties must be protected in persuance of that application, the Company Law Board has ordered inspection of some of the companies. Inspection of some copanies is over and the inspection reports are being processed. Some other companies are also being inspected.

DR. RANEN SEN : Nowadays it has increasingly become a feature that company shares are attempted to be cornered by big business. We also learn that the affairs of private companies do not attract some provisions of the Company law. Is it in the contemplation of the Government, or do the government think it necessary, to amend the company law so that such malpractices are brought within the purview of the company law ? If so, what are the steps which government propose to take and, if not, why not ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : As the hon. Members knows, the company law has categorised the companies into public and private limited companies. Some of the provisions of the company law which apply to public limited companies do not apply to private limited companies. Some advantage can be taken thereof by the private limited companies by way of intercorporate investments etc. This matter is being examined by government as to in what manner the loopholes can be plugged.

DR. RANEN SEN : Are government not aware of the existence of these loopholes and lacunae ? Have government any intention of plugging those loopholes so that the private limited companies are brought within the purview of the company law ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : This matter is engaging the attention of government, A study is being made after which

necessary steps would be taken. When the government comes forward with an amending law I hope the House would strongly support it.

SHRI ANANTRO PATIL : May I know who this gentlement Shri Kapadia is ? What is his full name ? Is he related to one Minister, either at the Centre or in one of the States ? Kapadia is a misleading name. The name of the gentleman is also very important.

MR. SPEAKER : You should give notice and allow the Minister to do some more research work. You cannot expect the Minister to know all the details.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : The Kapadias come from the Chogials of Saurashtra. The family consists of Maganlal Chaganlal Kapadia and his four brothers.

MR. SPEAKER : Why go into the family history ?

SHRI R. K. AMIN : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the attempt to corner these shares by the Kapadia was the result of the abolition of managing agency with a view to put more directors on the board—or to obtain greater control in mangement ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : The attempted cornering of shares may not be directly traceable to the abolition of managing agency. But Kapadias were in control of Killick industries, which were in control of the Killick group of Industries. So they, could control the affairs of these companies. Therefore, the managing agency also might have helped in some ways for acquisition of shares and control of other companies.

So, it cannot be said that the managing agency has nothing to do with the acquisition of shares by companies.

श्री देवेन सेना : क्या यह सच है कि श्री रामनाथ गोयनका के समूचे शेयर्ज को कार्नर करने का प्रयास कर रहे ?

SHRI RAGUNATHA REDDY : I require separate notice.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Why is it that the government have not made the company law comprehensive enough to embrace the different sections of the private sector so as to force them not to corner shares ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : As I have already submitted, certain provisions of the company law which attract the public limited companies do not attract the private limited companies. The legislature itself has made this distinction. Taking advantage of this the private limited companies can operate in a certain manner, without attracting the provisions of section 372, which deals with inter-corporate investments. This has taken place in the case of this company. This matter is being thoroughly examined and, if it is warranted, government would certainly come forward with the amendments and, I am sure, the hon. Member would support them.

Supply of Raw Materials to Industry

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* 336. SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Manufacturers' Organisation has urged the Union Government to take expeditious steps to supply essential raw materials to keep the wheels of industry moving; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this connection ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). Government have received no sueh request. However, the All India Manufacturers' Organisation in its first quarterly Central Committee meeting held on 11.7.70, considered and unanimously adopted a resolution on Industrial Raw Material Problems---remedial measures from short range and long range points of view

SHRI R. BARUA : Is the Government aware that in many of the States for want

of raw materials industries cannot function ? Even when industrial raw materials are said to be supplied, they are being cornered somewhere in the cities, for instance in Calcutta, Delhi and places like that. What steps is the Government going to take to prevent such malpractices and to see that there is a regular flow of raw materials to small-scale units in the States ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : It is true that until 1968 there was a scarcity of raw materials for many of these industries but in 1969 various measures had been adopted to help these industries and because of those measures now the industries are getting the raw material required.

SHRI R. BARUA : In spite of the answer of the hon. Minister I can inform him that so far as small-scale industries are concerned, even today the same position is there. Is the Government prepared to look into the matter in a pragmatic way and see that so far as small-scale industries in the States are concerned, they get the goods in time so that the industries get going ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : We are aware of the problems of the small-scale industries even there. About Rs. 10 crores worth of steel has been allowed to be imported by HSL specially to cater to small-scale industries. Other scarce raw materials, which are required for small-scale industries, are also attended to.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The question it not about high prices of materials required by small-scale industry. I may enquire from the Minister whether our prices for finished products are not about a hundred per cent above world prices. Therefore, unless we make them available to small-scale industries perhaps of a smaller denomination, with a subsidy, there is no hope for our small-scale industries. I wonld, therefore, ask why, as for export industry, you should not make raw materiai like steel available at a subsidised price.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : No country can run iudustry on a permanent basis by subsidising raw materials; one will have to gear up industry according to the availability of raw materials and the price that is charged all over the world. So far as export is concerned, the idea was that raw material like steel, should be available at world prices so that they would be competitive in world markets. So far as the internal market is concerned, one will have to take into account the prices that are prevailing, the stage of our industrial growth and the demand and supply in this country. I entirely agree with the hon. Member that we should do everything possible to assist the small-scale industries. We are making a conscious effort not only to assist them directly in various facilities that they require but also to see that, when larger industries come up in future, parts and components are parcelled off as much as possible, designs given, and raw materials and funds made available to small-scale industry so that they can manufacture those parts and components and take part in the manufacture of bigger items. I think, in this way we shall be able to bring up the small-scale industry rather than in the artificial way of giving subsidies.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Is the Government aware of the fact that there is an acute shortage of raw materials for the tractors factories and also for those factories which are engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements ? What steps are the Government proposing to take to improve this position ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : As my colleague mentioned just now, we have been experiencing shortage of steel. Because of shortage of steel, all item based on steel are experiencing shortage of raw materials. We are importing steel to meet this demand. Some steel is also being imported through the H. S. L. and steel is being imported directly by the importers. We are trying to do our best to fill this gap. The Steel Ministry is actively engaged in it. My colleague has answer as to what exactly is being done.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : यह स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज जो है उन को रा मैटीरियल चाहिए वह हमें इस के लाइसेंसी होते हैं रा मैटीरियल मंगाने वाले उन से उन को लेना पड़ता है जो

कभी महंगा देते हैं, कभी देते नहीं हैं। तो गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी ऐसी क्यों नहीं है कि जो इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स खुद इम्पोर्ट करना चाहें या उन का कोई एसोशिएशन इम्पोर्ट करना चाहें तो उन को परमीशन डायरेक्ट दे दें मंगाने के लिए ? और दूसरी बात अभी इस वक्त कितने ऐसे इंडस्ट्रियलिस्टस हैं जिन को इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस दिया है ऐसे कितने हैं कि जिन को लाइसेंसी से लेना पड़ता है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : दूसरा सवाल मैं ठीक समझा नहीं। लेकिन जहां तक माननीय सदस्य का मुख्य प्रश्न है, स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज में जो लोग लगे हैं वह रा मेटीरियल अगर सीधे मंगाना चाहें तो अगर कुछ लोग मिल कर मंगाना चाहेंगे तो हम जरूर उन की मदद करेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri O. P. Tyagi.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : May I know if there is any disqualification attachcing to me which disqualifies me from catching your eye, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : There is no disqualification attached. He got up much earlier than you. He belongs to your party. I did not expect it from you.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह बात सच है कि कच्चे माल का कोटा जो बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स के लिए फिक्स किया है, छोटे इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स के लिए कोटा फिक्स न होने से उन को कच्चा काल मंहगा मिलता है और एक बात खास तौर से मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ब्लिस्कोज याने आप एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं जब कि अमृतसर और सूरत में जो छोटी छोटी फैक्ट्रियां हैं वह ब्लिस्कोज यार्न के अभाव में ठप पड़ी हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या ब्लिस्कोज यार्न के एक्सपोर्ट पर आप प्रतिबन्ध लगायेंगे ताकि छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज को वह मिल सके ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि ब्लिस्कोज यार्न के एक्सपोर्ट का मामला फारेन ट्रेड मिनिस्ट्री के साथ है, इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट के साथ नहीं है। वह अगर उनसे सम्भाल करें तो जरूर इस का जवाब देंगे।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : कई स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज ठप पड़ गई हैं, मैटीरियल का मामला है। यह आप के ही हाथ में है।

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : As we have known, the Government has established what is called the Industrial Raw Materials Assistance Centre Commonly known as the Raw Matrials Bank. My question is very specific. I want to know which are the industries which have benefitted by this so-called Raw Materials Bank.

MR. SPEAKER : Is this a very specific question?

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Yes, Sir. I am directed by you to put a very specific question.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is rather in general terms.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I was just going to say what you have said. I am not quite sure what is the implication of benefit as such. All those industries that have imported material or have been given material through this would have benefited.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : What about the Raw Materials Bank ? My question was very specific. Is the Raw Materials Bank existing in the country? It is connected with the supply of raw materials. The Question is about the supply of raw materials. I want to know whether the Minister knows that there is any bank of that type existing in the country which is called the Raw Materials Bank. Let him reply to that.

MR. SPEAKER : You can test the general knowledge of the Minister at some other time. This does not arise here.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : The talk of giving all encouragement to the small industries in the country has not been followed up by practical measures. There is a scarcity of steel which is a very important raw material for the small scale industries as well as for big industries. How does it happen that big consumers of steel and big contractors are able to get steel from HSL whereas the small scale consumers have to buy steel in the black market? It is not a question of steel not being available in the country. It is a question of steel being sold in the black market by the people who are concerned with HSL. Will the Government look into this matter and conduct an inquiry?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : This matter I shall certainly bring to the notice of my collegaue, the Steel Minister, who is looking after Hindustan Steel.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : May I get a clarification, Sir ? Is the hon. Minister or is he not aware of the black marketing in steel that is going on in the country? Is he or is he not aware ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : If the hon. Member is aware of anything, he should pass on that information to us.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The shortage of raw material in this country is due to the important raw meterial, steel, being in the hands of private persons. This Government is pursuing a policy of not taking any action against these industrialists who are holding raw materials and creating artificial scarcity in the country. Is this Government going to take steps to see that the Tata Iron and Steel Company in nationalised and as a consequence of that you are not able to meet the raw material requirements of the small scale industry. What is the reaction of the Government in the new phase of socialism in this country? The hon. new Minister for Industry is bending his head down. I would like to know the answer whether they are going to nationalise the Tatas or not.

MR. SPEAKER : You must have some patience. He was just noting down.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The hon. question is not relevant at all.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The hon. Member knows that we have a separate Ministry of Steel to deal with these matters and he can certainly put this question to my colleague in the Steel Ministry.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : My suggestion is this. Is it not a fact that steel, an important raw material, is in the hands of the private persons and as a consequence of that raw material is not available for the small scale industries ? He is evading the answer. I seek your protection. On account of shortage of raw meterial the small scale industries are suffering. Is it a fact or not ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : The small scale industries are spread throughout the country and all of them all in under State Governments' control. It is true that some of the small scale industries are suffering for want of raw material. That is why, I initially said, that we have allowed the Iron and Steel Controller to import about Rs. 10 crores worth of steel from foreign countries. Steel is not only provided to these persons by the private steel mills but also from the public steel mills.

Feasibility Surveys for Location of Steel Plants

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* 338. SHRI G. C. NAIK :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI A. DIPA :
SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that feasiiibity study surveys have been carried out at 30 places for the location of steel plants in the country ;

(b) if so, the details of the concerns

along with places where these studies have been carried out ;

(c) whether they have submitted their reports for all the surveys ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QARESHI : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Government had commissioned a number of site location studies for steel plants from time to time. In addition, location studies on pig iron complexes were also commissioned in 1964-65 covering eight different areas in the country.

(b) The concerns, who conducted these studies were Koppers. Arther G McKee, International Construction Company, Hindustan Steel Limited and Dastur and Co. The areas suggested in these reports were, in the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Tamil Nadu and Goa. Pig iron complex studies ware carried out by Dastur and Co. and Kuljian Corporation India Private Ltd. In addition to the areas mentioned above for location of steel plants, Haryana, Gujarat and Maharashtra were also mentioned for pig iron complexes in the reports of Dastur and Co. and Kuljian Corporation.

(c) All the reports mentioned above are with the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री गु० च० नायक : 1965 में दस्तूर एण्ड कम्पनी ने सारे हिन्दुस्तान में जो फीजिबिल्टी सर्वे किया और अपनी रिपोर्ट दी, उस में उड़ीसा के नयागढ़ में स्टील प्लांट रिकमेंड किया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस को अमल में लाने के लिए अब तक सरकार ने कोई कदम क्यों नहीं उठाया ? मैं दस्तूर कम्पनी की रिपोर्ट का पैरा 62 का एक अंश उद्धरण करना चाहता हूं —

> "Of these, Navagarh has the advantage of the lowest production cost. It has rich iron ore source and can sustain ultimately, like Bokaro, a major steel complex of 10 to 12 million tons capacity. Moreover, as it is situated further away from Rourkela than Barakot and Bonaigarh the location of a plant here will open an entirely new area for industrial development."

दस्तूर कम्पनी ने नयागढ़ समेत 28 स्थानों पर सारे हिन्दुस्तान में सर्वे किया लेकिन रिपोर्ट में सालेम आदि का नाम नहीं है, अभी हाल में जो स्टील प्लांट दिये गये हैं—उन में सालेम का नाम है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब उस का नाम यहां पर नहीं था तो उस को प्रायोरिटी क्यों दी गई और नयागढ़ के लिए जहां की प्रोडक्शन कास्ट सबसे कम आती है, प्रायोर्टी क्यों नहीं दी गई ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : दस्तूर एण्ड कम्पनी ने जो स्टडी की थी, वह पिग आयरन कोम्प्लैक्स के लिए थी, इंटीग्रेटेड स्टील प्लांट के लिए नहीं थी। यह ठीक है कि उन्होंने उड़ीसा का जो सर्वे किया, उस में वाराकोट, बोनाईगढ़, नयागढ़, तालचेर और पारादीप इन पांच जगहों के लिए रिकमेंड किया था, लेकिन जैसा मैंने अभी अर्ज किया, उन का सर्वे पिग आयरन कौम्प्लैक्स के लिए था।

श्री गु० च० नायक : आइन्दा दो साल के अन्दर इस को अमल में लाने के लिए और उन की फीजिबिल्टी स्टडी रिपोर्ट देने के लिए क्या आप कोई इंतजाम करेंगे ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : इस पर इस हाउस में बहस हो चुकी है। साइट लोकेशन

के लिए इस प्लान के शुरू में हम काम कर रहे हैं।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I am very happy that the hon. Minister has given a little hope in regard to Orissa when he said that efforts are being made for locating sites. May I know from the hon. Minister at least by what time the site-location studies will be completed and further work started ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : I hnve said earlier in the House that it is the intention of Government to start the process of site selection. A study is being undertaken in this regard. As I had explained because of the steel programme, our hands are full and we are trying to phase it out in a manner that the site selection process starts during this Plan period.

श्री राम चरण : यू० पी० सबसे बड़ा सूबा है और सब से ज्यादा पौपुलेशन है। जिस तरह से साउथ में आपने तीन प्लांट दिये हैं, क्या यू० पी० में भी कोई प्लांट लगाने की योजना बनाना चाहते हैं ? राजा साहब ने तो नहीं बनाए, आप ही बना दें ?

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : May I know whether Government have received any application from the Kerala Government that a steel industry should be set up in Kerala, because iron ore deposit are there in Calicut area, and Governments are going to export them and investigation is going on for that purpose ? May I know whether with the help of the iron ore there, Government will set up a steel industry in Kerala ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am not personally aware of it, but I shall not be surprised if they have written about it, I can assure the House that in the site-selection process, all possible sites where techno-economic feasibility for setting up steel plants will be there, including those in Kerala or even in UP if there is such a site there, will be considered.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : The site-selection in respect of 30 places in Kerala is not included therein. That was why I had asked that question.

Theft of Coal at Faridabad Railway Station while Loading and Unloading of Wagons

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* 339. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large scale theft and pilferage of coal goes on at the Faridabnd Railway Station when coal is shifted from the broad-gauge wagons to the metreguage wagons ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop this theft and pilferage ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI) : (a) No, Sir. Coal is not transhipped from B. G. wagons to M. G. wagons at Faridabad.

(b) Does not arise. A statement showing steps taken of reduce theft and pilferage of coal generally is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The following steps are taken to check theft and pilferage of coal :—

(a) Special surprise checks on coal carrying trains over vulnerable sections.

(b) Special watch by the Railway Protection Force on coal wagons stabled in Yards.

(c) Posting of armed pickets and patrol at outer signals, shunting necks

of selected yards and other vulnerable sections.

(d) Co-ordinated efforts by the Railway Protection Force and Claims Prevention Branch to locate affected sections for ensuring special watch over such points.

(e) Unobstrusive watch by the Railway Protection Force plain-clothed staff on habitual coal thieves pilferers and railway staff conniving at theft.

(f) Verification of the antecedents of the labourers handling coal at transhipment points.

(g) An all-India coal saving drive has been launched with effect from 1st May, 1970. During this drive special steps were taken by the Railway Protection Force to prevent thefts/pilferages of coal.

श्री बलराज मधोक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे कोयले की खपत का सबसे बड़ा स्रोत है। लगभग 30-35 करोड़ का कोयला रेलवे में लगता है। इसमें से बहुत कुछ चोरी जाता है जिसकी वजह से घाटा होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि स्टेटमेंट में आपने जो पग बताये हैं उन पर अमल करने के फलस्वरूप क्या कोई लाभ हुआ है ? कोयले पर जो खर्चा होता था क्या उसमें कोई कमी हुई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : खासकर पिछले दो महीनों में इस पर ज्यादा जोर दिया गया है। जोनल रेलवेज से एक महीने की जो रिपोर्ट आई है उनसे ऐसा मालूम हुआ है कि किसी जगह पांच परसेंट की एकोनामी हुई है, किसी जगह 6 परसेंट की एकोनामी हुई है। इस तरह से मैं समझता हूं इसका अच्छा आरम्भ हुआ है।

श्री बलराज मधोक : कुछ अन्दाजा हो सकता है कि कितना घाटा कम हुआ है ?

श्री नन्दा : जैसा मैंने बताया 5-6 परसेंट हुआ है।

श्री बलराज मधोक : सर्वे से पता लगा है कि डीजल से जो इंजिन चलते हैं वह कोयले के इंजनों के बनिस्बत ज्यादा एकोनामिकल हैं और हमारे देश में अच्छे किस्म का कोयला आ भी नहीं रहा है इसलिए क्या सरकार यह पग उठायेगी कि अधिक से अधिक लाइनों पर कोयले के इंजिनों की जगह पर डीजल इंजिनों को चलाया जाये ताकि कोयले की खपत भी कम हो जाये और चोरी भी कम हो जाये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में तो फरीदाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन पर कोयले की चोरी का सवाल था।

श्री बलराज मधोक : मैंने तो मंत्री जी ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उसके आधार पर सवाल पूछा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो सारे कंट्री में चले गये।

श्री बलराज मधोक : आप स्टेटमेंट को देखिए। मैंने उसी के आधार पर सवाल किया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दोनों साइड्स को स्पेसिफिक होना चाहिए।

श्री बलराज मधोक : क्योंकि कोयले की चोरी तो होती ही है और सर्वे से यह पता लगा है कि कोयले के इंजिन की जगह पर डीजल के इंजिन ज्यादा इकानामिकल होते हैं इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कोयले के इंजिनों की जगह पर डीजल के इंजिनों का अधिक प्रयोग शुरू किया जायगा ?

श्री नन्दा : डीजल इंजिन दिन ब दिन बढ़ाये जा रहे हैं। कोयले के इन्जिनों के अलावा भी इन की जरूरत है, इसलिए इन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बनाने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कोयले की चोरी की सूचना समाचारपत्रों में प्राय: आती रहती है और नये मंत्री जी की सर्तकता के कारण उन चोरियों को पकड़ने की सूचनायें भी मिलती रहती हैं। क्या सरकार ने कोई अनुमान लगाया है कि सारे वर्ष में रेलवे में कोयले की चोरी कितनी मात्रा में होती है ?

श्री नन्दा : यह जो काम अभी हो रहा है उस को एक वर्ष नहीं हुआ है, केवल एक दो महीने हुए हैं और उस का अन्दाजा मैंने आप को बताया है।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : मैंने सारे वर्ष में कोयले की चोरी का अनुमान पूछा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप फरीदाबाद में रहते तो मुश्किल नहीं आती, लेकिन आप सारे देश में चले गये।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें गलती से फरीदाबाद स्टेशन का नाम लिख दिया गया है, लेकिन हमारा उद्देश्य यही है कि जहां जहां ट्रांशिपमेंट होता है वहां पर कोयले की चोरी का क्या हाल है ? इसी दृष्टि से मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर भी दिया है, इस लिए इसी दृष्टि से मुझे प्रश्न करने की भी आप अनुमति दें। मुगलसराय, नार्दर्न रेलवे में या यूं समझ लीजिए सारी इन्डियन रेलवेज में कोयले की चोरी का सब से बड़ा अड्डा है और वह सब से ज्यादा मशहूर है। उस के सम्बन्ध में यहां पर भी चर्चा हुई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री जी ने जो नये प्रबन्ध किये हैं या अन्य सावधानियां बरती हैं उस से पहले मुगलसराय स्टेशन पर कितने कोयले की चोरी होती थी और अब उस में कितना फर्क हो गया है ? इस से अन्दाजा लग सकेगा कि आप के प्रयत्नों और सावधानियों का क्या परिणाम निकला ?

श्री नन्दा : किसी एक स्थान पर कितनी बचत हुई है, यह कहना मुश्किल है। लेकिन पिछले 1 मई से 15 जुलाई तक 6 हजार रेड्स की गई जिस में काफी कोयला पकड़ा गया और लोगों को गिरफतार किया गया। इस का काफी असर हुआ होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नन्दा साहब, आप ने फरीदाबाद का किसी को जवाब नहीं दिया।

श्री राम चरण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, फरीदाबाद नहीं तो सराय रोहिल्ला यहां पर है जहां पर कि ट्रानशिपमेंट होता है, ब्राड गेज से मीटर गेज पर। वहां पर बाकायदा मार्केट लगती है, चोरी का माल बिकता है। तो क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि वहां पर पिछले वर्ष में कितने टन कोयले की चोरी हुई है और उसके अलावा दूसरे आइटम्स में भी कितने लाख या करोड़ रुपये की चोरी हुई है ?

श्री नन्दा : सारे देश की हर एक जगह की चोरी का हिसाब मांगा नहीं गया था।

श्री राम चरण : सराय रोहिल्ला का हिसाब बता दीजिये। मंत्री जी को पता नहीं है कि चोरी कब होती है। वेगन जब अनलोड होता है तो लोको का जो इनचार्ज होता है वह उसके पीछे ट्रक लगवाकर कोयला ले जाता है और उसको बेचता है और यह हर जगह होता हैं।

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : My information is that thefts are going in almost all the coal-storing centres of the railways, and in some centres, it is going on with the connivance of the railway officers. There are also some loyal officers, and I am told that these loyal officers, are being threatened with murder if the information is leaked out. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what protection the Railway Ministry is giving to these loyal Government servants.

SHRI NANDA : The Railway Protection Force is utilised for this purpose.

श्री मनुभाई पटेल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह चोरी सिर्फ कोयले की होती हो ऐसी बात नहीं है, रेलवे की जितनी भी चीजें होती हैं उन सभी की चोरी होती है। एक एजेंसी उन सभी चोरी की चीजों को खरीद कर एक जगह इकट्ठा कर लेती है और रेलवे फिर उन चीजों को वहां से खरीदती है। तो क्या मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस तरफ गया है और अगर गया है तो इस के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने के लिए सोच रहे हैं ? और क्या मंत्री महोदय इसके लिए कोई कमीशन बिठायेंगे जोकि सारी तफसील में जा करके सिर्फ कोयले की चोरी ही नहीं बल्कि सभी चोरियों का कोई ठीक इलाज ढूंढ सके ?.....(व्यवधान) .....

SHRI NANDA : Have I to answer this question ? This goes beyond coal also.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Coal was also included in the question. It is goes beyond coal, let his answer be limited to coal only.

MR. SPEAKER : The railways go everywhere.

श्री मनुभाई पटेल : और चीजों को आप छोड़ दीजिये लेकिन कोयला जो चोरी जाता है और फिर रेलवे को बिकता है क्या इस बात की जानकारी मन्त्री जी को है और क्या इसके ऊपर कोई कार्यवाही करने के लिए वे तैयार हैं ? दूसरी चोरी उन को मामूली लगती है तो कोयले की चोरी के बारे में बतलायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोयले की चोरी के बारे में वह पहले जवाब दे चुके हैं।

श्री मनुभाई पटेल : मंत्री महोदय जवाब दें कि उन्होंने इस बारे में क्या कोई जांच पड़ताल की है और क्या इस के बारे में आगे वह कुछ करने को तैयार हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER : We started in the wrong direction from the beginning; the answer came like that and then questions followed. It would have been much better for Mr. Chaturavedi if he had not gone out of Faridabad. He has gone everywhere and questions are asked about everything.

श्री शिव नारायण : आज रेलवे मिनिस्टर इस देश के बेहतरीन आदमी को बनाया गया है। नन्दा जी जब पहले होम मिनिस्टर होते थे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि दो वर्ष के भीतर यदि उन्होंने देश से भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म न कर दिया तो वह रिजाइन कर देंगे ऐसे नन्दा जी जोकि एक्टिंग प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी रह चुके हैं, इतने बड़े हमारे नन्दा जी आज रेलवेज की इनचार्ज हैं। अब के भ्रष्टाचार दूर करने के बारे में उन्होंने कोई वायदा नहीं किया तो क्या हम उनसे आशा करें कि वह रेलवेज में फैले भ्रष्टाचार को दूर कर देंगे ?

जहां तक कोयले की चोरी का सवाल है तो रेलवेज द्वारा धड़ल्ले से उसकी चोरी होती है और कोयले की चोरी को रेलवेज डिपार्टमेंट चोरी ही नहीं समझता है बल्कि वह समझता है कि वह तो उस का अधिकार है, मोनोपली है और कोयला उनके घरों और बंगलों में धड़ल्ले से जलता है। कोयले की चोरी जिस धड़ल्ले से होती है यह अगर देखना हो तो गाजियाबाद जाकर मंत्री महोदय स्वयं देख सकते हैं उस के लिए फरीदाबाद जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। मुझे दुःख है कि नन्दा जी के रेलवेज के इनचार्ज रहते हुए ऐसा भ्रष्टाचार हो और क्या मैं उन से यह उम्मीद करूं कि वह रेलवेज को एक क्लीन ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन दे देंगे ? आज रेलवेज में बहुत अधिक करप्शन है। मैं नन्दा जी से अपील करता हूं कि वह देश के हित में और इस गवर्नमेंट के हित में वहां से फैले हुए भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करें और अगर वह इस में कामयाब हो जाते हैं तो बिलाशक उनका नाम अमर हो जायगा। जैसा मैं ने पहले कहा गाजियाबाद में कोयले की बहुत

अधिक चोरी होती है और वह खुद जाकर अपनी आंखों से उसे देख सकते हैं ? क्या मंत्री महोदय वहां गाजियाबाद इस के लिए जाने को तैयार हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is time for supplementary questions asking for informotion but he has given a suggestion for action. What reply should the Minister give ? He has noted down the suggestion. He is asking if he is going to remove corruption as he promised to do in a previous instance ? What reply he can give ? He should not fix a time limit for that now. That is all.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वास्तव में यह प्रश्न बड़ा गम्भीर है लेकिन इसे हंसी में उड़ा दिया गया है। एक एक पैसा सरकारी खजाने का वह इस देश के लोगों का पैसा है। रेलवेज में किस तरह से पैसे की बर्बादी होती है और बड़े पैमाने पर वहां चोरी और भ्रष्टाचार होता है और उस पर डिस्कशन के लिए अगर यहां 1 घंटे या 2 घंटें का समय दिया जाये तो वह ज्यादा बेहतर रहेगा।

अब मैं सिर्फ एक सवाल पूछना चाहूंगा। पिछली बार इसी लोक सभा में रेलवे मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया था कि आसनसोल और मुगलसराय में कोई कोयले की दुकान नहीं है लेकिन साथ ही इस बात को उन्होंने ऐडमिट किया था कि वहां पर लगातार कोयले की चोरी होती है तो उन स्टेशनों के बारे में जिनके कि बारे में स्पेसिफिक तौर पर इस लोक सभा में जवाब दिया गया था कि आसनसोल और मुगलसराय में चोरी का कोयला मिलता है और भारी पैमाने पर वहां कोयले की चोरी होती है तो सरकार ने इसे समाप्त करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाया है ?

श्री नन्दा : मैं अर्ज करता हूं कि अब यह चोरी का सामान्य सवाल खड़ा किया गया तो मैं तो जानता हूं कि क्या हो रहा है और हमारी तरफ से उसे खत्म करने के लिए कोशिश हो रही है लेकिन उनके सवाल के अन्दर वह बात नहीं आती। जो स्टेटमेंट फरीदाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन पर वैगनों में कोयले की लोडिंग और अनलोडिंग के दौरान चोरी के सवाल के जवाब में और स्टैप्स टेकेन बाई गवर्नमेंट टु स्टोप दिस थेपट को लेकर दिया गया है उसमें माननीय सदस्य का सवाल नही आता है।

Committee on Industial Licensing

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*340, SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI DHIRESWER KALITA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether is is a fact that no steps have yet been taken to constitute the proposed Committee on Industrial Licensing; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in consituting the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Licensing Committee set up under the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings Rules, 1952 already exists and will continue, as at present. However, the grant of licences in certain defined cases will thereafter be considered by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Co-ordination.

श्री लताफत अली खां : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गवर्नमेंट वक्तन फवक्तन ऐलान करती रहती है कि हम देश में सोशलिस्टिक पैट्रन आफ सोसाइटी कायम करना चाहते हैं लेकिन हालत यह है कि बड़े बड़े सरमायेदारों को लाइसेंस दिये जा रहे हैं तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि उस की बजह यह नहीं है कि इस लाइसेंस का हव्वा खड़ा करके सरमायेदारों से चंदा वसूल किया जा रहा है ताकि गवर्नमेंट को सन् 1972 में चुनाव लड़ने है के लिए खूब पैसा,

इकट्ठा हो जाय ?

[श्री लतीफ अली खां - (उधमपुर) गवर्नमेंट वक्तन फवक्तन ऐलान करती रहती है कि हम इस देश में सिंडिकेट पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी कायम करना चाहते हैं लेकिन हालत यह है कि बड़े बड़े सरमायेदारों को लाइसेंस दिये जा रहे हैं तो पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस की वजह यह नहीं है कि लाइसेंस का हौवा खड़ा करके सरमायेदारों से चन्दा वसूल किया जा रहा है ताकि गवर्नमेंट को जो सन् १९७२ में चुनाव लड़ने के लिये खूब पैसा इकट्ठा हो जाये ।]

श्री विनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है उस में जरा भी सत्य नहीं है । लाइसेंसिंग कोई चंदा वसूलने के लिए नहीं है । लाइसेंसिंग तो इसलिए है कि इस देश में उद्योग की प्रगति हो और इस उद्योग की प्रगति में हम चाहते हैं कि जो हमारा सोशल औबजेक्टिव है वह भी शामिल हो जिससे एक जगह ज्यादा धन इकट्ठा न हो और कुछ लोग जो प्रगति हो रही है खाली अपने हाथ में न रखें बल्कि जो देश की प्रगति है वह सब लोगों में फैल सके ।

श्री लतीफ अली खां : दूसरा सवाल यह है कि इस कमेटी के काम करने के एलान के बाद कितने बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को लाइसेंस दिये हैं क्या उस की वजह यह नहीं है कि उन्होंने यह धमकी दी थी कि अगर गवर्नमेंट के जरिए हमें इस तरह से दबाया गया तो गवर्नमेंट के बहुत से मैम्बरान गवर्नमेंट की साइड से अलहदा होकर अपोजीशन में बैठ जायेंगे ?

[श्री लतीफ अली खां - दूसरा सवाल यह है कि इस कमेटी के काम करने के ऐलान के बाद कितने बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं - क्या इस की वजह यह नहीं है कि उन्होंने यह धमकी दी थी कि अगर गवर्नमेंट के जरिए हमें इस तरह से दबाया गया तो गवर्नमेंट के बहुत से मैम्बरान गवर्नमेंट की साइड से अलहदा होकर अपोजीशन में बैठ जायेंगे]

श्री विनेश सिंह : पता नहीं इस तरह की खबरें माननीय सदस्य कहां से लाते है । हमारे यहां से कोई भी उधर जाने वाला नहीं है ।

माननीय सदस्य ने जो यह सवाल पूछा था कि जब से कमेटी बनी है किन किन को लाइसेंस दिये गये तो पता नहीं किस कमेटी का वह जिक्र कर रहे हैं । मैंने तो कहा हुआ है कि वह कमेटी चलती जा रही है और वह कोई नई कमेटी नहीं थी ।

श्री मोलहु प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि समिति को गठित करने में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ? आखिर इस इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसिंग कमेटी के गठन होने में विलम्ब होने का क्या कारण है और उसमें कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : मैं यह नहीं समझ पा रहा हूं कि माननीय सदस्य किस कमेटी की बात कर रहे हैं क्योंकि जहां तक इस कमेटी का ताल्लुक है तो वह तो बहुत साल पहले से चली आ रही है और उस में गठन की क्या बात है ।

श्री मोलहु प्रसाद : क्या यह सच है कि प्रस्तावित औद्योगिक लाइसेंस समिति का गठन करने के लिए अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, यदि हां, तो उस के गठन में विलम्ब होने का क्या कारण है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन का कहना है कि वह बहुत साल पहले से बनी हुई है ।

श्री मोलहु प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मूल प्रश्न में "समिति का गठन" यह शब्द आये हैं । मैं जानना चाह रहा हूं कि उस में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : प्रगति यही है कि लाइसेंस वह दे रही है ।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : किस को दे रही है ?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The Prime Minister announced that a new Committee was being appointed and the question is about that Committee. The hon. Minister is beating about the bush. The Prime Minister, when she reshuffled the Cabinet, announced that licensing was to be done by a Committee of the Cabinet. Why not answer the question ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is about the proposed committee, and he has answered it.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब कमेटी पहले से है तो इस सवाल को स्वीकार क्यों किया गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल को एडमिट तो मैंने किया है । जो कुछ मेम्बर की तरफ से आ गया उस को मैंने मंजूर कर दिया । मैं कोई मिनिस्टर साहब से सलाह थोड़े ही लेता हूं ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि यह कमेटी तो पहले से चली आ रही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस के बारे में डा० हजारे की जो रिपोर्ट थी उस में यह कहा गया था कि 75 बड़े बिजिनेस हाउसेज पर कुछ संयम रखा जाये और सरकार ने मोनोपोली कमिशन.....

MR. SPAEKER : It does not arise out of this.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : आप मुझे सुन तो लीजिये । मैं एक मिन्ट में सवाल कर लेता हूं । मैं एक मिन्ट से ज्यादा सवाल में नहीं लगाऊंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक मिन्ट क्या आप दस मिन्ट ले लीजिये, लेकिन सवाल रेलेवेंट तो होना चाहिये ।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : वैसे आप कहें तो मैं बैठ जाऊंगा, लेकिन मैं एक मिन्ट में सवाल कर लूं तब आप देखियेगा कि सवाल ठीक है या नहीं ।

सरकार ने मोनोपोली कमिशन बिल भी पास किया था जिस की तहत 75 बिग बिजिनेस हाउसेज के ऊपर रोक लगाने की बात थी । क्या यह सही है कि पिछले आठ महीने में, जब से यह एक्ट बना है, बजाय इस के कि इस पर रोक लगाई जाये नये लाइसेंस इन्हीं 75 बिजिनेस हाउसेज को दिये गये, लगातार उन के एक्स्पेंशन के लिए लाइसेंसेज दिये गये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल यहां पैदा नहीं होता । क्यों आप इधर उधर से घूम फिर कर और बातों की तरफ चले जाते हैं ?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : In terms of section 21 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, there are serious restrictions on expansion in respect of certain companies which are dominant companies. May I know from the minister whether, in view of this provision of the law, if certain lincences have already been sanctioned to such companies, the committee will review such cases ?

MR. SPEAKER : You are also not relevant. Mr. Tiwary.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कि पिछले दो वर्षों में जितने लाइसेंसज के लिये ऐप्लाई किया गया ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी गलत तरफ जा रहे हैं ।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Unconsciously you are giving protection to monopolies.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you very much for the compliment !

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : क्या वजीर साहब फरमायेंगे कि यह सही है या नहीं कि जब एक्स्टर्नल अफेअर्स मिनिस्ट्री के बजाय यह महकमा उन के सुपुर्द किया गया तब प्राईम मिनिस्टर साहबा ने यह एलान किया था कि ऐसी कमेटी बनाई जायेगी जो बड़े बड़े लाई-सेंसज को हैंडल करेगी बजाय आप के । और यह इस लिये किया गया था कि चूंकि मिनिस्टर साहब का दामन पाक है इस लिये उस पर कोई धब्बा न आये । यही बात उन के दिमाग में थी और इसी लिये इस कमेटी के बारे में प्रपोज किया गया ?

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار - کیا وزیر صاحب فرمائیں گے کہ یہ صحیح ہے یا نہیں کہ جب اوسٹینسل آفیرس منسٹری کے بجائے یہ محکمہ ان کے سپرد کیا گیا۔ تب پرائم منسٹر صاحب نے یہ اعلان کیا تھا کہ ایسی کمیٹی بنائی جائیگی جو بڑے بڑے لائسینسز کو ہینڈل کرنے کی بجائے آپ کے اور یہ اس لئے کیا گیا تھا کہ چونکہ منسٹر صاحب کا دامن پاک ہے اس لئے اس پر کوئی دھبہ نہ آئے یہی بات ان کے دماغ میں تھی اور اسی لئے اس کمیٹی کے بارے میں پرپوز کیا گیا۔]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप यह क्या सवाल करते हैं ?

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : मैंने पहले इसी लिये आपके हुकम की तामील की ।

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار - میں نے پہلے اسی لئے آپ کے حکم کی تعمیل کی ۔ ۔ ۔ ۔ ۔]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप के तरीके को आज से बीस साल से जानता हूं । काफी दिन इकट्ठा रहे हैं ।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : इसी लिये मैंने प्रोपोज का लफ्ज कहा था क्या उन्होंने इस लिये कहा था कि दिनेश का दामन बचाया जाये ? मैं दिनेश को बहुत प्यार करता हूं ।

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار - اسی لئے میں نے پرپوز کا لفظ کہا تھا۔ کیا انھوں نے اس لئے کہا تھا کہ دنیش کا دامن بچایا جائے ؟ میں دنیش کو بہت پیار کرتا ہوں ۔]

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जहां तक इस का सवाल है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने एक मंत्री की हैसियत से मुझ से क्या कहा, मेरे ख्याल से उस का बाहर जिक्र करना मुनासिब नहीं होगा । जहां तक लाइसेंसिंग का सवाल है, मैं जवाब दे चुका हूं । कैबिनेट सब-कमेटी इस को देखेगी ।

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : The hon. Minister has stated that this committee is issuing licences. During the last one year may I know how many licences have been given to big monopoly houses, medium group of industrialists and small industrialists ?

MR. SPEAKER : I can ask the government to supply this information, but not on this question.

Donation to political parties

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*341. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the current ban on donations to political parties under the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1969 is applicable only to registered companies;

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate to take steps to prevent trusts and partnership firms from giving donations to political parties; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) and (c). No such amendments to the provisions of Companies Act, 1956 are under contemplation.

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि कम्पनियों के जरिये पोलिटिकल पार्टियों को डोनेशन देने पर और कोई रोक लगाने के बारे में वह कोई कंसिडरेशन नहीं कर रहे हैं। कम्पनी कानून में 1969 में अमेंडमेंट किया गया था कि कोई कम्पनियां पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को कोई डोनेशन नहीं देगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि दो साल के दर्म्यान किसी कम्पनी ने आफिशली या अनआफिशली किसी भी जरिये से किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी को कोई डोनेशन दिया है या नहीं।

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : The Companies (Amendment) Act of 1969, which prohibits donations by companies to political parties, imposes heavy penalty on those persons or companies which violate the amended law. If any company has violated that provision, it may be known when we see the balance sheet of that company. Then that information can be supplied to the hon. Member.

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो ट्रस्ट या पार्टनरशिप फर्म्स हैं उनके ऊपर पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को डोनेशन देने पर जो पाबन्दी है वह आयद होती है या नहीं ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I have answered this question to the effect that by an amending Act of 1969 the companies were prohibited from making any donations to political parties. So far as partnerships and trusts are concerned, they do not fall within the purview of the Companies Act; they are governed by separate legislation. Therefore, there is no question of the Companies Act being amended for this purpose.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know whether it is a fact that the ruling party is utilising the instrument of the licensing committee for giving preferential licences to favoured companies with a view to extort money from them for political purposes, as has been alleged by different political parties on many occasions ? Secondly, is it also a fact that many parties are using the trade union organisation as a pressure lever for getting money from many big industrial houses ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : As far as licensing is concerned, my colleague has answered the question. As far as trade unions are concerned, I an not dealing with that subject; I am here dealing with the Companies Act.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Has the government any proposal to ban donations to political parties by trusts and partnership firms, on the lines banned giving of donations by companies and, if so, when the government is going to bring such legislation banning donations by trusts and partnership firms ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : I have already answered, in reply to parts : (b) and (c) of the question, that no such amendments to the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 are under contemplation.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Why not; what is the reason ? I said that for the same purpose you banned companies from giving donations. Why do you not bring forward legisltion banning trusts and partnership firms from giving donations to political parties ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : As far as the suggestion made is concerned, it is a very good one and it will certainly be studied.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Bandh in Durgapur Steel Plant

+

SNQ. 3 SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI S. R. DAMANI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a bandh was launched by the Durgapur Steel Plant as a protest against the posting of the Central Industrial Security Force :

(b) if so, the loss caused to the Plant as a result of the bandh ; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. QURESHI) : (a) A 24 hour bandh was called, from 6.00 A.M. of 4th August, 1970 to 6.00 A.M. of 5th August, 1970, by the Durgapur Trade Union Coordination Committee in protest against the posting of CISF in Durgapur Steel Plant on 3rd August, 1970.

(b) The loss representing the value of production for the day of the bandh is estimated at about Rs. 29.4 lakhs. This is exclusive of the loss, resulting from the precautionary measures taken prior to the bandh and the time taken to raise the production to normal level after the bandh.

(c) All necessary staps were taken to project the Plant. All vital installations within the Plant were guarded by the State Armed Police. The Local authorities incharge of law and order posted mobile petrols and pickets at strategic places including the township.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : The Durgapur steel plant is prepetually sick and is losing at the rate of Rs. 1 crore every month. As far as I know, it has already lost Rs. 84 crores out of the investment of Rs. 270 crores. So, I would like to know whether the Government is taking adequate steps to see that this plant functions properly.

Every day we hear of go-slow tactics, deliberate absentism and disobedience of orders of superior officers. The problem is two-fold, that is, how to tackle the labour and how to remove the deficiencies of management. 80 per cent of the labour is loyal and it is only some extremists elements and some hard core workers who are trying to spoil the labour there. Because these circumstances have led to this bandh, I would like to know what the Government is doing to improve relations with labour and whether the Government is also going to remove the deficiencies of management and also whether the Government is going to finalise the bonus scheme which is also agitating the minds of the workers.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : It is true that labour relations have not been good in the Durgapur Steel Plant, but the management is making every effort to see that relations between the labour and the management developed. In this regard they have taken certain steps. Even at the shop level there are zonal parties and at the plant level discussions are held regularly with the labour unions. As I have already indicated before in this House, the management has entered into 26 agreements with the labour union so far in one year's time, So, every effort is made to see that labour and management relations improve in the Durgapur Steel Plant.

With regard to managerial deficiencies, there may be a few managerial deficiencies in the Durgapur Steel Plant but the main problem is that of labour relations. We are making every endeavour to see that production in Durgapur Steel Plant picks up.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : A circular was issued by the management to the effect that if those belonging to the plant industrial security force do not join the Central Industrial Security Force by

10th August, their services would be deemed to be terminated and they would cease to be employees of the Corporation.

I wish to know whether the employees have opted to join the Central Industrial Security Forcr or whether the Government is going to terminate their services. What is the position ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : The existing security force in the Plant was given an option to join the Central Industrial Security Force. But there was an injuction against the Plant management by certain parties joining the Central Industrial Security Force. Now that injuction has been vacated, that is, on 3rd August, 1970, the people have started opting for the Central Industrial Security Force.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : How many have oped for it ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : I do not have the figures. This is going on.

श्री मु० अ० खाँ : अब तक इस प्लांट में कितने बन्द या हड़तालें हो चुकी हैं और उनकी वजह से अब तक कितना नुक्शान इस प्लांट को हो चुका है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : 1969-70 में 33 घेराव हुए, 927 स्लो डाउन हुए, 159 डैमंस्ट्रेशन हुए, 3798 काम करने से इंकार की घटनाएं हुई, 368 इलीगल स्टापेजिज हुए, तीन हड़तालें हुईं । इस अप्रैल से जून तक के महीनों में 36 स्टापेजिज, 6 घेराव और तीन बार स्ट्राइक हुई । एक वायोलेंट इंसीडेंट हुआ और साठ डैमांस्ट्रेशन हुए । इस अर्से में 4 लाख 75 हजार 184 मैन आवर जाया हुए ।

श्री मु० आ खाँ : लास कितने का हुआ ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : 1 करोड़ 22 लाख का हर महीने यहां नुक्सान होता है ।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : May I know if the Government is aware that the trouble in Durgapur Plant has been due to not only the unsuccessful labour policy but also to the fact that in spite of the employees pointing out ineffieiencies in the management which were also highlighted nearly three years ago by the Pande Committee Report, a very valuable documents, the improvements have not taken place in the working of the plant and that has aggravated all the trouble, including the labour trouble which has recently taken place ? What is the Government going to do about that aspect of the matter.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : The management is looking into these things. These things are being looked into. The hon. Member referred to the Pande Committee Report. One of the main recommendations is about the maintenance of the Plant which is very important for its optimum functioning, whether it is a blast furnace or a coke oven. If there is a damage done because of lack of proper maintenance, not only its life is lost or redubed, but its functioning is also very much impaired. They have recommended that there should be proper maintenance and proper handling of the equipment. This is a very serious problem and we are looking into it.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The manner in which the Minister replies to the question only indicates that this problem will never be solved. In the course of last three years, we have been hearing practically every week from the Government that effective steps are being taken to solve the problem. But the problem is becoming more and more grave. May I know whether it is a fact that in Durgapur, the labour union, the workers there, are determined to see that chaotic conditions prevail and the problem does not get solved ? Is it not also true that for tomorrow a call has been given by which not only Durgapur Steel Plant but the entire industrial complex of Durgapur will remain completely closed and, if that is tru, may I know what Government is proposing to do to take such effective steps beyond what have already been taken to

see that this agitational approach, this destructive approach, is stopped once and for all ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is true that from tomorrow the trade Union Co-ordinating Committee it is called, have called not only for one day hartal but a continuous hartal for all the industrial installations in Durgapur which include this plant. This matter can only be dealt with in two ways. One is to build up the right sort of relations with the Labour Union and to persuade them that it is in their interest also apart from the plant that the plant is not only run but maintained and it should run at the optimum capacity. This we are already trying to do. We are trying to have a constant dialogue with them. On the other hand it is also their responsibility to see that in the national interest production is kept up. We must impose industrial discripline and it is our hope that by and large a majority of workers want to work and want to run it efficiently so that they do not give to pressure. We will enforce industrial discipline. That is a responsibility we will discharge. We will try to discharge both these responsibilities.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि वहां पर वायलेंट हड़ताल हुई थी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उस वायलेंट हड़ताल में कितने लोग जख्मी हुए, कितने लोग हास्पिटल में गये और कितने मर गये। क्या यह सही है कि श्री राम भरोसे नाथ तिवारी को बहुत चोट लगी है और वह हास्पिटल में हैं ? पश्चिमी बंगाल में इस समय प्रैजिडेंट्स रूल है। क्या सरकार यह इन्तजाम करेगी कि जब तक वहां पर प्रैजिडेंट्स रूल रहेगा, तब तक यह कारखाना ठीक तरह से चले ? इस कारखाने में अफसरों, सब स्टाफ और लेबर का झगड़ा है। इसके आलावा वहां पर पोलीटिकल पार्टीज घुसी हुई हैं, जिसकी वजह से उस कारखाने में प्राडक्शन नहीं होता है। ढाई अरब रुपया लगाने के बाद क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस देश के सामने यह उदाहरण पेश करेगी कि उसका यह कारखाना ठीक तरह से चले ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है, हम यह चाहते थे कि सेंट्रल इंडस्ट्रियल सिक्युरिटी फोर्स को इस कारखाने की हिफजत के लिए रखा जाये। वह मामला कोर्ट में गया। 3 अगस्त के कोर्ट के फैसले के बाद यह हालत पैदा हुई है कि हम इंडस्ट्रियल सिक्युरिटी फोर्स को वहां रख सकते हैं। जहां तक प्लांट की सुरक्षा और उसके अन्दर शान्ति और इंडस्ट्रियल डिसिप्लिन का सवाल है, हमारा यह पक्का इरादा है कि हम पूरी मुस्तैदी के साथ उस को लागू करेंगे। पिछली बार वहां पर जो हिंसात्मक घटना हुई थी, इस वक्त मेरे पास फेहरिस्त नहीं है कि उस में कितने लोग जख्मी हुए। हम कोशिश करेंगे कि आगे ऐसी वारदात न हो और यह कारखाना ठीक तरह से चलाया जा सके और उसका प्राडक्शन बढ़ सके। वहां पर एक हफ्ते तक शान्ति का वातावरण रहा और उस हफ्ते में प्राडक्शन ·6 मिलियन टन से ·9 मिलियन टन बढ़ गया। मुझे इसमें शक नहीं है कि अगर उस कारखाने में शान्ति रहे, तो हम उस उत्पादन को बढ़ा सकते हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आन ए पायंट आफ आर्डर। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि अगर वहां शान्ति रहे, तो वहां पर उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है। सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इनके हाथ में है। तो क्या शान्ति हम रखेंगे या वह रखेंगे ? आखिर वहां शान्ति कौन रखेगा ? मैं आपकी प्रोटेक्शन चाहता हूं।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इसी प्लांट में नहीं, दुर्गापुर की सब इंडस्ट्रीज में कल से उन्होंने

हड़ताल शुरू की है। हमारी कोशिश है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा वर्कर्ज उनकी मैजारिटी, उन लोगों का साथ न दे। इस स्थिति में हम वहां शान्ति कायम करने की कोशिश करेंगे। लेकिन अगर सब मजदूर उसमें शामिल हों, तो माननीय सदस्य बतायें कि वहां पर शान्ति कैसे कायम होगी।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने आंकड़ों की भयंकरता को छिपाने के लिए यह कहा, कि एक महीने में 1,22 लाख रुपये का नुक्सान होता है। मैं यह जानता हूं कि सरकार संसद को असली आंकड़े बताने से क्यों डर रही है। पिछले तीन वर्षों से यह कारखाना बराबर घाटे में जा रहा है। मैं स्पष्ट रूप से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार जो घाटा हुआ है, क्या सरकार के पास उसके आंकड़े हैं या नहीं। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि जो तत्व दुर्गापुर के कारखाने को नष्ट करने पर तुले हुए है, क्या उनमें राजनैतिक तत्व भी हैं ? उनके नास को इंगित करने से सरकार क्यों डर रही है ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : पिछले तीन सालों के नुक्सान के आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं। 1967-68 में 18 करोड़ रुपये, 1968-69 में 17 करोड़ रुपये और 1969-70 में 14·20 करोड़ रुपये का नुक्सान हुआ। यह बात काफी हद तक सही हैं कि कुछ सियासी पार्टियां दुर्गापुर में गड़बड़ करवा रही हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : उनके नाम बताइये।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : यूनियन्ज के दरमियान आपस की राइवेलरी है—इन्टर-यूनियन राइवेलरी है। वहां पर शरीफ आदमियों की, लायल वर्कर्ज की काफी अक्सरियत है, लेकिन वे यूनियन्ज के एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट एलिमेंट्स से घबराते हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल बड़ा साफ था। जिन राजनैतिक पार्टियों और व्यक्तियों की वजह से वहां पर पचास करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा का—आधे अरब से ज्यादा का नुक्सान हुआ है, सरकार उनके नाम बताने से क्यों डर रही है ? वह स्पष्ट क्यों नहीं बताती है कि कौन से राजनैतिक दलों की वजह से देश को आधे अरब से ज्यादा नुक्सान हुआ है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : सीधे तौर पर वहां कोई पार्टी नहीं है। यूनियन में जिन पार्टियों... (**व्यवधान**)...

MR SPEAKER : May I have your attention please ? The question is very straight—whether, besides the Unions, there are political parties at the back of it or not. You may say yes or no.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I was answering. I did not complete my answer. There is no political party as such directly involved. But the union is a recognised union. The affiliation of the Union is very well known, the Hindustan Steel Employees' Union, which is affiliated to the All India Trade Union Congress. That is the Union.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बेरवा।

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, महको मौका देना चाहिए। यह हमारे प्रान्त का मामला है। उसके साथ हमारा डायरेक्ट सम्बन्ध है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या और मेम्बरों को सवाल पूछने का हक नहीं है ?

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : मुझे लगता है कि आप मुझे मौका नहीं देना चाहते हैं। मैं शुरू से बार-बार खड़ा हो रहा हूं।

MR. SPEAKER : Every party has got a right to ask questions. Please do not shout.

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : मैं भी तो मेम्बर हूं। आप चारों तरफ से मेम्बरों को बुला रहे हैं। मेरी पार्टी को भी अधिकार है।

MR. SPEAKER : What is this ? Are you going to cow me down also here ? Kindly do not shout.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस कारखाने पर 270 करोड़ से ज्यादा रुपया लग चुका है और अभी जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने बताया 3 साल के अन्दर 50 करोड़ रुपये से भी ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ और अव्यवस्था के कारण यह कारखाना निरन्तर नुकसान देता जायगा। तो क्या सरकार ने कभी ऐसा भी सोचा है कि इस कारखाने को यहां से हटा कर किसी ऐसी जगह लगाया जाय जहां इसकी सुरक्षा हो सके ?.. (**व्यवधान**)... राजस्थान में लगाया जाय ताकि सुरक्षा हो सके। वहां तो सुरक्षा नहीं हो सकती। आप सुरक्षा नहीं कर सकते...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिस्टर बेरवा, सवाल कुछ है आप पूछ कुछ रहे हैं। इसमें राजस्थान का सवाल कहां से आ गया ?

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : इसको ऐसी जगह लगाया जाय जहां कि इसकी सुरक्षा हो सके। वहां सुरक्षा नहीं हो सकती। इसका जवाब दिया जाय कि क्या ऐसा विचार है ? क्या मिनिस्टर ने कभी ख्वाब में भी सोचा कि इसको हटाया जाय ? यह हमारी गाढ़ी कमाई का पैसा और यहां नुकसान पर नुकसान होता चला जाय, फिर भी इसको नहीं हटाया जा सके, इसकी क्या वजह है ?..(**व्यवधान**)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The labour problem is an essentially human problem. Unfortunately, in this plant, right from the very inception of the plant, this trouble is going on. In fact, not only has there been labour trouble but it started with some trouble at the managerial level, and even at the very inception of the plant there was something wrong, and this plant was regarded as one of the sick children of the Steel Ministry, more sick than Rourkela. I would like to know whether if trade union rivalry is one of the causes, he would decide that there should be only one union in that particular unit and it should be decided by secret ballot and anybody who secures the majority would become the representative union. May I also know whether one of the causes of this trouble is that unfortunately this particular project is headed by a retired Army General and though he was very good in the Army, yet he has miserably failed in this, and if so, whether he would be changed immediately and more efficient men will be put there ?

SHRI RANJIT SINGH : Why not have a Communist Party man like Shri S. M. Banerjee there ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : He is not a retired Army General but he was selected for his suitability and he has not failed; he has done his duty very ably.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Will he define suitability ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is wrong to say that there was something wrong with this plant or that it was a sick child. Actually, this plant had reached the capacity of 1.1 million tonnes earlier, and even the Pande Committee and other

Committees which went into this have not given any report that there was something wrong with this plant. What they have said is that even the best of plants; if it is not handled properly and if the maintenance is not proper, if there are continuous thermal shocks as a result of stoppage of work or cat-call strikes, can deteriorate and it loses its life and its capacity. This is what has happened, and there has been tremendous injury or loss that this plant has suffered as a result of this.

I am at one with the hon. Member that labour relationship is a human problem. The first requisite of any management is not only to understand, labour and its problems but to handle them properly. But the situation here is of a very special kind.

There is only one union which is recognised there. But there are various other unions which have influence in various plants. Even in this unit, there have been 26 agreements signed with this union. That shows the intention and the flexibility of approach of the management to come to a healthy relation with the union. But all the other unions can start any strike in any of these plants, and the result is that this plant suffers, and this union is not able to control it.

Secondly another very special feature is that even in this recognised union there are various shades of people including some very extreme elements; they may have any interest but they do not have the interest of the safety of the plant and no interest in production. When we are dealing with a situation like this, I think we need the support of the House and the country to deal with this problem including the labour problem which is a human problem.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो वाकयात सुने हैं हाउस में इस अंडरटेकिंग के सिलसिले में वह बेहद शाकिंग हैं देश के लिए और हम सब के लिए। पौने तीन अरब रुपया गरीब किसानों मजदूरों और मेहनतकश लोगों का इस बुरी तरह से बर्बाद हुआ जा रहा है कि तीन साल में 50 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ और आगे पता नहीं क्या होगा ? मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह मामला एमजेंसीले बेल पर क्या वह ट्रीट करेंगे और जो एलीमेंट्स इसके पीछे हैं जो सैबोटेज इसके पीछे हैं इसको फेल करने के लिए, और हमारी सारी नेशनलाइजेशन की स्कीम को खत्म करने के लिए उसके लिए या तो आप यह करें कि लोकेट करें कि झगड़ा क्या है और जो यूनियन है, जो पार्टीज हैं उनसे यहाँ के एम्प्लाईज को पाक साफ करें और अगर इनसे यह नहीं हो पाता तो किसी रिटायर्ड मिलिटरी के मेजर जनरल को वहां लगाइए, आपके अफसर अगर नहीं कर पाते तो मिलिटरी को हैंड ओवर कर दीजिए। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह कौनसी पार्टी है जो यह खिलवाड़ वहां कर रही है अमारे 300 करोड़ रुपये के साथ और वह कौनसी यूनियन है ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : आपके जो कलैन्डेस्टाइन पार्टनर हैं वही हैं क्या ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस बार तो आपके भी पार्टनर हैं।

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : हमारे हाथ में तो गवर्नमेंट है नहीं। आपने तो पार्टनर बना कर बेड़ा गर्क कर दिया।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने का मामला बिलकुल एमर्जेंसी बेसिस पर हम टैकिल कर रहे हैं जहाँ तक जो भी हमारे अधिकार हैं और इंडस्ट्रियल सैक्योरिटी फोर्स के आने के बाद से तो हम बहुत मुस्तैदी से यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि वहां अमन कायम रहे और इंडस्ट्रियल पीस कायम रहे और इसके लिए जो भी कार्यवाही करनी होगी वह हम करेंगे। साथ ही हमारा विश्वास है कि इसमें बहुत अकसरियत से यहां के जो मजदूर काम करने वाले हैं वह चाहते हैं कि यहां काम ठीक से चले। हम उनसे भी मदद लेंगे और वह

लोग जो चाहते हैं कि प्लांट में गड़बड़ हो उनका हम सख्ती से मुकाबिला करेंगे ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : किस पार्टी की यूनियन है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : वह अभी बताया मैंने ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : जवाब तो मेरा आया नहीं कि कौनसी पार्टी की यूनियन है । और मैंने कहा कि अगर सिविल आफिसरों से इसका इलाज नहीं किलता तो आप इसको मिलिटरी को हैंडओवर कर दीजिए...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल पहले भी पूछा गया, उन्होंने जवाब दिया है इसका ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : कौनसी पार्टी की यूनियन है इसका जवाब वह दे दें ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैंने तो पहले ही कहा था अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि यह हिन्दुस्तान स्टील एम्प्लाईज़ यूनियन है और यह आल इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस से आफिलिएटेड है । वह कौनसी पार्टी की है यह सभी जानते हैं ।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : वज़ीर साहब ने अभी फरमाया कि 100 घेराव हुए, इतनी हड़तालें हुईं, जिसकी वजह से—उनके कहने के मुताबिक तीन साल में देश का 50 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब घेराव हुए, हड़तालें हुईं, क्या सरकार ने किसी को गिरफ्तार किया, नजरबन्द किया या मुकदमा चलाया ? देश को तबाह करने के लिये तुम जिम्मेदार हो । अगर मुकदमा नहीं चलाया तो क्या वज़ीर साहब बतलायेंगे कि देश का इतना नुकसान कराने के बाद फिर भी इस गद्दी पर बैठने का उनको क्या हक़ हासिल है ?

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار - وزیر صاحب نے ابھی فرمایا کہ ۱۰۰ گھیراؤ ہوئے۔ اتنی ہڑتالیں ہوئیں جس کی وجہ سے ان کے کہنے کے مطابق تیس سال میں دیش کا ۵۰ کروڑ روپے کا نقصان ہوا میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب گھیراؤ ہوئے ہڑتالیں ہوئیں۔ کیا سرکار نے کسی کو گرفتار کیا نظر بند کیا یا مقدمہ چلایا ؟ دیش کو تباہ کرنے کے لئے تم ذمہ دار ہو۔ اگر مقدمہ نہیں چلایا تو کیا وزیر صاحب بتلائیں گے ۔ کہ دیش کا اتنا نقصان کرانے کے بعد پھر بھی اس گدی پر بیٹھنے کا ان کو کیا حق حاصل ہے ؟]

श्री ब० रा० भगत : नजरबन्द करने का तो अब कानून ही नहीं रहा, इसलिए नजरबन्द अब क्या करेंगे । हां अगर आप मदद करें तो उसको फिर से लागू किया जा सकता है । जो कुछ भी कानूनी कार्यवाही इस सिलसिले में हो सकती थी, वह की गई ...

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : घेराव के बारे में क्या कहते हैं ?

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار - گھیراؤ کے بارے میں کیا کہتے ہیں]

श्री ब० रा० भगत : कानून के मातहत जो भी कार्यवाही हो सकती थी वह की गई ।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : अब आपका भी घेराव किया जायेगा ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The incompoop management and irresponsible labour leaders are going to dash the dream of Dr. B. C. Roy of building an Indian Ruhr arround the nucleus of Durgapur Steel Plant. Is it a fact that the Government are thinking of

closing it down or shifting it to some other place ? Such news has been given wide coverage in a West Bengal paper. Is there any basis for that news ? If not will the Government make cetegorical statement that the proposal to close it down or shift it outside West Bengal is not under contemplation of the Government ? Are the Government going to refer all the labour disputes to an arbitration body and if and when it makes certain suggestions and if the labour unions fail to abide by them are the Government prepared to take stringent measures and declare illegal all strikes by such unions ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : There is no question of closing the plant; there is no statement from the Government to that effect It is for the House to decide, if the situation remains like this continuously. If the strike continues, there is stoppage of the plant virtually. If a plant loses 4,75,000 manhours in a year and is working only to 30 per cant of its capacity, it is for the House to decide whether it should run at that capacity or whether it should reach the rated capacity. Whether you close it formally, or informally, if no work goes on it amounts to closure.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : But you must deal with the situation in an emergency basis. Are you spineless to declare an emergency. The enemies of the people, the enemies of the country, they want to kill Durgapur; they have conspired to kill West Bengal by killing Durgapur and you are standing by like spineless people.

MR. SPEAKER : This question has taken about 35 minutes. I think I should pass on to the call attention motion.

SHRI S. KUNDU : On a point of order. You may not give me a chance but in this House there has been a precedent that at least those persons who are connected with this, those persons who come from this area Are given a chance. I understand Mr. Ismail is connected with the AITUC and this organisation was referred to by name. He must be givon a chance to put a Question. He was very much agitated. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : I thought he got up only for shouting. (*Interruption*). I called him twice. He did not get up. I looked at him twice but he did not get up, if he wants to ask a question, it is very well. (*Interruption*) The Short Notice Question has already taken 35 minutes if not more.

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : जो कुछ भी बातें यहां पर अभी कही गई हैं—उनमें कहा गया है कि 50 करोड़ का नुकसान हुआ, प्रोडक्शन नहीं हुई, जनरल मैनेजर ठीक नहीं है और सब कुछ वर्कस के अगैंस्ट कहा गया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से स्पेस्फिक क्वेश्चन पूछना चाहता हूं, आप नये मंत्री हैं—बतलाइये, यहां पर तीन साल पहले आई. एन टी.यू. सी. की यूनियन रिकगनाइज्ड थी, जब वहां पर उत्पादन का सैबोटाज हुआ था और दो तीन करोड़ का नुकसान हुआ था ...

डा० मैत्रयी बसु : सैबीटाज नहीं हुआ था। There was no such thing. This cannot be allowed. What he says is wrong. (*Interruption*) You can name me if you like. There was no sabotage.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : उस वक्त एन्कवायरी हुई थी, उसकी रिपोर्ट आई थी, कुछ लोग पकड़े भी गये थे और अब वहां पर एम्पलाइज की यूनियन को रिकगनाइज किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस यूनियन को रिकगनाइज करने के बाद कितने एग्रीमेंट किये गये, प्रोडक्शन के बारे में कितने एग्रीमेंट हुए ?

मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूं कि ता० 3 को जो बन्द हुआ, उसका कारण क्या था ? ता० 2 को वहां पर और ज्यादा पुलिस भेजी गई या नहीं ? ता० 3 को जब वहां पर मामला खत्म हुआ, तो इंडस्ट्रीयल पुलिस फोर्स वहां पर साढ़े छः बजे बगैर नोटिस के गई और उसने वर्कर्स पर लाठी चार्ज करना शुरू कर दिया—क्या

यह फैक्ट है या नहीं ? वहां पर प्लांट के अन्दर बार्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स का कैम्प है या नहीं ? ता० 3 को इंडस्ट्रीयल पुलिस फोर्स भेजने का क्या कारण था, उसके पहले यूनियन के साथ कोई एग्रीमेंट हुआ था या नहीं ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT *rose*—

AN HON. MEMBER : Now, Dr Maitreyee Basu. (*Interruption*)

SHRI S. KUNDU : Yes; they are the people who are connected with it, the people who know something of the production there. What is the use of giving a chance to Shri Kanwer Lal Gupta and others?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : In this regard, the Minister also said that if the House so desires, it can take a decision. So, we would like to know the entire facts so that the House may take a decision, effectively, in regard to the Durgapur plant. Let the matter be discussed.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : we want an assurance that no further losses should be allowed. Otherwise, the Minister should resign. What is the use? The loss is already Rs.50 crores. (*Interruption*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : As for the placing of the facts, if it is the desire of the House, I am prepared to place all the facts before the House.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Yes; and we can discuss the whole matter in the House.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : New, I am not aware of any sabotage recently in this plant, although a continuous go-slow action has been taking place. But keeping the level of production at 30 per cent is itself sabotage. May be a nonviolent sabotage, but it a sabotage. Otherwise I am not aware of any sabotage which the hon. member has referred to. As for the reasons for the strike on the 3rd, he has asked whether it is not a fact that the CRP noved in or the Industrial security force moved in. The industrial security force did not move till the court injunction was vacated. When the injunction was vactated certainly it moved. But the CRT is not in the plant. The CRP unit is there in Durgapur, but it is not in the plant. Therefore, there is no provocation for any thing.

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : दो तारीख को बार्डर सेक्योरिटी फोर्स वहां पर थी या नहीं ? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It was not there. The State Armed Police was there.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU : May I know whether there has been some arrest in the Durgapur plant for murder? May I know whether union leaders of the union recognised at present have been arrested or not and who they are?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : One of the reasons for the call for strike from tomorrow is this. These persons, Mr. Muzumdar, who is the President of the Hindustan Steel Workers Union--- it is AITUC union—(*Interruptions*). I do not know the party of that Union. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : मैं यहां पर डिक्लेयर करता हूं कि वह यूनियन हमारी सी. आई. टी. यू. के साथ में है और ए. आई. टी. यू. सी. के साथ नहीं, और हम उसके साथ हैं जिसका मैं पदाधिकारी हूं। .. (व्यवधान)...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You do not know which is the party?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I can not answer on hearsay. (*Interruptions*).

Everybody knows to which party Mr. Mozumdar belongs. Why ask me?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : First he said, "I do not "know". Now he says

that everybody knows it. He should not be too naive. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI B. R. BAAGAT : I we saying that three person—Mr Mazumdar, Mr Sanker and Mr Chakravarti—had been arrested on a charge of seirous criminal offence—murder. The strike tomorrow has nothing to do with industrial relations. They have been arrested by the State Government under the normol law on charges inclnding murder. One of the reasons for tomorrow's strike is, why they have been arrested.

SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Is it not a fact that a union is recognised not under law but under a code of discipline which provides some obligations on both the parties—employers and workers. That code of discipline was evolved during the time of Nandaji when he was Labour Minister and also who is present here. A union is not supreme to resort to go-slow, gherao or strike without giving a chance to the employers to settle a particular dispute. You have come to a settlement with that union and within one year so many times and still there is gherao and slow-down. Inspite of this you have not given notice to the union to withdraw their recognition because you want their support. Why do you not de-recognise them ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The hon. Member has expressed an opinion that we should de-recognise this union. This matter is dealt with by the State Government. We will certainly refer it to the State Government.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : May I make a submission ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी पार्टी के दो तीन आदमी बोल चुके हैं, हर एक की बारी तो आ नहीं सकती है ।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I only wanted to make a submission; not ask a question.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : May I know of the Minister whether it is safe to depend on devine intervention for restoration of order and whether it is not a fact that they have pursued a policy of appeasement in terms of which the wage bill has been going up every year and correspondingly there has been deterioration in the labour-management relationship ? It that is correct, would the Minister now promise that they would take retaliatory measures against those people who have been found guilty of indiscipline ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : Sir, this is a very important matter affecting the country. There should be a full discussion lasting two to three hours.

MR. SPEAKER : In the interest of the nation I have allowed 45 minutes for this question.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : There is no question of appeasement. It is true that the wage bill has gone up in 1968-69 and 1969-70 but this is as a result of the agreement with the workers. It is my firm belief that a very large majority of the workers are loyal and they work hard. It is only to deal with the recalcitrant elements that we had to enforce the security measures, including the bringing in of the industrial security force. This was prevented by the stay order of the court; Now the court has vacated the injunction, we will enforce industrial discipline with all the firmness and we will see that peace and order are maintained.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Management of Three Farmer Killick Nixon Electricity Supply Companies

*331. SHRI MADHU LIMAYA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been some controversy about the management of the three formers Killick Nixon Electricity Supply Companies over the question whether these should be Board-managed or by full-time managing Directors;

(b) whether the object in amending the Companies Act was not to end family

management and encourage professional management with a view to increasing efficiency and giving promotional opportunities for the able and talented young men;

(c) whether it is not a fact that the Kapadias want their family members to be appointed full-time Directors of these three companies;

(d) whether the Maharashtra Government and, after some initial resistance, the Gujarat Government too, have begun to sponsor the case of the Kapadias; and

(e) whether his Ministry will turn down the suggestion for the appointment of full-time Directors which will have the effect of taking away a big slice of the profits earned and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA AEDDY) : Killick Industries had some consultations in the matter with the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the Unit Trust of India.

(b) The object of the abolition of the system of the managing agency was to do away with the management of the whole or substantially the whole of the affairs of a company by other firms or bodies corporate. Some of these managing agencies, though not all, were family concerns. But family relationship by itself is no disqualification under the law for individuals to be appointed as managing directors etc. provided they are otherwise fit and suitable.

(c) No poposals for appointment of managing or whole-time directors have yet been received from these companies.

(d) The Gujarat Government first informed us that they were not in favour of the management of the Ahmedabad and Surat Electricity Supply Co. by Managing Directors or any other form of management, except management by the Board of Directors, on the abolition of the managing agency of Killick Industries in these two companies. Later, they stated that having regard to the onerous responsibilities of management, they were now inclined to view that appointment of Managing Directors in these companies would be necessary. This Department had no direct communication from the Maharashtra Government on this subject.

(e) Government cannot take any view in advance on applications which have yet to be made.

Demand for revision of dealership agreement by automobile dealers' association

*332. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federation of Automobile Dealers' Association has requested Government for a higher dealer's margin as the costs had gone up;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Governmet's attention has been drawn to the fact that though the dealer's margin fixed by Government was 10 per cent, the net margin worked out to only about 6 per cent;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Association has also pleaded for a revision of the dealership agreements with the manufacturers so that it might become more fair and equitable to the dealers; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). During 1969, a number of representations were received from the Federation of Automobile Dealers' Associations that the dealers' commission which had been frozen since 1957 was not adequate in view of the increase in costs and the higher dealer investment per vehicle and that it should be increased to 15% of the ex-factory price of cars (including the excise-duty).

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

(e) so far as the dealers' commission is concerned, the Tariff Commission, in its report (1968) on the fixation of fair selling prices of automobiles, had recommended that the rates of dealers' margin applicable to each type of vehicles may be left to mutual settlement between the dealer and the manufacturer. In the case of passenger cars, the Commission considered a margin of 7½% as adequate. After examining the Tariff Commission Report and taking into account the representations of the Federations, Government decided that the current approved amounts of dealers' commission in respect of the three makes of cars were adequate and need not be raised. Government, however, agreed with the Commission that the rate of dealers' margin may be left for mutal settlement between the dealer and the manufacturer within the ex-factory prices approved by Government. Subsequently, the ex-factory retail selling price of the three makes of cars were notified in an Order issued on the 21st September, 1969, under Section 18 (G) of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. The validity of this Order was contested by the three car manufacturers as well as by two of the dealers in the Supreme Court. On the recommendations of the Supreme Court, Government have set up a Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri Sarjoo Prashad Singh, ex-judge of the Patna High Cout, for the purpose of recommending fair prices for the three makes of cars manufactured in the country. The Commission will take into consideration all matters relevant to the determination of fair price, including the margin to be allowed to the dealers. Further action in the matter will be taken on receipt of the report of the Commisson.

As regards the revision of the agreements between the dealers and the manufacturers, the Tariff Commission had observed that these agreements had been privately entered into by the two parties and hence the terms, etc. were better settled between themselves. Government had agreed with this recommendation of the Tariff Commission. Accordingly, the attention of the manufacturers has been drawn to this recommendation of the Tariff Commission for suitable necessary action.

Shortage of Steel in Engineering Industries

*333 SHRI C. JAINARDHANAN :
SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the growing shortage of Steel in the country is threatening to stall the advance made in the last decade in the import substitution in heavy and light engineering industries; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure adequate supply of steel to heavy and light engineering industries ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) The short availability of steel in relation to increasing demand has to some extent affected certain sectors of light and heavy Engineering Industries.

(b) In addition to the efforts being made to gear up the production of steel and to increase the output of more scare categories which are in greater demand, the policy for import of steel has been significantly liberalised for the 1970-71 policy period, to meet demand on account of the upward trend of production of Engineering Industries.

Increase in Prices of Electrical Goods

*334. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of electrical goods are increasing day by day; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this sudden rise in prices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). The prices

of electrical goods like motors, transformers, fans atc. have tended to increase in varying degrees since December 1969. This increase is mainly due to significant price rise of raw materials especially imported electrical grade steel stampings and electrolytic copper, and also of indigenous steel.

Setting up of Industrial Projects with Collaboration of U. A. R. And Yugoslavia

'337. SHRIMATI ILA PLACHOUDHURI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a joint Working Group on industrial co-operation--representing India, the U. A. R. and Yugoslavia---has been deliberating for sometime on industrial projects to be set up jointly by the three countries;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Joint Working Group, the composition of the Indian Delegation and for how long has the Joint Working Group been at work;

(c) whether the said Group has completed its work and arrived at any agreement regarding the industrial projects to be set up jointly;

(d) if so, the details including the financial implications thereof; and

(e) when the work on construction of the joint ventures is likely to be started and completed and when the projects will go into production ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (e). In pursuance of the decisions taken at the Tripartite Meeting of Ministers of India, UAR and Yugoslavia on Economic Cooperation held in New Delhi in December, 1966, a Working Group was set up to examine the possibilities of industrial cooperation between the three countries. This Working Group has met so far three times, in September 1968, June 1969 and July 1970. The working Group consists of the following nominees of the three Governments concerned :---

1. Mr. Ibrahim Sharkass,
   Head of the Central Department for Industrial Planning and Technical Researches,

   General Organisation for Industries, Government of the United Arab Republic.

2. Mr. Milorad Savicevic,
   Assistant Federal Secretary in the Federal Sectt. for Economy,
   Govt. of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

3. Mr. K. Balachandran,
   Additional Secretary to the Government of India,

   Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade,
   Government of India.

In its second Meeting, the Working Group had identified the following 10 areas where tripartite industrial collaboration was considered feasible :---

1. 50-HP Wheeled Tractors.
2. Crawler Tractors TG-50 and TG-90
3. Passenger Cars and Components
4. Auto Ancillaries
5. Scooters
6. Small Engines
7. TV Glass bulbs
8. TV Picture tubes
9. Switch-gears
10. Supply of electrical equipments to Fourth countries.

In its last meeting held in Cairo in July, 1970, the Working Group came to the conclusion that the two projects, *viz.*, TV Glass Bulbs and TV Picture Tubes, were fully feasible on tripartite basis and that based on technical considerations(like availablility of necessary raw materials), the factories should be set up in India. Two other projects which were considered feasible relate to the manufacture of 50-HP wheeled Tractors and of scooters; certrin further steps however have to be taken by some of the Governments concerned before these projects can be cleared for implementation.

The recommendations of the Working Group have to be considered by the three Governments concerned at the next tripartite meeting of the Ministers. It is only after these projects are approved by the three Governments that details regarding full financial implications etc. can be worked out.

Overbridge/Underbridge at Railway Crossing Gates near Safdarjang Aerodrome, New Delhi

*342. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway crossing gates near Safdarjang aerodrome, New Delhi remain frequently closed;

(b) if so, how many times in one day (24 hours) the gates of this level crossing are closed and for how many minutes each time;

(c) whether Government are aware that due to the closure of the said gates the traffic on both sides of the gates comes to a standstill for a long period and there is every possibility of there being an accident as after the gates are reopended every body wants to cross over first; and

(d) whether there is any plan to construct an overbridge/underbridge there and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). The level crossing gates near Safdarjang Aerodrome are closed to the road traffic for passage of 12 to 13 pairs of trains as a result of which the traffic is held up for about 25 times in the course of 24 hours, for a period of about 5 to 10 minutes each time.

(d) Proposal for a road overbridge in replacement of this level crossing has been finalized. The estimate for the work has only recently been accepted by N. D. M. C. and the Railway has already taken steps to plan the work for execution.

Suggestions of All India Conference on Social Welfare re. Old Age Pension scheme

*343. SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the suggestions made by the All India Conference on Social Welfare regarding Old Age Pension Scheme have since been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Steel Materials for Construction of Buildings

*344. SHRI CHENGALR YANAIDU :
SHRI J. K. CHOUHDURY :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great shortage of steel materials for the construction of new buildings in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for the availability of the steel materials from the indigenous sources to meet the needs of the construction works in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One of the reasons for the shortage is that some of the steel plants are producing well below their rated capacity. The spurt in demand consequent on the end of the recession and the resurgence of the

country's economic activity, has also contributed to the shortage.

(c) While all attempts are being made to improve production, steps have also been taken to ensure better distribution by bringing all types of steel, including the construction materials, within the purview of the Steel Priority Committee. The export of these categories have also been regulated with a view to increase their availability for the needs of the construction works in the country.

Inflow of money from Communist and non-Communist Countries

*345. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are contemplating legislation to prevent the inflow of money from both the Communist and non-Communist countries;

(b) if so, when and the nature of proposed legislation; and

(c) the Salient details of the findings of the Intelligence Bureau in regard to the foregin money poured by the Communist countries in the last elections ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). Attention is invited to the Statment laid on the Table of the House by the Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs in reply to Starred Question No. 123 answered in the Lok Sabha on the 31st July, 1970.

Proposal to increase speed of Mail and Express Trains

*346. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the speed of Mail and Express trains to save time and expenditure and to bring more efficiency;

(b) if so, the names of the trains and how much time will be saved; and

(c) whether Government also propose to attach dining cars to all the long journey trains including the Janta trains ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Sir, except laying down priorites for introduction of high speed trains in a phased manner on selected routes, there is no specific proposal at present for raising the existing permissible speed of Mail/Express trains.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Dining car service has already been provided on 46 pairs of Mail/Express/ Passenger trains.

There is no proposal at present to attach Dining Cars on any additional train. Adequate catering arrangements are provided at stations enroute for meeting the food requirements of passengers travelling by trains on which no dining cars have been provided.

Sale of sub-standard Food Articles and Drinks by Private Contractors at Railway Stations and Stalls

*347. SHRI J. N. HAZARIKA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that sub-standard food articles and drinks are being sold by the private contractors at the Railway Stations ;

(b) the reasons why they are not required to serve quality stuffs ;

(c) whether these private contractors are likely to be replaced by Railway catering and, if so, in what manner and by what time ;

(d) what are the arrangements at present existing for checking the food articles and quality of drinks served by the private caterers to the travelling people from day to day and for vigorously enforcing the directives to maintain quality ; and

(e) the steps being taken to reduce the price of foodstuffs and drinks in view of

the fact that the prices of sugar and other food articles have come down as compared to the time when the prices were increased ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) It is not as if sub-standard food articles and drinks are sold as a rule by contractors at railway stations and stalls. Occasional cases of sale of sub-standard food articles and drinks, however, do come to notice.

(b) All Catering and Vending units on the railways are required to serve food stuffs and drinks of good quality.

(c) It is not practicable to replace all private contractors by railway departmental catering. It is, however, proposed to extend departmental catering gradually to important stations where this would be financially viable.

(d) Catering establishments on the Railways are regularly inspected by Food Inspectors appointed under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and prosecutions are launched by them, wherever justified, in class of adulteration of food articles. In addition, regular as well as surprise inspections are made frequently by other inspecting officials as well as local supervisory staff to ensure that only good quality food articles and drinks are sold at the Catering establishments on the railways and suitable action is taken against defaulters.

(e) Although there has been some reduction in the price of sugar, prices of practically all other food ingredients as well as labour costs have been rising. There is, therefore, no scope for reducing the tariff rates for food stuffs and drinks at present. This question is, however, reviewed from time to time.

Looting of Passengers of 108-Lucknow Jhansi Passenger Train

*348. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 30 passengers of the 108-UP Loucknow-Jhansi Passenger train were looted of their belogings and cash worth Rs. 10,000 by armed men at Kalpi Station, 155 km. from Jhansi on the 10th June, 1970;

(b) if so, what are the details; and

(c) whether Government have compensated these passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Construction of Underbridges and Overbridges in Mysore State

*349. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of underbridges and overbridges suggested by the Mysore State Government and Members of Parliament for construction during the last three years;

(b) what steps have been taken in this direction; and

(c) the details of the scheme, and the names of the bridges being considered for construction and the details of the work under progress ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Sixty Seven, Sir.

(b) 13 road over/under bridges have already been included in the Railway's Workers Programmes of 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70.

(c) A statement indicating the position of the above 13 bridges is enclosed.

Statement

Details of the road over/under bridges in replacemcnt of existing level crossings programmed for construction and the progress thereto :

Location	*Remarks*
1. Shankey Road at Bangalor	Completed.
2. Alnavar Station	In Progress.
3. Belgaum Station	In progress.
4. Navalur Station 5. Londa Station 6. Shedbal Station 7. Wadi Station 8. Gadag Station 9. Dharwar Station 10. At Km. 350/11-13 Millers Road within limits of Bangalore City. 11. At Km. 12/12-13 on Ring Road to be formed near Kengeri. 12. At Km. 119/7-8 near Hassan. 13. At Km. 16/2-3 neer Kadakola.	The works have been approved and will be taken in hand by the Railway to synchronize with the work on approaches when the same is undertaken by the Road Authority.

Orders for Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

*350. SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi is going to face difficulties in maintaining continuous and adequate utilisation of its products because of lack of additional orders and, if so, the details thereof ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to procure adequate orders immediately for the said Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Dismantling of Uneconomic Railway Lines

*351. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI SIDDAYYA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of uneconomic branch lines now in operation on the Railways ;

(b) the annual loss sustained by the Railways on account of these lines ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to dismantle any of these lines ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) On our present reckoning there are 75 uneconomic branch lines on Indian Railways.

(b) The loss suffered on account of these uneconomic lines is about Rs. 7 crores per annum.

(c) There is, at present, no such proposal.

(d) Does not arise.

Views of a former Chairman of Railway Board re. reduction in Subsidy on Railway Passenger Transportation

*352. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the former Chairman of the Railway Board, Shri Khandelwal, has stated in a recent article in the Indian Railways that unless the present subsidy on the Railway passenger transportation is reduced drastically, the Railways will be perpetually in the red ; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No Sir. In a recent article Shri Khandelwal former Chairman of the Railway Board has given an assessment of the present position under which due to public resistance to increases in passenger fares and to increases in freight rates on commodities like foodgrains, coal and export traffic the railways continue perpetually unless the present subsidization of passanger traffic is reduced drastically.

(b) Government's reaction to what has been pointed out in the article referred to in (a) above is that though increases in passenger fares are justified and necessary on purely financial and economic considerations there are social factors which inhibit such a course of action for the present.

Better Amenities for the Travelling Public

*353, SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ :
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has been able to clean up the administration and provide better amenities to the travelling public on the Railways after assumption of office by him;

(b) what are the reforms which have come into being with effect from the 1st April, 1970 up-to-date; and

(c) what are the plans of his Ministry in this connection for future ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) As a result of the implementation of the 11-Point Programme, special drives to improve various aspects of railway working and to eradicate mal-practices have been started. Some results are already discernible and improvements have been noticed in various services and amenities provided by the Railways to the travelling public. The full impact of the measures taken will be felt as the Programme is progressively implemented.

(b) Various measures of reforms which have been taken after 1st April, 1970 are indicated below :--

(i) Setting up of a special Cell in the Ministry of Railways for implementing the 11-Point Programme.

(ii) Setting up of a Standing Voluntary Help Committee for securing the assistance and co-operation of Voluntary Organisations in effecting improvements in various aspects of working such as prevention of ticketless travel, misuse of alarm chains, thefts, pilferages and eradication of malpractices.

(iii) Introduction of a system of random checks of complaints made on important long distance trains for rectifying the deficiencies and improving the services.

(iv) Improvement of arrangements in reservation offices for dealing with requests for reservations and issue of tickets expeditiously.

(v) Adoption of various measures to improve catering services on Railways. These include warning to existing contractors and staff employed in departmental catering units to effect improvements and laying down a policy whereby departmental catering will be extended to other important stations,

where financially viable, and giving of preference to Co-operative Societies, Voluntary Organisations and Mahila Samitis capable of rendering satisfactory service, in the allotment of catering contractors.

(c) The plans of the Ministry have been embodied in the 11-Point Programme announced in the Rajya Sabha on March 12, 1970.

Managerial and Technical Problems of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

*354. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has drawn a scheme to take special steps for tacking the numerous managerial and technical problems of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether he proposes to take some steps for curbing industrial indiscipline and, if so, the the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c). These are metters pertaining to the sphere of responsibility of the Board of Menagement of the Heavy Engineering Corporation. The Government however, assists the Coporation to the extent it is possible and desirable to do so.

Creation of Employees' Unions to redress grievances

*355. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered any steps to be taken against the fragmentation and proliferation of Unions which were assuming serious proportions;

(b) whether it is a fact that the different categories of employees were creating new agencies to seek redressal of their grievances, which would be ruinous to the trade union movement on the Railways; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In regard to the problem faced on account of new sectional unions/Associations, instructions already exist to the effect that no sectional/category-wise unions/associations are eligible to be recognised.

Attention of the two Federations enjoying negotiating facilities with the Railway Board has been drawn recently to these developments and they have been advised to function in such a way that they adequately represent the grievances of every category of staff and no category has reason to feel neglected and consequently move towards formation of a sectional union/association.

Closure Affinity between Industry and Government

*356. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement issued by the President of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry published in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 30th May, 1970 in which it is stated that there should be a closs affinity between industry and Government and that the industry should have an effective say in the Government's formulation of its economic policies in the international sphere;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) in what way close affinity is maintained at present between the industry and Government ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is already consultation on various aspects of economic policy bet-

ween Government and representatives of industry and trade in different forums like Development Councils, Central Advisory Council of Industries and the like. However, Government would, welcome further dialogue in the implementation of Government's policy to increase the pace of development within the broad social objectives that have beed laid down as well in Government's efforts to develop exports.

Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co., Bombay

*357. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6938 on the 21st April, 1970 regarding Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Co., Bambay and state:

(a) whether the matter has since been examined and Government would lay a statement on the Table of the House; and

(b) if not, how much time Government would take and the reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). The information is required for a period which is more than 10 years and the records as available with the Government are to be checked up with the information furnished by the firm. Efforts are being made to finalise the same expeditiously.

Mid-Term Election in Manipur

*358. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the preparation for the mid-term election in Manipur is almost complete;

(b) if so, whether any tentative date has been fixed for the said election;

(c) whether Government are aware of the move from the political parties of Manipur for boycotting the election if the same is held under the present Union Territorial status; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Government are aware of such a move in connection with the demand for Statehood. Attention is invited to the statement made in response to the Calling Attention Motion in the House on 6th August, 1970.

जनगणना के आधार पर चुनाव क्षेत्रों की सीमायें निर्धारित करना

*359 श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या विधि तथा ससाद्ध कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यह सच है कि देश में हर दस वर्ष के बाद जनगणना की जाती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसी जनगणना के आधार पर केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य विधान सभाओं के चुनाव क्षेत्रों की सीमायें निर्धारित की जाती हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो भविष्य में इन चुनाव क्षेत्रों की सीमायें कब निर्धारित किये जाने की संभावना है ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि राजस्थान में जिन चुनाव क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जातियों का बहुमत है, उनको भी अभी तक "सामान्य" चुनाव क्षेत्र माना जा रहा है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और विशिष्ट रूप से राजस्थान के कोटा चुनाव क्षेत्र को किस आधार पर "समान्य" चुनाव क्षेत्र माना गया है ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). जी हां । संविधान के अनुच्छेद 82 और 170 (3) के अधीन लोक सभा और राज्य विधान सभाओं को स्थानों के आबंटन और प्रादेशिक निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में उनके परिसीमन का, प्रत्येक जनगणना की समाप्ति पर, ऐसे प्राधिकारी द्वारा और ऐसी रीति से, पुन: समायोजन किया जायेगा जैसा कि संसद विधि द्वारा निर्धारित करे । तदनुसार संसदीय और सभा निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों का ऐसे प्राधिकारी द्वारा और ऐसी रीति से पुन: समायोजन किया जाएगा जैसा कि संसद् आगामी जनगणना की समाप्ति पर विधि द्वारा निर्धारित करे ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Industrial Production in Fourth Plan

*360. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the production trends in the industrial sector during the first quarter of the current year and how they compare with those of last year ;

(b) the rise or decline by quantity and value in the key industries ;

(c) whether the overall performance is keeping pace with the target set under the Fourth Plan ; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken to accelerate production ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) By and large the production has shown a trend towards increase in the first quarter of the year 1970 as compared to the corresponding period during 1969.

(b) Production statistics are maintained quantity-wise and not value-wise. The rise or decline, quantity-wise in key industries is given in the statement attached.

(c) and (d). Under the Fourth Five-Year plan targets estimated requirements of industrial production as a whole. No basis is, therefore, available for comparing the production in 1969-70 with targets/ estimated requirements. However, in the 11 months of the first year of the Fourth Five-Year plan, industrial production increased by 6.9 per cent as compared to the average annual rate of growth of around 9 per cent envisaged in in the Fourth Five-Year plan. As regards the steps taken by the Government to accelerate industrial growth, a statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT. 2928 /70].

Immoral Traffic in Women and Young Girls in Delhi and New Delhi

2201. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Police have successfully raided posh localities in Delhi and New Delhi and have arrested a number of men and women for indulging in immoral traffic in women and girls ;

(b) the number of arrests made and the places from where they were arrested and whether their challans have been put before the courts ;

(c) whether the Police are in the know of more such places in Delhi where immoral traffic in young girls is freely carried on, especially in big four and five Starred hotels, but they are reluctant to raid them as the Immoral Traffic Law is defective and no prosecutions would be fruitful ; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to curb the immoral traffic in girls in the posh localities of Delhi which is on the increase ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 1970 (upto 31-7-1970) 47 persons were arrested. Of which 15 have since been challaned for trial in the courts. The cases against remaining 32 persons are under investigation.

The places of arrest included Tagore Garden, Asaf Ali Road, Pahar Ganj, Subzi Mandi, Sadar Bazar, Krishna Nagar, Ashoka Road, Sarojini Nagar, Yusaf Sarai, Hauz Khas and Greater Kailash.

(c) No, Sir. The police keep on collecting intelligence regarding immoral trafficing in various places including hotels. As and when the information is verified traps are laid to catch the offenders.

The reasons for slow enforcement are that immoral traffic in women and girls, is carried on mostly in posh localities. For trapping the culprits decoy customers have to be engaged. Respectable people are generally unwilling to act as decoys. The persons who are keeping brothels generally agree to send the girls only with their known patrons with the result that decoy customers cannot easily succeed.

Moreover respectable persons of the locality are needed according to law to stand as witnesses in such cases to which respectables normally do not agree. The power to lay a trap under the SIT Act is vested only in the Deputy Superintendents of Police. As the number of Deputy Superintendents of Police is far less than the Inspectors and as they have other important work, it becomes difficult for them to devote whole time to the offences under the SIT Act.

(d) The following steps have been taken to curb the immoral traffic in girls in posh localities :

(i) An anti-vice squad has recently been formed in the Crime Branch for conducting raids in various places in Delhi.

(ii) Informers have been deputed to collect information about the places where immoral trafficking is being carried out and to develop information about the persons who supply women and girls for the purpose of prostititution.

(iii) Special watch is carried out by the police officers in plain clothes at the places of ill repute.

(iv) Efforts are being made to form Advisory Committees of the respectables from various localities for assisting the police in developing the informations and conducting successful raids.

Audit of a company's Accounts by Chartered Accountants

2202. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are evolving a new convention under which a firm of Chartered Accountants will not audit the accounts of a single company for more than one or two terms ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that out of 577 companies audited in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Kanpur and Madras, Lowelock and Lewes had audited the accounts of 73—the largest number of companies ; and

(c) the salient details of the proposed convention and when it is likely to come into force ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (c). The entire question is still under examination in the light of the assurance given in Parliament.

(b) The figures have appeared in the *Economic Times* dated 18-10-69 as a result of a study made by them. The Government is still collecting information regarding concentration of audit and these figures cannot therefore be verified unless the study of the data has been completed by Government.

Accumulation of coal in West Bengal and Bihar due to non-allotment of Railway wagons

2203. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an unprecedented situation has been created by accumulation of coal at the pit heads in West Bengal and Bihar due to non-allotment of Railway wagons against targets already fixed by the concerned Zonal Railways; and

(b) what are the targegts fixed and allotments made by each of the concerned Zonal Railways since 1st April, 1970 and what are the reasons for the disparity between targets and allotments ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Some accumulation of coking coal at the pit heads in West Bengal and Bihar has been reported, but the same is not for non-allotment of wagons but for less demand from Steel Plants and Washeries. Pit-head stock of non-coking coal is reported to have increased marginally by half a million tonnes mainly due to less demand in Northern India and difficulties in movement in Eastern and Southern India due to unsatisfactory law and order situation, extensive thefts of track, traction, tele-communication and wagon fitting and staff-troubles.

(b) The particulars are as under :—

DAILY AVERAGE (in terms of 4-wheeler wagons)

Consumers	Railway	Targets	Allotment			
			April	May	June	July
Steel Plants	Eastern	670	575	522	463	542
	South Eastern	930	920	857	810	774
Washery	Eastern	330	370	316	297	329
	South Eastern	570	252	289	294	273
Others	Eastern	3700	4018	3548	3323	3440
	South Eastern	400	359	378	419	310
Total	Eastern	4700	4963	4368	4083	4311
	South Eastern	1900	1531	1524	1523	1357
	Total=	6600	6494	5910	5606	5668

Less allotment for Steel Plants and Washeries was mainly due to inability of the Steel Plants to take more coal due to their internal troubles and production less than anticipation.

Less despatch for 'Others' from May onwards was due to cancellation of a large number of programmed rakes for brick-burning coal by collieries and their agents reduced requirement of coal for Railways, restricted movement to the South due to running staff troubles on Southern Railway in May, staff troubles on South Eastern and Northeast Frontier Railways in July and different 'Bundhs', hooliganism, staff intimidation and manhandling as also extensive theft of railway equipment in West Bengal area.

Installed capacity of Wagon Building Industry

2204. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(b) whether it is a fact that a large percentage of the installed capacity of country's wagon-building industry is lying idle;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken to utilise the full capacity of the wagon-building industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir. The wagon-building industry in fact has backlog for delivery of 14,453 wagon in terms of four-wheelers.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In view particularly of further orders for 12,300 wagons, in terms of four-wheelers, proposed to be placed shortly, the wagon-building industry will have adequate orders to execute during the year 1970-71.

H. M. T. Chairman's visit to U. S. A.

2205. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the H. M. T. visited the U. S. A. in June-July, 1970;

(d) if so, the purpose of his visit;

(c) whether during his tour he entered into any agreement for the sale of H. M. T. products;

(d) if so, the names of the parties and how long these contracts continued; and

(e) the reasons for the early break of contracts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To promote the exports of the Company's products.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The agency agreements between Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. Bangalore with their agents abroad are in the nature of commercial contracts.

मध्य रेलवे में चोरी हुई रेलवे सम्पत्ति का मूल्य

2206. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में मध्य रेलवे में चोरी हुई रेलवे सम्पत्ति का मूल्य कितना है ;

(ख) इन मामले में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया और कितने मामले दर्ज किये गये ;

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों को दोषी ठहराया गया ; कितनों को छोड़ा गया और कितने मामलों में विभागीय जांच की गई ; और

(घ) इस समय न्यायालयों में कितने मामले अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) :

(क)

वर्ष	चुरायी गई रेल सम्पत्ति का मूल्य
	(लाख रुपयों में)
1968	6.66
1969	6.74

(ख)

वर्ष	गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या	दर्ज किये गये मामलों की संख्या
1968	2,235	5,643
1969	2,058	4,568

(ग)	वर्ष	दोषी ठहराये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या	बरी किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या	उन मामलों की संख्या जिसमें विभागीय जाँच की गयी
	1968	1,732	128	उपलब्ध नहीं है
	1969	1,709	44	उपलब्ध नहीं है

(घ)	वर्ष	न्यायालयों में अनिर्णीत मामलों की संख्या
	1968	132
	1969	98

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में चोरी हुई रेलवे सम्पत्ति का मूल्य

2207. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में चोरी हुई रेलवे सम्पत्ति का मूल्य कितना है ;

(ख) इस मामले में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया और कितने मामले दर्ज किये गये ;

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों को दोषी ठहराया गया, कितनों को छोड़ा गया और कितने मामलों में विभागीय जांच की गई ; और

(घ) इस समय न्यायालयों में कितने मामले इस समय अनिर्णीत पड़े हुए हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क)

वर्ष	मूल्य
	(लाख रुपयों में)
1968	5.86
1969	5.86

(ख)	वर्ष	गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या	दर्ज किये गये मामलों की संख्या
	1968	282	4,539
	1969	62	4,585

(ग)	वर्ष	दोषी ठहराये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या	बरी किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या	उन मामलों की संख्या जिनमें विभागीय जाँच की गई
	1968	109	42	33
	1969	उपलब्ध नहीं है।	उपलब्ध नहीं है।	1

(घ)

वर्ष	अनिर्णीत मामलों की संख्या
1968	29
1969	194

पश्चिम रेलवे में चोरी हुई रेलवे सम्पत्ति का मूल्य

2208. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में पश्चिम रेलवे में चोरी हुई रेलवे सम्पत्ति का मूल्य कितना है ;

(ख) इस मामले में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया और कितने मामले दर्ज किये गये ;

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों को दोषी ठहराया गया, कितनों को छोड़ा गया और कितने मामलों में विभागीय जाँच की गई ; और

(घ) इस समय न्यायालयें में कितने मामले अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क)

वर्ष		चुरायी गई रेल सम्पत्ति का मूल्य
		(लाख रुपयों में)
1968	—	9.82
1969	—	12.28

(ख)

वर्ष	गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या	दर्ज किये गये मामलों की संख्या
1968	1,197	6,706
1969	326	6,272

(ग)

वर्ष	दोषी ठहराये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या	बरी किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या	उन मामलों की संख्या जिनमें विभागीय जांच जांच की गई।
1968	970	139	39
1969	178	36	9

(घ)

वर्ष	न्यायालयों में अनिर्णीत मामलों की संख्या
1968	32
1969	29

दक्षिण रेलवे में रेल दुर्घटनायें

2209. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1967 से दक्षिण रेलवे में कुल कितनी रेल दुर्घटनायें हुईं ;

(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं के कारण रेलवे प्रशासन को कुल कितने धन की हानि उठानी पड़ी ;

(ग) उक्त दुर्घटनाओं में कुल कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये और घायल हुए ;

(घ) रेलवे कर्मचारियों की लापरवाही और तकनीकी खराबियों के कारण अलग-अलग कितनी दुर्घटनायें हुईं ; और

(ङ) कितनी दुर्घटनाओं की जांच की गई ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) 1-1-1967 से 30-6-70 तक की अवधि में दक्षिण रेलवे में गाड़ियों की टक्कर, गाड़ियों के पटरी से उतरने, समपार पर गाड़ियों के सड़क यातायात से टकराने और गाड़ियों में आग लगने की 409 दुर्घटनायें हुईं ।

(ख) रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 32,87000 रुपये की क्षति पहुँचने का अनुमान है ।

(ग) इन दुर्घटनाओं में 179 व्यक्ति मारे गये और 510 घायल हुए ।

(घ) और (ङ). सभी 409 गाड़ी दुर्घटनाओं की जाँच की गई थी । इनमें से 256 दुर्घटनायें रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती से और 50 दुर्घटनायें रेल उपस्कर की खराबी के कारण हुईं ।

Survey of Physically Handicapped Persons in Delhi

2210. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA** : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to conduct a survey of the physically handicapped persons in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, whether it has sought the co-operation of the Delhi School of Social Work in conducting the survey;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of homes being run by Government for the physically handicapped persons and the total number of inmates therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). The Delhi Administration is negotiating with the Delhi School of Social Work the question of undertaking a survey of physically handicapped persons other than the blind in Delhi. In 1969, the Delhi School of Social Work had undertaken a limited survey of institutions for the blind in the capital.

(d) One school for the blind with 30 children. The Delhi Administration also runs three non-residential training-*cum*-production centres for the physically handicapped with 127 persons.

Setting up of a Factory for Manufacture of Swaraj Tractors in Punjab

2211. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI S. R. DAMANI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government have taken a decision to set up a plant for the manufacture of Swaraj tractor of 20 and 30 horsepower developed by the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur ;

(b) whether the State Government have approached the Central Government for assistance in any form for setting up this factory; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). Government have received an application from the Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation for the grant of an industrial licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the manufacture of 'Swaraj' Tractors of 20 and 30 H. P. This is under examination.

New Industries set up in Maharashtra

2212. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and nature of new industries set up in Maharashtra during the last three years;

(b) whether this industrial development has been according to the schedule; and

(c) the new industries proposed to be set up in the public and private sectors during the Fourth Plan period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). The necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

New Industrial Policy of Maharashtra Government

2213. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Maharashtra have recently announced their industrial policy, which envisages various concessions to the industrialists with a view to attracting private investment and to have industries in undeveloped areas of the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). In order to facilitate dispersal of industries from the already congested Bombay-Thana and Poona-Pimpri-Chinchwad area and progressively reduce the disparities in the levels of development of the different regions of the State, the Maharashtra Government have announced certain incentives to be given to industrialists desirous of setting up industries in the comparatively under-developed areas of the State. These incentives are in the nature of :

1. Interest-Free Loans to 'recoup' Sales Tax paid.
2. State Government support for obtaining Industrial Licence.
3. Relief from incidence of certain duties and rates like electricity tariff, octroi duty, water royalties, non-agricultural assessment.
4. Guarantee of loans.
5. Contribution towards cost of feasibility study

6. Contribution towards cost of industrial housing.

7. Advance supply of building materials on loan from a Revolving Stock.

8. Preferential treatment in Government purchase programme.

9. Assistance in technical training of personnel etc.

These incentives are in keeping with the Government's policy of fostering balanced regional development in the country.

Financial Assistance for Development of Industries in Maharashtra

2214. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state the amounts advanced by the Central Government in the shape of loans and financial assistance to the Maharashtra State during the three Five Year Plan periods for the development of various industries and also the names of those industries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Scrap-based Electric Furnaces

2215. SHRI PARTAP SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of scrap-based electric furnaces in the country with their rated capacity and the names of individuals or firms or companies owning them;

(b) the total quantity of scrap melted by each furnace during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the total quantity of end products produced by each of the electric furnaces during the last three years, years-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). As electric furnace owners were not required to obtain licences or even to register themselves until the new policy was introduced in February 1970, which now requires all industries with assets more than Rs. 1 crore to be licensed, and as they are not required to furnish information about the scrap used and the products produced, the information asked for is not available with Government. Collection of this information will require a detailed survey of all electric furnaces in the country and will invole time and labour not commensurate with the results.

Restricted Reservations for Railway Staff

2216. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the month of May, queues were formed since 5 A. M. for the Railway Reservations at New Delhi Station and that only a section of those waiting could be obliged;

(b) in view of the distress of the public from the Railway staff taking up most of the available accomodation, the reason why the reservations for the Railway staff on any train, in every class, except Ordinary Third, are not restricted to 10 percent of the accommodation available;

(c) if that percentage is considered inadequate, what percentage does the Railway Board consider nccessary and what would this represent in terms of the Railway earnings from passengers;

(d) why a minimum duration of one week for the tour is prescribed before allowing the family member to travel free; and

(e) if the reply to part (d) above be in the negative, whether it is considered a hardship to an officer if he is separated for a shorter period and, if not, the reasons for allowing the family to accompany the officer on tour ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The supply of berths

and seats being short of demand during rush periods, it is true that at New Delhi Railway Station in the month of May when the summer rush started intending passengers, in their anxiety to secure reservation of accommodation on trains, specially those bound for Madras and Bombay, formed queues hours ahead of the time of starting reservations, to be able to secure as forward a position in the queue as possible; but those who were not abie to secure a sufficiently forward position in the queue could not secure confirmed reservation.

(b) In order to ensure that unduly high proportion of available accommodation on important Mail/Express trains is not taken up by holders of Privilege Passes/Privilege Ticket Orders, Railways have instructions that during periods of rush there should be some limitation on the number of berths/seats that can be reserved on Privilege Passes/Privilege Ticket Orders. No specific percentage has been prescribed for the purpose and the extent of accommodation which can be reserved on Privilege Passes/-Privilege Ticket Orders has been left to the Zonal Railway Administrations to decide taking into account the pattern of demand in respect of each train.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No such condition has been prescribed.

(e) The facility of taking family is granted to Railway Officers proceeding on tour on the consideration that it becomes necessary to permit such officers to take their family with them, if they so desire, as they may have to spend sometimes many days at a stretch at out-stations during enquiries and line inspections and at places where there is no facility for boarding and lodging.

कांग्रेस के बम्बई अधिवेशन के समय प्रकाशित की गई स्मारिका में प्रकाशित विज्ञापनों के बारे में शिकायत

2217. **मृत्युंजय प्रसाद** : क्या समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिसम्बर, 1969 में बम्बई में हुए कांग्रेस अधिवेशन के समय प्रकाशित हुई उस स्मारिका में प्रकाशित किये गये, विशेषकर उन विज्ञापनों, जिनका विज्ञापन से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं था, के बारे में शिकायत पर अब तक की गई जांच पड़ताल का ब्योरा क्या है, जिसकी एक प्रति 16 अप्रेल, 1970 को औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित अनुदानों की मांगों पर चर्चा के दौरान सभा पटल पर रखी गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी बताया गया था कि विज्ञापन शुल्क के रूप में प्राप्त किये गये धन का एक वृहत भाग राजनीतिक दल को अवैध रूप से एक प्रकार का चन्दा था ; और

(ग) यदि अभी तक जांच पड़ताल नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं, और कब तक जांच-कार्य किया जायेगा और यह कार्य किसको सौंपा गया है ?

समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : (क) से (ग). इस विधि की परीक्षा के लिए पग उठाये जा रहे हैं, तथा सदन के पटल पर एक विवरण-पत्र प्रस्तुत कर दिया जायेगा ।

Strike in Indian Explosives Ltd. at Gomia

2218. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR:
SHRI DINKAR DESAI :
SHRI NIHAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a strike took place in the Indian Explosives Ltd. at Gomia during the last week of May, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) how the strike was settled ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Workers went on a lightening stay-in strike on 27-5-1970 over the issue of a charge sheet-*cum*-suspension letter by the management to a worker for violation of Discipline.

(c) The strike was called off unconditionally on 30-5-1970 at 6 p. m.

Setting up of Central Government Projects in U. P. and Delhi

2219. SHRI M. A. KHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to set up Central Government projects in Uttar Pradesh and in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). Provision has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for setting up of the following projects in the Central sector in U. P. :

1. Pumps and Compressors Project, Allahabad.
2. Gas Cylinder Project, Allahabad,
3. Tannery and Footwear Corporation, Kanpur.
4. Telephone Equipment Factory, Allahabad.

Provision has also been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for completion/expansion of the following projects in the Central sector in U. P. :—

1. Triveni Structurals, Allahabad.
2. B.H.E.L. (including Stamping shop), Hardwar.
3. Kanpur Fertilisers (Government share), Kanpur.

Provision has also been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for completion/expansion of Hindustan Insecticides at Delhi.

Demond for making National Development Council as sole policy making Body for issue of Licences

2221. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government opposed the new procedure and demanded that the National Development Council should be the sole policy making body regarding the issue of licences ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to a statement reported to have been made by the Industries Minister of Tamil Nadu which appeared in the 'Hindu' dated 2-7-1970 regarding Industrial Licensing Policy. This has come to the notice of the Government of India. As regards the Central Government's reaction in the matter, it may be stated that the State Governments have diverse views in respect of industrial policy, depending in particular on the stage reached by their States in industrial development and growth. For consideration of all the aspects involved—including the need for accelerated growth, prevention of concentration of economic power, rapid development of industrially backward areas and regions and orientation of licensing policy with reference to capital resources, both internal and external, and other constrains—the problems of industrial development and licensing have necessarily to be viewed and tackled from a national perspective. The views of the State Governments are, however, always given due consideration in the formulation of policies and in the process of licensing.

Manufacture of Steel Drums in Vishakhapatnam by Khaitan Brothers

2222. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state the reasons why Khaitan Brothers have been given permission to start a new unit in Vishakhapatnam for the manufacture of steel drums ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : A private limited company known as Hind Containers (Pvt) Ltd. whose directors included S/Shri A. K. Khaitan and L. K. Khaitan had set up a small scale factory at Vishakhapapatnam in Andhra Pradesh for the manufacture of Bitumen drums. The unit being in the small scale sector does not come under the purview of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. The unit was, however, given registration certificate by the Director of Industries of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. It has also been ascertained from the Government of Andhra Pradesh that since the raw materials in this case where to be provided by the consumer oil company and there was no unit of the type in that State, the unit was allowed to be set up.

Blackmarketing in Steel by Khaitan Brothers

2223. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Khaitan Brothers have been accused of blackmarketing in Steel, concealment of income and various other malpractices;

(b) whether some cases are pending before law courts in this connection; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Establishment of Tractor Factory by Rajasthan State Agro-Industries Corporation with French Collaboration

2224. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on the application of the Rajasthan State Agro-Industries Coporation for establishing a tractor factory in the State with French colloboration; and

(b) whether permission has recently been granted to some other States to establish tractor factories ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTERY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) The application of the Rajasthan State Agro-Industries Corporation is still under examination.

(b) The only other State Corporation which has submitted an application is the Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation. Their application is also under examination.

Child Welfare Programme during Fourth Five Year Plan

*2225. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :
SHRI CHANDRA. SHEKHAR SINGH :
SHRI C. JANARDANAN :

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the details of the Child

Welfare programme during the Fouth Plan have been worked out;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) the total allocation of funds provided for the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The main features of the Child Welfare Programme and the allotment thereof in the Fourth Five Year Plan are as follows :

Programme	Allocation (in Crores)
1. Family and Child Welfare Programme (Central Scheme)	7.00
2. Nutrition Programme for Pre-School Age in the age-group 3—5 years. (Central Scheme)	6.00
3. Pre-Vocational Training Programme (Centrally Sponsord Scheme)	6.00
4. Welfare Programme of the Destitute Children (Central Scheme)	2.00
5. Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations and other programmes of Central Social Welfare Board in which a major coverage is for Child Welfare Services (Central Scheme).	6.00

Shortage of Trained Cadres for Implementation of Child Welfare Programme

2226. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are not enough trained cardres in the country for the implementation of Child Welfare programme; and

(b) if so, the steps which have been taken to train cadres for the Child Welfare programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). No estimate has yet been prepared of the actual requirements of trained personnel in the country for implementation of Child Welfare Programme, although the Committee on "A Programme for Children" has given indications of the requirements in its Report.

There are at present 11 Balsevika Training Centres promoted by the Indian Council of Child Welfare with the financial assistance from the Government. In addition there are 6 Family and Child Welfare Training Centres promoted by the Central Social Welfare Board for the training of field Workers and supervisors for Family and Child Welfare Programme. Besides this, there are more than 20 Schools of Social Work existing in the country at the post-graduate level and three at the under-graduate level offering training in Social Work which includes the subject of Child Welfare.

Arrests in New Delhi on Vice Charge

2227. SHRI RAM CHARAN :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that three educated young women were arrested from a

hotel at Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi on the 20th June, 1970 on vice charge by the Crime Branch Police;

(b) whether it is also a fact that three persons, two of them hotel employees and the third a pimp, were also taken into custody ; and

(c) if so, the antecedents of the persons involved and the action taken against each of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Three women were arrested by the CID Crime Branch of the Delhi Police on 19.6.1970.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Police investigations in the case are reported to have been finalised and challans are expected to be placed in Court shortly after due scrutiny. A statement showing the particulars of the persons involved is enclosed.

Statement

1. Wife of a cook in Oberoi Intercontinental Hotel.
2. Wife of a mechanic in the Trunk Telephone Exchange.
3. A woman aged about 24 years who claims to be the wife of a lawyer of Kanpur (to be verified).
4. A Lower Division Clerk of C. P. W. D. reported to be acting as a procurer of girls for immoral purposes.
5. Receptionist of a hotel who had agreed to rent out the room of the hotel for immoral purposes.
6. Bearer of a hotel who is reported to have been a party to the transaction.

Public Deposits held by Companies Owning *Indian Express* Group of Newspapers

2228. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of public deposits held by the Companies owning the *Indian Express* Group of newspapers;

(b) the subscribed capital of the Companies;

(c) the total assets of the Companies: and

(d) whether Government are satisfied that the public deposits held by these Companies are safe ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the table of the House.

Loss incurred by Mirzapur Cement Factory due to Purchase of a Defective Crusher

2229. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the U. P. Government's Rs. 11.40 crores prestigious cement factory at Dalla in Mirzapur District has run into serious difficulties on account of a crusher, bought for Rs. 44 lakhs, proving defective ;

(b) whether it is a fact that its commissioning has been delayed by about 2 years ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the U. P. Government are running a loss of Rs. 30,000 a day ;

(d) whether the State Government have approached the Centre for advice in the matter ; and

(e) if so, in what way the Central Government propose to help the State Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) The State Government has reported that the production of the crushing plant is much less than its rated capacity and that the State Government is examining the steps necessary to raise its production to its rated capacity.

(b) Yes, Sir. By an year and five months.

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Effect of New Steel Distribution Policy on Iron and Steel Trade

2230. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Iron and Steel trade is perturbed at the new steel distribution policy announced by Government recently ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that besides causing a great hardship to the cosumer, it will throw out of employment thousands of persons engaged in the trade for a long time ;

(c) whether it is further a fact that under the new policy almost the entire steel will be supplied to the consumer through the producer's stock yard which are situated only in or around big cities, thus putting consumers to great difficulty ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government therto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) A few representations have been received from the traders and stockists that they should be given a larger share in the distribution of iron and steel.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The revised policy is primarily intended to ensure that the available steel reaches the actual priority users to the maximum extent possible.

(d) In view of the reply to (b) and (c) above, this does not arise.

Watch Factory in Kashmir

2231. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to set up a new H. M. T. watch factory in Kashmir and to expand production at the Bangalore Unit for meeting an increasingly large domestic demand ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the reasons for selecting Srinagar as a site of the new factory ;

(d) the annual domestic demand of watches and the relative production in the country ;

(e) whether there is any proposal under consideraion of Government for setting up another watch factory in the private sector ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The envisaged targetted annual production capacity of the proposed factory at Kashmir is 300,000 watches and of Bangalore expansion is 200,000 numbers of automatic Gents' watches with day-date mechanism.

(c) As a part of effort for the development of the Jammu and Kashmir State Government decided that the watch project of H. M. T. may be set up at Zainakot near Srinagar.

(d) Whereas the present annual production of watches is of the order of less than half a million, the present annual demand for watchs is estimated to be of the order of 3.5 million numbers and it may increase to 4.5 million number per year by the end of the Fourth Plan period.

(e) and (f). A few proposals for setting up factories, in the private secror, in Gujarat Tamil Nadu and Mysore for manufacture of watches, and in West Bengal for assembling watches are under consideration of Government.

Criticism of Industrial Licensing Policy by Tamil Nadu Industries Minister

2232. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement made by the Tamil Nadu Industries Minister while inaugurating the 29th Annual Meeting of the Hindustan Chamber of Commerce on the 30th June, 1970 at Madras to the effect that "Centre's bossim over the States in the matter of industrial licensing and development continued under the new set-up announced by the Prime Minister and the State Government will fight it tooth and nail" ;

(b) whether Government are also aware about his utterance that there were inordinate delays in the processing of licences and the State Governments were faced with the delay in the implementation of many projects like the Tuticorin Project due to the Central policies ; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). Press reports of the statement made by the Tamil Nadu Industries Minister regarding the role of the Centre in the matter of industrial licensing and in the processing of licence applications have come to the notice of the Government

(c) Government has announced its modified industrial licensing policy after taking into consideration the recommendations of the Planning Commission, the Administrative Reforms Commission and the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committe and the views of various interests involved. According to this policy, freedom has been given to entrepreneurs to set up industrial undertaking upto Rs. 1 crore, effect substantial expension upto Rs. 1 crore, subject to a total maximum of Rs. 5 crores and to diversify production upto 25% of their licensed/registered capacity, subject to certain conditions being fulfilled. It will now be for State Governments to attract and stimulate industries in their respective States. However, for consideration of all the aspects involved—including the need for accelerated growth, prevention of concentration of economic power, rapid development of industrially backward areas and regions and orientation of licensing policy with reference to capital resources both internal and external and other constrains—the problems of Industrial development and licensing have necessarily to be viewed and tackled from a national perspective.

Steps have been taken to streamline procedures for processing of industrial licence applications. Progress of disposal of all pending applications is reviewed periodically with a view to ensuring expeditious dis-

posal of these applications. Further steps towards streamling of procedures in order that applications are disposed of expenditiously are also under consideration.

Seminar on Paper Industry

2233. SHRI DEVINDAR SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a seminar on paper industry was held in the month of June, 1970 in the capital;

(b) if so, what were its main recommendations;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the seminar suggested to Government to launch a one-year crash programme of production to meet the shortages of paper in a short period;

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(e) whether it is further a fact that paper industry failed to add new capacities despite the abolition of price control and de-licensing of the industry by Government;

(f) whether Government have ascertained the reason therefor; and

(g) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the main conclusions of the Seminar is attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government has already requested the Paper Mills to send their proposals and the same are being received. A Committee has since been formed to examine these proposals and to submit its recommendations to the Government for further action.

(e) The expansion of capacity in the Paper Industry has not been to the extent expected.

(f) and (g). Paper Industry is capital intensive by nature and has a long gestation period of about 4—5 years. This industry did not, during the last few years, attract any appreciable fresh capital investment as its relative profitability is held to have remained low.

Statement

I. Financial Requirements :

1. The target of 1.13 million tonnes of paper and paper boards for the Fourth Plan recommended by the Development Council for Paper and accepted by the Planning Commission appears to be realistic. Efforts have to be made by the paper industry to achieve this target.

2. The creation of additional capacity of about half-a-million tonnes during the next 6 or 7 years would call for investment of about Rs. 325 crores. Out of this there will be an investment of about 65 crores in the public sector. This will leave a balance of abaut 260 crores to be provided by the private sector.

3. After the price increases in the last two years, profitability in the industry has improved to some extent. Still paper prices in India are perhaps the lowest in the would. However, it has to be increased further, so that the industry could attract new investment.

4. The Tariff Commission while fixing paper prices in 1959 had provided for a return of 12 per cent on the

capital employed. At that time the interest charges were about 5½ to 6 per cent. Since then it has increased to around 9 per cent. Taking this into account it was considered that a return of 15 to 16 per cent on the capital employed after taxes would be the adequate rate of profitability.

5. Paper industry is highly capital intensive and an investment of one rupee will give a return of hardly 50 per cent by way of gross revenue. Therefore, there has to be a flexible approach in regard to equity debt ratio. The suggestion that debt equity ratio should be raised from the present maximum of 2:1 to 3:1 was not considered quite feasible.

6. On the question of conversion of loans into equity by the financial institutions, it appears that no final decision has been taken. However, it was expected that guide-lines could be set in such a manner as to encourage investments rather than deter it.

II. Roll of small units :

I. Small units have a positive role to play. Their present contribution of about 10 per cent of the total output of paper in the country could be raised to 20 per cent or even more if necessary conditions are created.

2. In the meanwhile even though some bamboo pulp is available within the country imports of pulp should be allowed to enable small units to maintain production of diverse varieties of papers.

3. Small Paper Mills have to be prp-duct-oriented and certain items of papers could be specially reserved for development in this sector.

4. It was recommended that paper produced in small units should be exempted from the levy of excise duty. This recommendation has already been made by the Paper Development Council and Seminar has also strongly supported it.

III. Requirements of Raw Materials :

1. It was snggested that the possibilities of plantation in the vicinity of the existing mills should be explored in ordered in order to ensure adequate supplies of raw material to them and also to enable them to take up further expansion.

2. As there was some reluctance to permit paper mills to undertake plantations of fast growing species of pulp wood, it was suggested that the possibilities of setting up Forest Development corporations should be explored. This could be either State-owned or in the Joint sector.

IV. Requirements of Machinery and Foreign Exchange :

1. In the interst of long term development of pulp and paper industry in the country, the necessary plant and equipment should be built within the country. In order to achieve this objective, the paper mills should place orders for their requirements of plant and machinery to iddigenous manufacturers who will supply whatever they can fadricate within the country. Licences for import of components as well as items of equipments that cannot be fabricated at present in the country will be given to the machinery manufacturers and not to the paper mills. Such a procedure would enable constant review of the progress in the direction of machinery manufacture in the country and more speedily bring about the object of attaining self-reliance in this direction.

2. While it was generally agreed that pulp and paper mill machineries must be built indigenously for the long term interest of the industry,

it was suggested that this whole subject should be carefully studied further. For this prupose it was recommended that a Committee should be set up consisting of the representatives of paper industry, paper mills machinery manufacturers and the Government departments concerned.

V. Crash Programme for Increased Production :

1. There is an impending crisis in regard to supply of paper and to solve this problem there is need to have a crash programme.

2. Individual mills should work out detailed proposals for increasing production of paper within the next twelve months by introducing certain technological developments and provinding necessary balancing equipments. The foreign exchange requirement and the capital requirements for this should be worked out carefully. A small sub-committee should be formed to evaluate the programmes put up by individual mills. This committee should have on it representatives of paper mills, paper mechinery manufacturers, DGTD and the Government. The committee would also visit the Mills concerned where necessary. The committee's report should be submitted whithin the next month and a half, so that the government can take final decision with regard to clearance from Licensing Committee, C. G. Committee and financial institutions.

3. Paper mills need not wait for a formal reference to be issued to them in this connection from the government or for the visit of the Evaluation Committee; but should provide the necessary date immediately.

4. Procedural delays, should be avoided and decisions should be taken expeditiously.

5. Finance must be made available speedily for the implementation of the crash programme and financial institutions should be asked to look very sympathetically at all requests made to them for the crash programme.

6. As time element is the most vital factor for the success of the crash programme, it was urgent that a flexible attitude should be taken while deciding upon the items of balancing equipment to be allowed for imports. It was clarified that if deliveries from indigenous sources were protracted, imports of the items will be permitted to enable additional production being brought about within the next 12 months.

Import and Export of Steel

2234. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of steel imported in 1969-70 ; and

(b) the quantity and value of steel to be exported in the current year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Import of steel in 1969-70, was 424, 123 tonnes valuing Rs. 71.25 crores.

(b) Export targets for 1970-71 is yet to be fixed.

Stoppage of Madras-Cochin Mail due to Chian pulling

2235. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 19 Madras-Cochin Mail was stopped at Vaniyambadi outer signal on the 7th May, 1970 due to chain pulling by a lady travelling in 1st Class Compartment No. WFC 5899 ;

(b) how many times did the train stop due to chain pulling and whether the lady passenger's reasons for pulling the chain were ascertained and recorded by the concerned authorities ;

(c) who were her co-passengers and whether any enquiry has conducted by the authorities on the incident and the delay to the train ; and

(d) if so, what are the findings ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS(SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes. The chain was pulled from Coach No. WFC 5898 and not 5899.

(b) The train was stopped twice due to chain pulling. The Guard of the train made enquiries from the lady passenger about the reasons for pulling the chain but she did not give any. She wanted to change in to a ladies Compartment and she was accordingly accommodated.

(c) and (d). Her other co-passengers were as under —:

(i) Her son Shri Mashi aged 17.

(ii) Subedar S. S. Achari

(iii) Shri Krishnamurthy; D. O. S. , Olavakkot.

D. O. S. Olavakkot/was not in the compartment when the chain was pulled as he had gone out to ascertain the cause of stoppage of the train earlier when it had stopped at Vaniyambadi singals. Enquiries about the incident involving delay to the train were made by the Guard of the train with the lady passenger and the result of the enquiries is indicated in reply to part (d).

Broad-Gauge Line from Ernakulam to Trivandrum

2236. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to convert the Ernakulam-Trivandrum Railway line into broad-gauge has been approved by the Railway Board;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the proposal;

(c) when the work on the conversion of the line is expected to begin; and

(d) how long it will take to complete the work ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The survey reports for the conversion of the Ernakulam-Quilon-Trivandrum Metre Gauge section into Broad Gauge are under the examination of the Railway Board.

(b) The conversion of this section, about 221 KMs. in length, is estimated to cost about Rs. 13.60 crores (Gross).

(c) and (d). A decision regarding the conversion of this section will be taken after the examination of the reports is completed.

Restoration of Seniority to Ex-Grainshop staff on Railways

2237. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI RAMVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS by pleased to state :

(a) whether the oders of the Railway Board regarding the seniority of ex-Grain-

shop staff contained in its communications No. E (NG) 57REI/17 dated the 2nd November, 1957 and 15th January, 1961 and No. E (NG)61 RE 1/47 dated the 7th April, 1962 were quashed by the Madras High Court in its judgment on writ petition No. 3110 of 1965 delivered on the 3rd February, 1967;

(b) if so, what orders have been issued to restore the seniority of the ex-Grain-shop staff;

(c) whether these orders are applicable to all the Railways; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (d). A single Judge of the Madras High Court quashed in February, 1967 the orders regulating fixation of seniority of ex-grainshop staff on Railways. However, on an appeal filed by the Southern Railway Administration, the Division Bench of the Madras High Court have set aside, in July, 1969 the orders of the Single Judge.

Supply of Machinery on Hire-Purchase Basis to small Scale Industries

2238. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Small Industries Corporation has liberalised its terms for the supply of machinery on hire-purchase basis to small scale industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following changes in the terms and conditions of hire-purchase have been brought into force with effect from 15th May, 1970:

(i) The earnest money deposit (which used to vary between 20% and 50% will be 10% for indigenous machinery and 5% for imported machinery in all cases. In the case of indigenous machinery, 5% of the earnest money may be paid in cash and the balance 5% offered in the shape of a bank guarantee.

(ii) The administrative charges (which used to be 5%) will be reduced to 2%.

(iii) The clearing charges (which used to be 3½%) will be on the basis of actual cost incurred.

Manufacture of colour Films by Kodak Film Company

2239. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI NANJA GOWDER :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kodak Film Company has submitted two collaboration proposals for the manufacture of colour film positives in India ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the estimated cost of the proposals ; and

(d) the decisions taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d). Messrs Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Co., a public sector undertaking, is looking for collaboration with a suitable foreign party

for the manufacture of colour film positive in India. Messers Kodaks are one of the Companies with whom discussions have taken place and they have not submitted any definite collaboration proposals ; the first pre-requisite for collaborating with them will be a feasibility study which has as yet not been commissioned. Their preliminary offer to collaborate is under the consideration of Government along with the other offers so far received.

Visit by high level Indian Team in Russia

2240. DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high-level Indian team had visited Moscow recently and held talks with the Soviet authorities on the expansion programme of the Bokaro Steel Plant ; and

(b) if so, what was the outcome of the talks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). A team of engineers from the Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel Ltd., the principal Consultants for the expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant to the 4 million tonne capacity, had gone to Moscow in the middle of July 1970. The purpose of the visit was to hold consultation with the Soviet Design Organisations regarding the designing and technological requirements of the various units of the Expansion Stage of the Plant. Some engineers from the Bokaro Steel Plant and the Heavy Engineering Corporation had also accompanied the Team. The discussions in Moscow were mainly technical in nature in relation to the Detailed Project Report of the Bokaro Steel Plant which had been earlier prepared by the Soviet side and had been accepted by Government in March, 1966. It was agreed during these discussions that changes or modifications within the framework of the Detailed Project Report would be considered on economic and technological grounds and the Soviet Specialists would be deputed to assist CEDB, if so, required, in taking up the detailed designing for the Expansion units.

Export of Prime Steel

2241. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI JOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had decided to curtail the export of prime steel ;

(b) whether the Foreign Trade Ministry has expressed the view that any such curtailment of Prime steel export will lead to loss of markets for these products ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the matter was referred to the Cabinet for a final decision ; and

(d) if so, what is the decision taken by the Cabinet on the issue ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The Government is following a regulatory policy in respect of exports so that a proper balnnce is achieved between the need to satisfy indigenous demand and that to promote export to the maximum extent possible.

(b) to (d). Concerned Ministers are consulted before a policy is framed and decisions taken at appropriate levels.

औद्योगिक संस्थापनों की विस्तार क्षमता

2242. **श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :**
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या **औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में ऐसे कई औद्योगिक संस्थापन हैं जिनकी अगर थोड़ी सी राशि उनके विकास कार्यों पर खर्च की जाय तो उत्पादन क्षमता कई गुना बढ़ सकती है, मगर सरकार ने उनको ऐसा करने की अनुमति नहीं दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) उत्पादन में कमी को रोकने के लिए सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री म० र० कृष्ण) : (क) से (ग). अल्पतम अतिरिक्त पूंजीगत व्यय से विद्यमान मशीनों तथा संयंत्रों के पूर्णतम प्रयोग द्वारा उत्पादन में अधिकतम सीमा तक वृद्धि करने की आवश्यकता के प्रति सरकार सदैव जागरूक रही है। अक्टूबर, 1966 से सरकार ने औद्योगिक उपक्रमों के कुछ शर्तों के अधीन अपनी लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता से 25 प्रतिशत तक का उसी वस्तु का अधिक उत्पादन करने की अनुमति दे दी है यदि उस में कुछ देशीय संतुलन उपकरणों को छोड़कर कोई अतिरिक्त पूंजीगत व्यय न हो। इसी प्रकार उपक्रमों को अपनी लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता के उत्पादन मूल्य के 25 प्रतिशत तक नई वस्तुओं का उत्पादन का विविधता लाने की अनुमति दी गई थी। उसी वस्तु की लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता से 25 प्रतिशत तक के उत्पादन की रियायत नई लाइसेंस नीति में जारी रखी गई है और नई लाइसेंस नीति के अन्तर्गत आर्थिक शक्ति के केन्द्रीकरण को रोकने के मान्य सिद्धांत के प्रकाश में आवश्यक नई परिभाषा के अधीन विविधिकरण की रियायत को भी जारी रखा जा रहा है। अनेक उपक्रम सम्भव सीमा तक उत्पादन बढ़ाकर इन सुविधाओं का लाभ उठा चुके हैं। ऐसी विविधिकरण जो कि पहले किया जा चुका है और जिसके लिए अब नई नीति के अन्तर्गत लाइसेंस लेना आवश्यक है यदि उसके लाइसेंस के लिए आवेदन दिया जाएगा तो उसको भी नियमित कर दिया जाएगा। ऐसी कोटि के प्रकरणों में जहां बिना लाइसेंस विविधिकरण की अनुमति नहीं है उनके लिए लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के आवेदन देने से रोका नहीं जा रहा है और उन आवेदनों पर गुणावगुण के आधार पर विचार किया जाएगा। इसके अतिरिक्त सरकार ने उपक्रमों में 1 करोड़ रुपये तक की सीमा तक पर्याप्त विस्तार की अनुमति कुछ अन्य शर्तों के अधीन दी है। यदि उस विस्तार के उपरान्त उचल आस्तियों का मूल्य 5 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक न हो। अतः सरकार यह समझती है कि विद्यमान संयंत्र तथा मशीनों से अधिकतम उत्पादन करने तथा उपक्रमों के विस्तार करने के योग्य बनाने के लिए और इससे आर्थिक ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने के उद्देश्य से लाइसेंस नीति को पर्याप्त रूप से उदार बनाया गया है।

Assets of Big Industrial Houses

2243. DR. RATEN SEN :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :
SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI K. RAMANI :

Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a recent survey conducted by the Research and Statistics Division of

the Company Affairs Department has revealad that 20 larger industrial houses in the country had increased their assets by more than 54 per cent between 1964 and 1968 ;

(b) if so, the particulars of the increase registered by each of these houses ;

(c) whether the survey has also revealed that ten more industrial houses have increased their assets position to qualify as larger industrial houses ; and

(d) if so, what are these industrial houses and what is the increase registered in their assets during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) According to the Report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission, the assets of the 20 larger industrial houses amounted to Rs. 1780 crores in 1963-64. According to the study made in the Research and Statistics Division of this Department the assets of these 20 larger industrial houses, on the basis of their composition shown by tne Dutt Committee in its Report, increased by 54.6% to Rs. 2752 crores in 1967-68.

(b) A statement (I) in annexed.

(c) According to this study, on the basis of the composition of industrial houses as adopted by the Dutt Committee, there were ten more industrial houses each of which had assets of more than Rs. 35 crores in 1967-68.

(d) A statement (II) is annexed.

Statement

Assets of 20 Larger Industrial Houses 1963-64—1967-68

(Assets in crores of Rs.)

Sl. No.	Industrial House	As per M.I.C. Report (1963-64)	1967-68	Increase in 1967-68 over 1963-64	
				Amount	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Tata	417.72	584.63	166.91	39.9
2.	Birla	292.72	575.60	282.88	96.6
3.	Martin Burn	149.61	174.29	24.68	16.6
4.	Bangur	77.91	124.88	46.97	60.3
5.	A.C.C.	77.36	105.84	28.48	36.8
6.	Thapar	71.90	103.30	31.40	43.7
7.	Sahu Jain	67.69	79.68	11.99	17.7
8.	Bird Hoilgers	60.10	78.62	18.52	30.8
9.	J. K. Singhania	59.20	78.75	19.55	33.0
10.	Surajmull Nagarmull	57.37	107.34	49.97	87.1
11.	Walchand	55.17	86.24	31.07	54.7
12.	Shri Ram	54.68	107.41	52.73	96.4
13.	Scindia	46.96	65.44	18.48	39.4
14.	Goenka	46.95	64.55	17.60	37.5
15.	Mafatlal	45.91	135.87	89.96	195.9
16.	Sarabhai	43.16	72.58	29.42	68.2
17.	Andrew Yule	41.89	54.12	12-23	29.2
18.	Killick	41.50	62.10	20.60	49.6
19.	I.C.I.	36.89	51.11	14.22	38.5
20.	Kilachand	35.13	39.72	4.59	13.1
	Total :	1779.82	2752.07	972.25	54.6

Statement

Assets of Ten Large Industrial House which had Assets of Rs. 35 Crores or more in 1667-68

Sl. No.	Industrial House	As per M.I.C. Report (1963-64)	1967-68	Increase in 1967-68 over 1963-64	
				Amount	%
1.	Kasturbhai Lalbhai	33.94	59.21	25.27	75.5
2.	Macneill and Barry-Binny	29.21	62.56	33.35	114.2
3.	Jardine Henderson	28.51	43.91	15.40	54.0
4.	T.V. Sundaram Iyengar	21.87	50.86	28.99	132.8
5.	Mahindra and Mahindra	20.12	51.34	31.22	155.2
6.	Kirloskar	19.12	61.20	42.08	220.1
7.	Khatau (Bombay)	13.62	46.85	33.23	244.0
8.	Parry	11.68	53.79	42.11	360.5
9.	Seshasayee	26.69	40.49	13.80	51.7
10.	Bajaj	21.14	45.54	24.40	11.54

Setting up of a Paper Plant in Manipur

2244. DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA :

Will be Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up a public sector paper plant in Manipur ; and

(b) if so the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). The Government are exploring the possibilities of establishing a paper plant in Manipur. As the matter has not yet been finalised it not possible to furnish any details at this stage.

Expansion of Cement Production Capacity

2245. SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government had convened a meeting of the manufacturers, the representatives of the industry and Government on the 5th June, 1970 ;

(b) if so, whether the manufacturers have shown the data regarding the expansion of cement production capacity and suggested that there could be a comfortable surplus of cement to meet the anticipated demand of 21 million tonnes by 1973-74 ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to this proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The producers indicated their anticipated programme of expansion, according to which a marginal surplus could be expected by 1973-74. They were asked to furnish the details to the Cement Controller in writing.

(c) The industry has been brought under licensing again. Unless all the schemes are approved and actually materialise, the capacity indicated by 1973-74 cannot be taken as achieved.

Deployment of Railway and State Police in Passenger Trains in U. P. to check Dacoities and Thefts

2246. SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Police and the State Police have decided to deploy over 900 armed guards in night Passenger trains following increase in reports of dacoities and thefts in trains in U. P.

(b) if so, how for this proposal proved successful ;

(c) whether the Railways have asked other States to follow such practice in their States also ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b) . Yes. With effect from 1st April, 1970 about 500 personnel drawn temporarily from Government Railway Police and District Police have been escorting more than 300 important night passenger trains in Uttar Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh Police have launched this drive to prevent crime. It is too early to assess its success now. However, this scheme has instilled confidence and greater sense of security in the travelling public.

(c) and (d). In Bihar and West Bengal also night passenger trains in affected areas are being escorted. This has been possible due to the concern expressed by the Railway Administration over the trend of heinous crime in passenger trains in the two States.

Development of 'High Speed' Bogie for Introduction of Faster Goods Express Trains

2247. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Railways have developed a special type 'high speed bogie for introducing faster Goods Express trains;

(b) if so, its full details; and

(c) when it is likely to be put on Rails and on which Railway first?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a), to (c). The Research Designs and Standards Organisation of the Railway have designed and carried out trials with 'CASNUB' high speed bogies. The results achieved so far are encouraging and it is proposed to order some bogies of this type for trial use on 'BOY' wagons against 1970-71 Rolling Stork Programme. These wagons are expected to be put on line some time in 1971-72 and will be initially used on the South Eastern Railway.

Earnings of Railways

2248. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS, be pleased to state:

(a) the total earnings of Railways, Zone-wise, from 1st April. 1970 to 30th June, 1970 as compared to the earnings during the corresponding period in 1969; and

(b) the reasons for increase or decrease therein?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) the total earnings of the Zonal Railways from 1st April, 1970 to 30th June, compare as under with those during the corresponding period in 1969:-

(In lakhs of Rs.)

	Total Earnings for 1.4.7.70 to 30.6.70	1.4.69 to 30.6.69.	Increase
Central Railway.	36,94	33,13	3,81
Eastern Railway.	31,11*	31,49	(-)38
Northern-RailWay.	40,51	36,89	3,62
North Eastern Railway.	12,89*	11,41	1,48
Northeast-Frontier RailWay.	8,73	8,66	7
Southern Railway.	22,70	21,20	1,50
South Central Railway.	21,09	16,84	4,25
South Eastern Railway.	40,63*	39,97	66
Western Railway.	39,75	36,73	3,02
Total	254,25	236,32	18,03

*Includes approximate earnings for June/70.

(b) The earnings for April to June, 1970 compared to those for the corresponding period of the previous year show an increase on almost all the Zonal Railways chiefly owing to increase in passenger traffic and changes in rates and fares; etc.

Demand for a Passenger Train between Bara-Jamda to Bolani Khadan via Barbil

2249. SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI A. DIPA :
SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI G. C. NAIK :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a persistent demand for a passenger train between Bara-Jamda to Bolani Khadan *via* Barbil; and

(b) if so, the reasons why his Ministry is not considering the genuine demand of the local people who have been agitating for the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Some requests have been received for introduction of passenger train in Bara-Jamda-New Barbil-Bolani Khadan section.

(b) This section was opened in August 1962 merely by extending the Bara-Jamda-Barbil goods siding to Bolani for movement of only goods traffic, like iron ore and manganese traffic for the steel plants. No facility is provided at all for dealing with passenger trains in this section. The traffic is mostly local of 10/15Km. lead and is better served by road. Tne then Minister of State for Railways had personally gone round the area along wilh certain M.Ps. to study the problem. It was agreed that running of passenger trains is not possible and it should be examined if an out-agency can be opened for providing road service connected with train services at Bara-Jamda. Accordingly, State Transport Undertakings as well as road hanliers of both Bihar and Orissa States were contacted. Since none offered to operate the out-agency, Railway invited tenders for operating the out-agency. Only two tenders were received, and even these tenders did not agree or failed to deposit the earnest money, hence the tenders had to be rejected. Fresh tenders were in-

vited and none has offered to operate the out-agency.

Survey of New Railway Line between Paradeep and Banspani

2250. SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI A. DIPA :
SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI G. C. NAIK :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Survey Team has completed survey of a new Railway line between Paradeep and Banspani *via* Daitari mines, Keonjarh, Nayagarh and Joruri in 1965 at the instance of the Mining Department for the rapid exploitation of mineral wealth available in abundance in the entire area;

(b) if so, what is the cause of delay in the implementation of the recommendations of the Survey Team and when it is expected to be implemented; and

(c) what is the estimated loss to the Mining Industry every year in the absence of this Railway line ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Engineering and Traffic Surveys were carried out in 1964-65 for the Banspani-Joruri-Nayagarh-Paradeep line. As no schemes had been formulated for the large scale exaploitation of the iron ore in the Nayagarh area, construction of only the Cuttack-Paradeep line was considered necessary to serve the movement of iron ore from Tomka-Daitari areas. Construction work on this line is in progress and the line will be completed by the end of 1972.

(c) The Railways are not aware of any loss to the Mining Industry on account of non-provision of the Banspani-Paradeep railway line.

C.B.I. Enouiry Against Asian Cables Corporation Ltd.

2251. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the C.B.I. enquiries in respect of Asian Cables Corporation Ltd., in regard to the charges about the loaning or sale of scarce raw material in violation of the rules, have been completed;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made as to how the Corporation managed to secure the imports of aiound 1,000 tons of polythene when the Corporation's actual requirement was not more than 80 tons on their own admission;

(c) whether in order to cover up this fraudulent and excess import of polythene, permission for diversification was given by the Director General to the Asian Cables Corporation Ltd.;

(d) thus whether in fact there was excess and additional outlay on foreign exchange involved in terms of the actual requirement of the Corporation before the diversification permission was given; and

(e) the reasons for not taking firm action against the Corporation and the Directors involved in this case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A preliminary examination of the case revealed that among the import licences that had been issued to Messrs Asian Cables, there were some whtch were against IDA credits; in respect of these, no quantitative limits for individual items of raw material were reqnired to be fixed. It is against some of these raw-materials licences that the firm imported about 980 tons of polythene which was considerably in excess of their actual requirement based on past consumption. The whole case is now under CBI enquiry. The permission granted for diversification on 31.3.1969 was in accordance with the orders that were in force for allowing such diversification.

(d) Whcn the permission for diversification was accorded no additional expenditure of foreign exchange was allowed or envisaged.

(e) Action can be taken only after the CBI report is received.

Travelling in Higher Class by persons in position of Tickets of Lower Class

2252. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints about fines imposed on passengers who sometimes by mistake or because of overcrowding, travel in higher classes on III Class tickets (not without ticket) ; and

(b) whether Government would reconsider the situation and find ways and means of distinguishing between genuine cases and cases of those who seek to cheat the Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) It is not possible for the ticket checking staff to distinguish between genuine cases of the type referred to in part (a) of the Question and those of others who intentionally travel in upper class compartments on lower class tikckets. The discretion if given to the staff is also liable to be misused.

Change of name from Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Ltd. to M/s. India Tobacco Co. Ltd.

2253. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Imperial Tobacco Company has changed its name to the Indian Tobacco Company with the consent of his Ministry without its share-holding and personnel getting Indianised ;

(b) whether the advertisement published by the Imperial Tobacco in Indian newspapers and especially some so-called leftist papers, does not give a misleading impression that the Company has become Indian in terms of its share-holding and management ; and

(c) if so, the reason why permission to change the name and publish such misleading advertisements was given to the Company by his Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) The Imperial Tobacco Company of India Ltd. has changed its name to India Tobaccco Co. Ltd. in accordance with the provisions of Section 21 of the Companies Act, 1956 with the approval of the Regional Director, Calcutta to whom powers under Section 21 have been delegated. The foreign holding in the company is gradually declining since 1960 and from 93% it has now come down to 54%, Its stocks and debentures are also quoted on the Stock Exchange.

(b) and (c). The permission for change of name was granted as the proposed change conld not be regarded as undesirable. Government's permission was not necessary for the publication of advertisements in newspapers.

Transfer of Divisional Headquarters from Sonepur to Samastipur

2254. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recived any proposals or memorandum about not transferring the Divisional Headquarters from Sonepur on the North Eastern Railway to Samastipnr ;

(b) the response of Government thereto ; and

(c) the reason for not changing the decision to transfer the Headquarters to Samastipur, although this transfer involves wastage of resources in terms of old building and facilities at Sonepur and additional outlay at Samastipur ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Prior to divisionalisation which was introduced from 1-5-1969, the North Eastern Railway was working on the district pattern. In this system of working, only district offices (and not divisional offices) existed at Sonepur and Samastipur. The jurisdiction of a division is much bigger than a district and with the introduction of divisional system, a divisional office was set up at Samastipur, combining the erstwhile Samastipur and Katihar (West) districts and a part of erstwhile Sonepur district. There was no question of shifting of any divisional headquarters from Sonepur to Samastipur.

However, representations have been received for (1) creation of an additional division with headquarters at Sonepur and (2) shifting of the divisional headquarters from Samastipur to Sonepur.

(b) and (c). The location of a divisional headquarters is guided by the following considerations :

(i) The operational and administrative requirements consistent with economy and efficiency.

(ii) The availability of facilities for efficient control of the streams of traffic which factor has to be given first consideration as this results in better service to the trading community and other railway users.

(iii) The various facilities freshly to be provided, such as office and residential accommodation, should be the most economical.

The question had been examined in the above background and it was found that taking all factors into consideration, Samastipur was the appropriate place for location of the divisional headquarters.

Regarding office and residential accommodation and other facilities available at Sonepur, the same will be utilised in future development. By locating the devisional headquarters at Samastipur, it was estimated that the additional outlay in providing these facilities would be much less than what would have been, had the divisional headquarters been located at Sonepur.

Hurdle in the movement of Coal to Delhi due to non-availability of Wagons in Bihar

2255. SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK :
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the colliery-owners in Bihar have to wait for days for the allotment of wagons for the movement of coal from collieries to Delhi and its neighbouring areas ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the availability of wagons there ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No Sir. No avoidable delays have taken place in supplying wagons for loading of coal from collieries in Bihar to Delhi or neighbouring areas. During January to June 1970 allotments made in each month have been as per programmes, except where indents were cancelled/suspended by collieries or parties concerned. Demand for soft coke was also met in full. The period of waiting was the delay inherent in the process of allotment against indents and supply of wagons, which at times had to wait due to delayed release of loaded wagons particularly in West Bengal area and general dislocation of traffic due to strikes, bundhs, theft of telegraph cables, electric wires etc.

(b) Does not arise. Railways are, however, carrying on constant campaign to ensure early release of wagons at terminals and providing additional and suitable terminal facilities at different points by large consumers.

Case of Theft against Chargeman of Mansi Station and Transfer of Assistant Station Master, Signal Department, Samastipur (N. E. Railway)

2257. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 9353 and 9354 on the 12th May, 1970 regarding case against Chargeman, Mansi Station for theft of the Railway property and transfer of Assistant Station Master, Signal Department, Samastipur (North Eastern Railway), respectively, and state :

(a) whether enquiries into the case of theft of the Railway property at Mansi Station and that of assault at Samastipur have since been completed ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ;

(c) whether the cancellation of the order of transfer of the alleged assailant at Samastipur and keeping the alleged thief at Mansi intact at his place while transferring the main witness against the theft, was not meant or is not expected to obstruct proper enquiry into the allegations ; and

(d) the reason why the transfer of the witness Khalasi is not cancelled even now ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Transfer order of Khalasi has since been cancelled.

Production of Paper at Ashok Paper Mills Ltd., Darbhanga

2258. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9355 on the 12th May, 1970 regarding rehabilitation of Ashok Paper Mills Ltd., Darbhanga and state:

(a) whether in the background of scarcity of paper, Government will allow import of pulp to begin paper production within a few months if the Government of Bihar so request;

(b) whether in view of 18,000 tons annual paper producing capacity of the Ashok Paper Mills plant, the Central Government will initiate talks with the Government of Bihar to begin production on the basis of imported pulp; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) In case the stock of indigenously produced pulp runs short of demand, the question of its import can be considered.

(b) Since the matter concerns the State Government, the initiative rests with them.

(c) Does not arise.

Salt Crisis in Calcutta

2259. SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the city of Calcutta has recently been affected by acute salt crisis;

(b) if so, the nature of such crisis ; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Registration of New Companies

2260. SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the state-wise and region-wise registration of new companies, both public and private, month by month from January to December, 1969 and January to May, 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT—3929/70.]

Closure of Southern Structurals Ltd.. Madras

2261. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the closure of the Southern Structurals Ltd., Madras for the last two months ;

(b) if so, the reasons for this closure ;

(c) whether Government will seriously consider the proposal of taking over that company ;

(d) if So, the details there of ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is reported to be financial and difficulties in obtaining certain essential raw materials.

(c) There are no proposals under our consideration.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Stoppage of Production of Steam Locomotives by March, 1972

2262. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of Steam Locomotive is to be completely stopped by March, 1972 ;

(b) whether this is because of the Railways' gradual switch over to electric and diesel traction ;

(c) if so, the total length of Railway lines in each Division under each Railway already covered by electric and diesel traction ; and

(d) the additional expenditure incurred on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) It is planned to discontinue the production of steam locomotives in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works by the end of 1971.

(b) Yes.

(c) The total length of Railway lines under diesel traction as on 31-3-1969 was 19,161 Kms. The break-up of this Railway-wise and Division-wise is given in the attached *Statement 'A'*. The total length under electric traction is 3538 RKM and details are given in the attached *Statement 'B'*.

(d) Electrification and Dieselisation have been undertaken only after elaborate studies have a established that there would be an

overall saving by changing over to either additional expenditure does, therefore, not of them from steam traction. The question of arise.

Statement 'A'

Name of the Railway	*Name of Division*	*Route Kms*
Central Railway	1. Bhusaval	938
	2. Nagpur	303
	3. Jabalpur	696
	4. Jhansi	597
	Total	2534
Eastern Railway	1. Dhanbad	291
	2. Dinapur	357
	3. Asansol	218
	4. Howrah	262
	Total	1128
Northern Railway	1. Allahabad	415
	2. Lucknow	589
	3. Moradabad	522
	4. Delhi	644
	5. Ferozepur	136
	6. Bikaner	81
	Total	2387
North Eastern Railway	Nil	
Northeast Frontier Railway	1. Katihar	202
	2. Alipurduar	432
	3. Lumding	540
	4. Dibrugarh	155
	Total	1329
Southern Railway	1. Ollavakot	631
	2. Madras	495
	3. Guntakal	1086
	4. Trichy	160
	5. Mysore	338
	6. Madurai	220
	Total	2930

Name of the Railway	*Name of Division*	*Route Rms.*
South Central Railway	1. Secunderabad	779
	2. Vijyawada	642
	3. Sholapur	445
	4. Hubli	951
	Total	2817
South Eastern Railway	1. Adra	143
	2. Bilaspur	660
	3. Chakradharpur	354
	4. Khargpur	178
	5. Khurda Road	383
	6. Waltair	1347
	Total	3065
Western Railway	1. Baroda	281
	2. Kota	549
	3. Ratlam	467
	4. Ajmer	606
	5. Jaipur	565
	6. Rajkot	503
	Total	2971
	Grand Total	19,161

Statement 'B'

Part (c)		
Eastern	1. Sealdah	358
	2. Howrah	246
	3. Asansol	147
	4. Dhanbad	237
	5. Danapur	214
	Total	1202
Central	1. Bombay	298
	2. Bhusaval	311
	Total	609
Northern	1. Allahabad	351
Southern	1. Madras	163
South Eastern	1. Chakradharpur	426
	2. Adra	274
	3. Kharagpur	244
	4. Bilaspur	209
	Total	1153
Western	1. Bombay	60
	Grand Total	3538

Amenities for Employees of Hindustan Steel Ltd. at Durgapur

2263. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the amenities, including medical facilities, education, housing, electricity, etc. provided, till date, to the employees of the Hindustan Steel Ltd. and their families at Durgapur;

(b) the date of amenities provided by the private sector steel project authorities at Burnpur and Jamshedpur;

(c) whether Government have received complaints from the employees that amenities so far provided are inadequate and do not even touch the fringe of the problem; and

(d) if so, the action taken on those complaints ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

मध्य प्रदेश के तीसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय कक्षों में सुविधायें

2264. श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री शारदा नन्द :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के रेलवे स्टेशनों पर ऐसे कितने प्रतीक्षालय कक्ष है जहां पर सरकार द्वारा इस समय बिजली, पेय जल, स्नानागार तथा शौचालय की सुविधाएं नहीं दी गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में प्रतीक्षालय कक्षों में ये कमियां दूर कर दी जायेंगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रति वर्ष कितने प्रतीक्षालयों में सुधार किया जायगा ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ग). जहां ऊंचे दर्जे के यात्रियों का पर्याप्त यातायात होता है, वहां केवल ऊंचे दर्जे के यात्रियों के लिए प्रतीक्षालयों की व्यवस्था की जाती है। नहीं तो, केवल तीसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालयों की व्यवस्था की जाती है। हाल्ट स्टेशनों को छोड़ कर सभी स्टेशनों पर शौचालयों और पीने के पानी की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था करना पहले से स्वीकृत नीति है। भारतीय रेलों के 7540 स्टेशनों में से क्रमशः केवल 7 और 153 स्टेशनों पर ये सुविधाएं उपलब्ध रहीं हैं। राज्यवार सूचना संकलित नहीं की जाती है। आशा की जाती है कि 31 मार्च, 1971 तक इन सभी स्टेशनों पर इन बुनियादी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था हो जाएगी। प्रतीक्षा करने वाले यात्री स्टेशन पर इन सुविधाओं का हमेशा उपयोग कर सकते हैं चाहे तीसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय में ये सुविधाएं हमेशा प्राप्त न हों। जंक्शन या टर्मिनल स्टेशनों पर, जहां बहता हुआ पानी उपलब्ध होता है, स्नान करने की सुविधा प्रदान की जाती है।

जहां आस पास बिजली उपलब्ध होती है, वहां निरपवाद रूप से पंखों और रोशनी की व्यवस्था की जाती है। अब तक 3900 से अधिक स्टेशनों पर बिजली लगाई जा चुकी है और उन स्टेशनों पर, जहां उचित दर और बिजली का कनेक्शन लगाने के उचित चार्ज पर आस-पास में कम वोल्टता वाली विश्वसनीय सप्लाई उपलब्ध है, रेल प्रशासन और बिजली लगा रहे हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश के तीसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालयों में सुविधाएं

2265. **श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :**
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री शरद नन्द :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में तीसरे दर्जे के ऐसे कितने रेलवे के प्रतीक्षालय कक्ष हैं जिन में बिजली, पेय जल, शौचालय तथा स्नानागार की सुविधाए प्राप्त नहीं हैं ; और

(ख) ऐसे प्रतीक्षालयों में उपर्युक्त सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ख). जहां ऊंचे दर्जे के यात्रियों का पर्याप्त यातायात होता है, वहां केवल ऊंचे दर्जे के यात्रियों के लिए प्रतीक्षालयों की व्यवस्था की जाती है। नहीं तो, केवल तीसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालयों की व्यवस्था की जाती है। हाल्ट स्टेशनों को छोड़कर सभी स्टेशनों पर शौचालयों और पीने के पानी की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था करना पहले से स्वीकृत नीति है। भारतीय रेलों के 7540 स्टेशनों में क्रमशः केवल 7 और 153 स्टेशनों पर ये सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। राज्यवार सूचना संकलित नहीं की जाती है। आशा की जाती है कि 31 मार्च, 1971 तक इन सभी स्टेशनों पर इन बुनियादी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था हो जायेगी। प्रतिक्षा करने वाले यात्री स्टेशन पर इन सुविधाओं का हमेशा उपयोग कर सकते हैं चाहे तीसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय में ये सुविधाएं हमेशा प्राप्त न हों। जंक्शन या टर्मिनल स्टेशनों पर, जहां बहता हुआ पानी उपलब्ध होता हैं, स्नान करने की सुविधा प्रदान की जाती है।

जहां आस-पास बिजली उपलब्ध होती है, वहां निरपवाद रुप से पखों और रोशनी की व्यवस्था की जाती हैं। अब तक 3900 से अधिक स्टेशनों पर बिजली लगाई जा चुकी है और उन स्टेशनों पर, जहां उचित दर और बिजली का कनैक्शन लगाने के उचित चार्ज पर आस-पास में कम वोल्टता वाली विश्वसनीय सप्लाई उपलब्ध है, रेल प्रशासन और बिजली लगा रहे हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश के उद्योग

2266. **श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :**
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या औद्योगिक विकाश तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में जिलावार केन्द्रीय सरकार के, राज्य सरकार के अर्द्ध सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी उद्योगो की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उनमें से उन उद्योगों की संख्या कितनी है जिनका कुल पुंजी विनियोजन 80 लाख रुपये से अधिक है ;

(ग) वित्त वर्ष 1967-68 और 1968-69 में जिन संगठनों को सरकार ने अनुदान और ऋण दिये, उनके नाम क्या हैं ; और

(घ) वित्त वर्ष 1970-71 में कितने गैर-सरकारी उद्योगों को ऋण तथा अनुदान प्रदान किये जायेंगे और अनुदान की कुल राशि कितनी होगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री म० र० कृष्ण) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Transfer of Trolleymen of Engineering Inspectors in Moradabad Division (Northern Railway)

2267. SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3902 on the 24th March, 1970 regarding transfer of Trolleymen of Engineering Inspectors in Moradabad Division (Northern Railway) and state :

(a) whether the required information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time required to collect the requisite information ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a and (b). The requisite information is given in the statement.

Statement

Date and Reference	*Subject*	*Remarks*
Unstarred Question No. 3902 dated the 24th March, 1970 by Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai.	Asking : (a) whether it is a fact that the Trolley-men of the Engineering Inspectors have been stationed for more than 20 years in the Railways in general and in the Moradabad Division (Northern Railway) in particular ; (b) if so, the reasons for not transferring them at regular intervals ; (c) whether Government are considering any proposal for transferring these Trolleymen as in the case of the Engineering Inspectors ; and (d) if not, the reasons therefor ?	(a) to (d). Trolleymen are not transferred periodically. They are borne on the common seniority list with gangmen and Gate Keepers under each Permanent Way Inspector and they seek further promotion according to their seniority. Transferring them at regular intervals would prejudice their chances of promotion. More so they are mostly low paid local staff having no public dealings and it is not considered desirable to uproot them by way of transfers. Also with their prolonged stay at a station they become conversant with the section and are very useful for Inspectors under whom they work. As regards Engineering Inspectors, there is no scheme for their periodical transfers but they are liable for transfers wherever administrative interest warrrants.

बांदा रेलवे स्टेशन पर उपरि-पुल का निर्माण

2268. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ऐसे सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बान्दा रेलवे स्टेशन पर उपरि- पुल बनाया जाय ; और यदि हां तो सरकार जनता की इस मांग की निरन्तर उपेक्षा

क्यों कर रही है ?

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यह उपरि-पुल बहुत ही कम लागत से बनाया जा सकता है और तीन फुट चौड़े उपरि-पुल बनाने के लिये 8,10 गार्डरों और लकड़ी के कुछ स्लीपरों की आवश्यकता होगी ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त उपरि-पुल के बन जाने पर लोगों को बहुत सुविधा हो जायेगी और उपरि पुल के अभाव में रेलवे लाइन को पार करते समय होने वाली दुर्घटनायें नहीं होंगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ग). रेलवे के दृष्टिकोण से, इस स्टेशन पर उपरि पैदल पुल की आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

यदि शहर के दोनों ओर से पैदल आने वालों को रेलवे लाईन पार करने की सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए इस स्टेशन पर ऊपरी पैदल पुल बनाना आवश्यक समझा गया तो रेलवे इस "निश्रेप" कार्य के रूप में हाथ में ले सकती है लेकिन इसकी पूरी लागत स्थानीय नगर-पालिका/राज्य सरकार को उठानी होगी । संबधित सड़क प्राधिकारी से इस तरह की सुविधा के लिए अभी तक कोई पक्का प्रस्ताव नहीं आया है ।

Children's Joy Train for the Biological Park in Nandan Kanan (Orissa)

2269. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Orissa have undertaken to have children's joy train in the biological park in Nandan Kanan ;

(b) whether the Government of Orissa have requested for any Central Assistance for the purpose ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether the Central Government propose to give the assistance asked for by the Government of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) A Children's train consisting of one locomotive and 2 coaches to seat about 30 children will be supplied as a free gift to the Government of Orissa by the Ministry of Railways.

Denial of promotion to Engineering Degree-holders recruited in 1963 on South Eastern Railway

2270. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a batch of Engineering Degree-holders, who were recruited in the South Eastern Railway in 1963, had not been given promotion even after seven years ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that unqualified persons had been promoted to these posts ;

(d) if so, the reasons for the promotion of unqualified persons ; and

(e) whether Government would consider to promote all those Engineering Degree-holders who had been exempted from promotion as Assistant Engineers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be place on the Table of the Sabha.

Ban on Export of Steel Rods, Bars and Tubes

2271. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has banned recently the export of steel rods, bars and tubes impairing the export drive of Government ; and

(b) whether in view of the successful crash export programme launched some time ago, giving exports over-riding priority Government would withdraw its unilateral decisions to ban or limit exports taken without full discussions ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir. Export of steel rods and bars is, however, being regulated.

(b) and (c). The Government is following a regulatory policy in respect of exports so that a proper balance is achieved between the need to satisfy indigenous demand and that to promote exports. This decision has been reached after careful consideration of all the relevant factors.

Movement of Wagons of a Goods Train without Engine

2272. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 20th April, 1970, 30 wagons of a Goods train travelled a distance of 6 miles at great speed on their own without an engine between Godamugra and Mailaram Stations on the Secunderabad-Wadi Section of the South Central Railway;

(b) if so, the number of persons injured or killed and the nature of damage to property;

(c) the reasons for this accident, how many times similar accidents have happened before and when and where; and

(d) the nature of action taken against the Station Master of Godamugra ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) A patrolman on duty was run over and killed by the run-away load.

The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 3,19,000/-.

(c) The reason for this accident was the failure of the railway staff in that the Driver while attaching his engine to the load did not observe caution and did so with a severe jerk and the Guard and the Assistant Station Master on duty failed to secure the load properly. No such accident took place on the South Central Railway in the recent past.

(d) Suitable disciplinary action is being taken against the staff responsible.

Entitlement of Railway Officers to travel by A.C.C.

2273. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many Officers employed under the Indian Railways (*i.e.* Railway Board, Zonal Railways, attached and subordinate offices and public sector units of the Ministry of Railways, separately) are permitted to travel by Air-Conditioned class; and

(b) the number of such Officers separately who travelled in the Air-Conditioned class during 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Proposal to permit Members of Parliament to travel by A.C.C.

2274. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal that members of Parliament

should be entitled to travel by A.C.C. without being required to pay the difference in fares between A.C.C. and I class, so that their status does not become lower than that of Government Officers; and

(b) if so, from which date and, if not whether Government are considering that Officers who are permitted to travel by A.C.C. will travel by 1st Class in future to save the honour of Member of Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No. The Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act 1969, does not provide for this facility.

(b) No. Only Railway officers of the rank of Junior Administrative grade and above are allowed to travel in air-conditioned accommodation while on duty. This is in conformity with Government's dicision in respect of other officials of the Central Government of a sufficiently high category, who are authorised to travel in the air-conditioned class.

Eviction of Tribals from various States

2275. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tribals who have been evicted by Government in the various States from Government owned lands; and

(b) the number of tribals who still require rehabilitation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

New Railway Lines in Mysore State

2276. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what concrete steps have been taken by his Ministry to construct new Railway lines in Mysore State so far during this year ;

(b) at what stage the proposals are pending ; and

(c) whether his Ministry will implement the suggestions made by Members of Parliament for the construction of new Railway lines there ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Railway development is not envisaged on any state-wise or region wise concepts but on overall development considerations in the National interest.

The Hassan-Mangalore line (with a link to Panambur) is under construction in Mysore State. A new line from Tornagullu to Mudukulapenta to serve the Donamalai deposits in Mysyre State is being taken up. The new proposals for the 4th plan have not yet been finalised. It is therefore not possible to say at this stage which of the new lines to be ultimately taken up in the 4th plan will fall wholly or partly in the State of Mysore. However, surveys for the Kottur-Harihar line (with an alternative from Yeswantnagar to Chitradurga) are in progress and a traffic survey for the extension of the Chickjajur-Chitradurg line to Rayadrug is being taken up.

(c) Suggestions for new lines made by the Hon'ble Members of Parliament are always given careful consideration.

Screening body to scrutinize work done by Contractors

2277. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaint has been received that the Railway contractors working between Bangalore and Arsikere line in Mysore State, have not constructed any masonry walls upto the specification and the work is also not satisfactory ;

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken against such contractors ; and

(c) whether his Ministry has any screening body to scrutinize the work done by the contractors ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The works executed by the contractors are inspected by the Inspectors in charge of the respective works initially and further inspected by higher technical officials to ensure that the works are done upto the requisite specifications.

Construction of Underbridges and Overbridges between Bangalore and Arsikere

2278. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of underbridges, overbridges to be constructed between Bangalore-Tumkur-Arsikere Railway line ; and

(b) the reason why no action has been taken so far for the construction of overbridges and underbridges in spite of repeated requests ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Five.

(b) The construction of overbridges/underbridges in replacement of level crossings is undertaken on the request of State Governments/Road Authorities who are also required to meet their share of the cost.

The Government of Mysore have tentatively proposed construction of 5 road over/underbridges between Bangalore City and Arsikere during the Fourth Plan period. The State Government have not, however, given any firm indication of funds, the necessary priority and the year in which they would be able to take up their portion of the work on approaches.

Applications for Shifting of Industries from West Bengal

2280. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
SHRIMATI ILA PAL-CHOUDHURI :
SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ :
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for summarily rejecting the applications submitted by industrialists who wished to move their factories out of West Bengal;

(b) the reasons for which these industriaists wanted to shift their industries; and

(c) the steps being taken to give them adequate protection against lawless activities of the Naxalites and other elements ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) All applications for licences for shifting of industrial undertakings are examined on merits having regard to the facts of each case following the procedure laid down for the purpose. No such application has been rejected summarily.

(b) The reasons generally given for shifting of industrial units varied from case to case and, *inter-alia*, covered better availability of raw materials in other regions, inadequate demand for certain products in this region as compared to some other region and various aspects of production costs, including labour productivity and performance in some cases.

(c) This is primarily a matter of law and order and is being attended to by the Government.

Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee for Central Railway

2281. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ :
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Manager, Central Railway had given an assurance to the members of the last Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee for Central Railway that on reconstitution of the Committee, a list of all the members will be supplied to members at least one month before the elections ;

(b) the reasons why this assurance was not honoured at the meeting of the Committee held in Bombay on the 21st July, 1970 and why the elections were conducted without supplying the lists of members even a fortnight before the elections;

(c) whether there is any collusion between the members of the said Committee residing in Bombay and the Zonal Railway authorities with a view to giving them advantage for contesting elections over others; and

(d) whether instructions would be issued to all the presiding officers of the Users' Consultative Committees not to conduct any election without supplying such lists at least one month before ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). At the 52nd meeting of the Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee of Central Railway held on 24.1.1970, the Chairman of the Committee had agreed to the request made by certain Members that a list of Members of the reconstituted Committee be sent sufficiently in advance of the first meeting of the reconstituted Committee to enable Members to contest the elections to other Committees. Accordingly, the list was sent to the Members 10 days before the date of the meeting of the reconstituted Committee. The list could not be sent earlier due to names of certain members being furnished very late by the nominated Organisations.

Two Members of the Committee, however, wrote to the Chairman of the Committee that the list of new Members was not received by them and as the time left was not adequate, the meeting or the elections be postponed. It was decided by the Chairman to postpone the election of the Members to the various Committees to the next meeting.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Instructions are being issued to Railways to supply a list of members, as available, at least a fortnight before the date of the meeting fixed for holding such elections, to all members of the Consultative Committees.

Taking away the Fundamental Right for Ownership to Property

2282. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 4th June, 1970 a well-known constitutional lawyer and economist, Shri Palkhiwala, criticised, in Bombay, the move to take away the fundamental right for ownership of property ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) Government have seen a press report of the speech of Shri N. A. Palkhiwala in the issue of 5-6-70 of the Bombay Edition of the *Times of India*.

(b) No details thereof other than those contained in the aforesaid press report are available with the Government. Government does not proposo to act on the basis of the criticism of the said person.

Procedure for Seeking Approval of Monopolies Commission for Setting up of new undertakings and Expansion etc. of Companies

2283. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have notified the procedure for seeking the approval of the Monopolies Commission for setting up new undertakings and for effecting expansion, take overs, mergers and amalgamation of companies ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) and (b). Prior approval of the Central Government and not of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission is required in such cases. However, before according approval the Central Government may after any proposals concerning substantial expansion, setting up of new undertaking, merger, amalgamation or take-over of undertakings to the Commission for enquiry and report. Rules and forms prescribing the procedure relating to these matters have been prescribed and published in the Extraordinary Gazette of India on 10th July, 1970.

Loss due to Differences between Chairman and Deputy Chairman, Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

2284. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY
SHRI M. A. KHAN :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the differences between the Chairman of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi due to which the organisation is suffering a lot ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to run the organisation smoothly ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Government is constantly in touch with this development and will take such steps as may be called for.

Action taken against persons for contracting Second Marriage During Life Time of First Wife

2285. SHRI J. B. SINGH :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) in how many cases Government took action against persons residing in Delhi who had contracted second marriage during the life time of the first wife during the last three years ; and

(b) the action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

11-Point Programme and use of Saloons by Railway Offices

2286. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as a part of 11-point programme, he has issued instructions that Railway officers who are entitled to make use of the Railway Saloons should not do so and if so, the details thereof ;

(b) the reaction of the officers thereto ;

(c) whether the use of Saloons has been abandoned by those officers ;

(d) in what manner these Saloons are being used at present ; and

(e) what is the number of Saloons, Gauge-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes, instructions have been issued restricting the use of bogie inspection carriages by Railways Officers when travelling on duty mainly to functional purposes, *e.g.* Inspections, Enquiries, investigations etc,

(b) No adverse reaction has come to notice so far.

(c) and (d). As indicated above, the use of inspection carriages by Railway Officers has been restricted and not abandoned altogether.

(e) Saloons are not used by railway officers but by high officials like the President of India, Governors of States etc. A total of 5 saloons are at present available on the Indian Railways and all of these saloons are on the broad gauge.

Steel Priority Committee

2287. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of members of the Steel Priority Committee ;

(b) what are the functions of the Committee ;

(c) the criteria adopted by the Committee for determining priorities ;

(d) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the criteria fixed for the purpose are not adhered to by the Committee ; and

(e) if so, what steps are being taken or proposed to be taken to ensure that priorities are fixed strictly to the criteria ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. QURESHI) : (a) The Members of the Steel Priority Committee are the following :—

1. Secretary, Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering—Chairman.
2. Secretary, Department of Industrial Development.
3. Secretary, Planning Commission.
4. Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs).
5. Chairman, Railway Board.
6. Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Trade.
7. The Director-General, Technical Development,
8. The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries,
9. 10. 11. Three Directors nominated by Hindustan Steel Limited.
12. A Director nominated by Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.
13. A Director nominated by Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.
14. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering.
15. Iron and Steel Controller—Member Secretary.

(b) The function of the Steel Priority Committee is to assign priorities to despatches of steel from the main producers to meet the requiremants of consumers.

(c) to (e). There are no hard and fast criteria laid down for adoption by this Committee. This Committee is a high-powered one and will take decisions in the light of the circumstances prevailing from time to time, the availability of particular categories, the demand from different priority consumers therefor, etc.

Repatriation of Money by Coca Cola Company

2289. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased ta state :

(a) the total amount of money repatriated by the Coca Cola Company in India during the last three years ;

(b) the terms under which the Coca Cola Company has been permitted to set up a plant to produce Coca Cola concentrates in the country ; and

(c) the total amount of money received by the Coca Cola (Foreign Company's) branch in India from the various bottling companies using Coca Cola and Fanta concentrates in India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) The Coca Cola Export Corporation have made the following remittances abroad during the last three years :

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1967	41.46
1968	21.65
1969	75. 16

(b) M/s. Coca Cola Export Corporation of USA were allowed in 1958 to set up a manufacturing unit in India on the following conditions :

(a) the plant and equipment would be provided by the foreign company :
(b) the quantum of production would be such as to meet the requirements of then existing 4 bottling plants in the country and to import of other raw materials required for the manufacture of the Drink at these plants would be allowed having regard to the foreign exchange position from time to time.

Subsequently they were allowed to supply concentrates to other bottling plants subject to the condition that no additional foreign exchange would be made available to them for supply of concentrates to the subsequent units.

In 1964, the company was allowed to manufacture Citrus/Fruit Beverage Bsaes subject to the condition that the import of any raw materials would be met from their export promotion entitlements of Coca Cola concentrates. The firm's offer that consequent on the implementation of their scheme they would be able to make increased exports to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs per annum over and above their existing quantum of exports which would increase from year to year with the increase in the production of beverage bases, was also taken on record.

(c) During the year 1969, the Coca Cola Export Corporation received Rs. 344.03 lakhs from the various bottling units in the country for supply of Coca Cola concentrates and beverage bases.

Installed Capacity and Production of Hiudustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

3290. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) The installed capacity of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd. to manufacture photographic paper;

(b) when was this capacity expected to be reached;

(c) whether there has been any delay in reaching the rated capacity;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether, in order to meet the current shortage in photographic paper, the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd. would be asked to expedite the increased production immediately ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) 1.5 million square metres per annum.

(b) By 1971-72.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Company has already been asked to step up the production of photographic paper to the maximum

level practicable with due regard to quality, in order, to meet the current shortage of photographic paper. The production of photographic paper during this year has been in fact stepped up and has now stabilised around 65,000 sq. m. per month as may be seen from the following table :—

Month	*Production*
1. January, 1970	7,739 sq. m.
2. February, 1970	17,469 sq. m.
3. March, 1970	46,983 sq. m.
4. April, 1970	66,626 sq. m.
5. May, 1970	62,490 sq. m.
6. June, 1970	66,439 sq. m.

Delimitation of Inner-Manipur Parliamentary Constituency

2291. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission proposes to make fresh delimitation of the Inner-Manipur Parliamentary Constituency as to include the four general Assembly Constituencies namely Thoubal, Khangabok, Kakching, Wagching, Hiyanglam Sugnu, in the Inner Manipur Parliamentary Constituency in view of the fact that the present arrangement of Assembly Constituencies the Inner and Outer Manipur Constituencies do injustice to the voters of the said four Assembly Constituencies as they cannot be candidates in the Outer-Manipur reserved Parliamentary Constituency;

(b) whether the Election Commission did receive in the past representations from the people of the said four Assembly Constituencies for necessary delimitation of Constituencies; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for including these general Constituencies in the Outer-Manipur reserved Parliamentary Constituency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The present position relating to delimitation of Parliamentary Constituencies in the Union Territory of Manipur stands decided on the basis of the Order of the Delimitation Commission constituted under the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962. The Election Commission has no power to effect any change in this position. Any review of the existing position can be made only by another Delimitation Commission or such authority as Parliament may by law determine which in the normal course may be constituted after completion of the next census.

कोटा रेलवे गोदाम से माल रोड रेलवे फाटक तक की सड़क पर बिजल लगाना और मरम्मत करना

2292. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा के कलेक्टर ने कोटा रेलवे गोदाम से माल रोड रेलवे फाटक तक की सड़क का छोटा-सा भाग रेलवे को सौंप दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सड़क के उपर्युक्त भाग की मरम्मत न करने और बिजली न लगाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या रेलवे ने केवल बड़े-बड़े बंगलों तक ही बिजली लगाई है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो सड़क के उस भाग पर अब तक बिजली न लगाने के क्या कारण हैं जहां रेलवे कर्मचारी रह रहे है और यह कार्य कब तक करने का विचार है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) रेल सीमा के बाहर की सड़क का कोई भाग कलक्टर द्वारा रेलवे को हस्तान्तरित नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी, नहीं । रेलवे बस्ती की सभी सड़कों पर उचित रोशनी का प्रबन्ध किया जाता है ।

(घ) और (ङ). सवाल नहीं उठते ।

कोटा-राजस्थान में गेहूं के लिये माल डिब्बे उपलब्ध न होना

2293. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि माल डिब्बे उपलब्ध न होने के कारण कोटा-राजस्थान के गुड्स शेड में व्यापारियों का गेहूं खराब हो रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कोटा अनाज व्यापारी संघ का एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल इस सम्बन्ध में डिवीजनल सुपरिन्टेंडेंट को भी मिला था ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि डी. ओ. एस. कोटा ने तिरपालों सहित खुले माल डिब्बे सप्लाई करना स्वीकार कर लिया था ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो खुले माल डिब्बों के साथ तिरपालें सप्लाई करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) फरवरी, 1970 से जून, 1970 तक पत्थर, ढोर तथा अन्य सामान के जाने के लिये कितने माल डिब्बे सप्लाई किये गये थे ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) अनाज से लदे माल डिब्बों को ढंकने के लिए तिरपाल सप्लाई किये गये थे ।

(ङ) कोटा माल गोदाम से 1440 माल डिब्बों में पत्थर, 164 माल डिब्बों में मवेशी और 1040 माल डिब्बों में दूसरा माल लादा गया था ।

गोला गोकर्ण नाथ रेलवे स्टेशन से बुक की गई भारतीय औषधियां

2294. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री गोला गोकर्ण नाथ रेलवे स्टेशन से बुक की गई भारतीय औषधियों के बारे में 28-4-70 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7746 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दोषी कर्मचारी के विरुद्ध जांच पूरी कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इस मामले में जिम्मेदार ठहराये गये कर्मचारी की, दण्ड स्वरूप, वेतन वृद्धि रोक दी गई है ।

Grant of Honorarium and T. A. to certain employees of Divisional Accounts Office (Northern Railway) New Delhi

2295. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6354 on the 14th April, 1970 regarding the grant of Honorarium and T.A. to certain employees on the Divisional Accounts Office (Northern Railway), New Delhi and state:

(a) whether the required information has since been collected; and

(b) in not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

Statement

Sl No.	Date and Reference	Subject	When and how fulfilled	Remarks
	Unstarred Question No. 6364 dated 14-4-1970 by Shri Raj Deo Singh	Asking		
		(a) Whether it is a fact that a handful of selected persons of the Divisional Accounts Office, Northern Railwoy, New Delhi are being regularly sent to outstations every month for the disbursement of Ex-Gratia Pension payment to the retired Railway employees;	(a) and (b). Three clerks dealing with Ex. Gratia Pension work with one Senior Accountant (in his absence a Junior Accountant) of the Divisional Accounts Office, Northern Railway, New Delhi are sent each month to seven outstations for disbursement of ex-gratia pension to retired employees. They were given specialised training tor this work and as such have been allotted this work, T.A. to such staff for the year 1968-69 aggregates to Rs. 1,646.30 only.	
		(b) if so, the basis and pattern of this "Pick up and choose" of sach staff for this purpose and frequency of their out-station duty every month together with their T.A. claims settled for the yeai 1968-69;		
		(c) Whe ther such persons besides being granted normal T. A. as per rules are also granted honorarium for such outstation duty; and	(c) and (d). Honorarium was paid to the clerical staff only upto 16. 10. 1963 in addition to normal T. A. This has been stopped after 16. 10. 1968. From 1. 4.1968 to 16.10.1968, an amount of Rs. 829/- has been granted as honorarium to them.	
		(d) if so, the total amount of such honorarium granted to these persons for the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 ?		

Sports Goods Industry

2296. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that a common facility centre for Sports goods has been established at Okhla in Delhi and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the nature of facility to be provided by the centre to the skilled craftsmen engaged in the spori goods industry.

(c) the cost involved in setting up of this centre; and

(d) whether it is proposed to set up similar cenire for some other commodity soon, and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A common facilits centre for sports goods was established in the Industrial Estate, Okhla in June,1970. A Supervisor and one skilled worker have been appointed to give assistance to the

craftsmen engaged in the sports goods industry.

(b) The centre offers service facilities to the sports goods manufacturers for production of sports goods based on wood mainly.

(c) So far a sum of Rs. 17,000/- has been spent as non-recurring expenditure.

(d) Delhi Administration has a proposal to set up a common facility centre for the footwear industry.

ग्वालियर और भिन्ड, ग्वालियर और शिवपुर, ग्वालियर और शिवपुरी, ग्वालियर और सम्बलगढ के बीच रेल सेवा ठप्प हो जाना और रेल गाड़ियो का विलम्ब से पहुंचना और चलना

2297. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्वालियर और भिन्ड-ग्वालियर और शिवपुर, ग्वालियर और शिवपुरी, ग्वालियर और सम्बलगढ़ के बीच रेल सेवा ठप्प हो जाने और रेल गाड़ियो के विलम्ब से पहुंचने और चलने की कई घटनाएं हुई हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपर्युक्त भागों पर यात्रा को पूरा करने में वर्ष 1947 में जितना समय लगता था अब उससे अधिक लगता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या सुधारात्मक कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) क्या इंजनों और सवारी डिब्बों की कमी को दूर करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई गई है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी, नहीं। मई से जुलाई, 1970 तक के तीन महीनों के दौरान ग्वालियर छोटी लाइन खण्डों पर गाड़ियों का समय-पालन 80 प्रतिशत और 83 प्रतिशत के बीच रहा, यद्यपि ग्वालियर से देर से छूटने का प्रतिशत 20 और 25 प्रतिशत के बीच रहा।

(ख) और (ग). 1947 गाड़ियों की यात्रा में लगने वाले समय के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। लेकिन, 1953 में जो समय लगता था उसके साथ तुलना करने पर पता चलता है कि ग्वालियर-भिन्ड खण्ड को छोड़कर जहां रास्ते में 4/6 अतिरिक्त ठहरावों की व्यवस्था कर देने के कारण यात्रा में अधिक समय लगता है, बाकी मामलों में अब यात्रा समय कम हो गया है।

(घ) इन खण्डों पर गाड़ियों चलाने के लिए इंजनों और कोचिंग स्टाक की कोई कमी नहीं है।

मध्य रेलवे के कुछ सैक्शनों पर बिना टिकट यात्रा

2298. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य रेलवे के ग्वालियर-भिंड, ग्वालियर-शिवपुर, ग्वालियर-शिवपुरी और ग्वालियर-सम्बलगढ़ सेक्शनों पर, बिना टिकट यात्रा रोकने के लिए और बिना टिकट यात्रा प्रोत्साहित करने वाले भ्रष्ट कर्मचारियों को सेवामुक्त करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : इन खण्डों पर बिना टिकट यात्रा को रोकने के लिए जून, 1970 को समाप्त होने वाली 3 महीने की अवधि में, सामान्य टिकट जांच के अलावा, 34 अचानक जांच की गयी। इस अवधि में रेलवे अधिकारियों द्वारा भ्रष्टाचार या बिना टिकट यात्रा को अभिप्रेरित करने की कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है। रेलों को ऐसे अधिकारियों के

खिलाफ सख्त कार्रवाई करने की हिदायतें दी गई हैं जिन्हें टिकठ यात्रा को प्रोत्साहित करते हैं।

दिल्ली तथा मद्रास के बीच चलने वाली जनता एक्सप्रेस के साथ लगने वाले सवारी डिब्बे

2299. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली और मद्रास के बीच चलने वाली जनता एक्सप्रेस के साथ सवारी डिब्बे कितने हैं ;

(ख) इन डिब्बों में से शयन-यानों, सेना के लिए आरक्षित डिब्बों, ब्रेक डिब्बों, भोजन-यानों, आम जनता के आरक्षित डिब्बों और अनारक्षित डिब्बों की, अलग-अलग, संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ख). 17 डाउन/18 अप मद्रास-दिल्ली जाता एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में सामान्यतया 12 सवारी डिब्बे होते हैं जो इस गाड़ी के लिए अनुमेय डिब्बों की संख्या है। इनमें से यात्रियों के लिए 7 सवारी डिब्बे हैं जिनमें आरक्षित स्थान वाले 3 शयनयान, 2 बिना आरक्षण वाले सवारी डिब्बे और सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों के लिए आरक्षित 2 सवारी डिब्बे शामिल हैं। इस गाड़ी के शेष डिब्बों में 2 सामान ब्रेक यान और पार्सल यान होते हैं।

(ग) गुंजाइश न रहने के कारण अतिरिक्त यात्रियों को स्थान देने के लिए इस गाड़ी के डिब्बों की संख्या बढ़ाना व्यावहारिक नहीं है इस मार्ग पर नाशवान माल के यातायात की तुरन्त निकासी की आवश्यकता पर ध्यान देते हुए इस गाड़ी में चलने वाले पार्सल/ब्रेक यान के बदले सवारी डिब्बों का लगाना भी सम्भव नहीं है।

Production, Sale and Export of Cigarettes

2300. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of cigarette production in India in the years 1960, 1965 and 1969;

(b) the total sales turnover of the cigarette industry in India in the years 1960, 1965 and 1969; and

(c) the value of cigarette exports during the years 1968 and 1969?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a)—

Year	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1960	Rs. 6,383
1965	Rs. 11,561
1969	Rs. 22,332

(b) Information is not readily available.

(c) Value of exports of cigarettes for the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 is given below. Foreign Trade Statistics are maintained financial yearwise :—

Year	*Value (Rs. in lakhs)*
1968-69	Rs. 3,28
1969-70	Rs. 2.67

Cigarette Companies in India

2301. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of cigarette companies in the organised sector in India during the years 1960, 1965 and 1969;

(b) the share of organised sector in the total production, capital investment, sales turnover and export in the years 1960, 1965 and 1969;

(c) the names of foreign owned and foreign controlled cigarette companies in India in 1960, 1965 and 1969;

(d) the share of foreign owned and foreign controlled cigarette companies in the total production, sales turnover, capital investment, export and profit during the years 1960, 1965 and 1969; and

(e) whether domination of foreign capital over cigarette industry has led and is leading to heavy drain on our foreign exchange reserves and, if so, the steps, if any, being taken in this regards ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d). A statement showing the names of Cigarette companies in the organised sector, their total production, the names of foreign owned and foreign controlled cigarette companies and the share of their total production during the years 1960, 1965 and 1969 is at appended below.

Information regarding capital investment, sales turnover and profit is not readily available.

Foreign trade statistics are maintained financial year-wise and for the country as a whole. Statistics of export made by foreign owned cigarette companies are not separately available. The value of exports of cigarettes during 1960-61, 1965-66 and 1969-70 is given below:-

Year	*Value*
1960-61	Rs. 3,83,000
1965-66	Rs. 1,86,93,000
1969-70	Rs. 2,67,000

(e) The foreign owned cigarette companies have been in existence since a long time and a certain amount of foreign exchange is being repatriated on account of profits and dividends. The foreign owned companies are being persuaded to associate Indian capital with a view to reducing the percentage of foreign holdings (whenever they come up for expansion).

Statement

Year	Names of Cigarette Companies in India	Total production (Million pieces)	Names of foreign owned and foreign controlled cigarette companies	Production of foreign owned and foreign controlled cigarette companies (Million pieces)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1960.	1. M/s. Imperial Tobacco Co., Calcutta		(i) Imperial Tobacco Co., Culcutta,	
	2. ,, Vazir Sultan Tobacco Mfg., Co., Hyderabad.			
	3. M/s. Godfrey Phillips, Bombay.			
	4. ,, Golden Tobacco Company, Bombay.		(ii) Vazir Sultan Tobacco Co., Hyderabad.	28,150
	5. ,, National Tobacco Company, Calcutta.			
	6. ,, D, Macropolo, Bombay	36,971		
	7. ,, Masters Tobacco Company, Bombay			
	8. ,, Crown Tobacco Company, Bombay.		(iii) Godfrey Phillips, Bombay	

1	2	3	4	5
	9. M/s. Hyderabad Deccan Cigarette Factory, Hyderabad		Bombay.	
	10. ,, Hind Tobacco Company, Hyderabad.			
	11. ,, Union Tobacco Company, Calcutta.			
1965	Companies mentioned at S. Nos. 1 to 9 above.	54,133	-do-	37,467
1969	Companies mentioned at S. Nos. 1—9 shown against the year 1960 and International Tobacco Co., Ghaziabad.	59,714	-do-	46,131

Issue of licences for setting up of Industries

2302. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of new industrial concerns licensed during the years 1968, 1969 and 1970 ;

(b) which of these new concerns actually came up in West Bengal during the above-mentioned years ;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is scope for setting up cement factories and additional paper mills in West Bengal ; and

(d) if so, the reason why these industries are not being set up in that State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) During 1968, 1969 and 1970 (upto 31st March), 78 licences in all were issued for the establishment of new industrial uudertakings. In addition, 187 "letters of intent" were also issued. Detailed particulars of all licences/letters of intent issued are published from time to time in the (i) Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences, (ii) the Weekly Indian Trade Journal and (iii) the Monthly Journal of Industry and Trade. Copies of these Journals are supplied to the Library of the Parliament.

(b) Out of the licences/letters of intent referred to above, 10 licences and 5 letters of intent were for West Bengal. Three of these licenses were issued in 1968, 5 in 1969 and 2 in 1970. State-Wise information about licences implemented is not readily available. However, it normally takes about 2 to 3 years for a new undertaking to be set up. Licences issued for new undertakings in West Bengal are under various stages of implementation.

(c) and (d). There is scope for creating further capacity in both cement and paper industries on an all-India basis. Licences are however, granted on the basis of applications actually received. In so far as the cement industry is concerned, a few schemes approved earlier for West Bengal have not materialised. At present an application for the manufacture of Slag Cement in the State is under consideration. In so far as the paper industry is concerned, no application for setting up of new undertaking has been received so far which is pending. Both these industries had been delicensed from 1966 to 1969.

Passengers for Rajdhani Expres from Kanpur to Calcutta

2303. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether adecision has since been

taken to accept passengers from Kanpur to Calcutta in the Rajdhani Express ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No.

(b) It is not proposed to change the inter-city character of Rajdhani Express, as there is subtantial traffic on this train between New Delhi and Howrah.

Service Conditions in the Heavy Electricals Factories

2304. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the wages, allowances and other service conditions in various Heavy Electricals factories at Hardwar, Bhopal, Tiruchirapalli and Hyderabad are uniform ;

(b) if not, the reason for this discrimination ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to rectify the posirion ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited are two separate companies. Heavy Electricals (India) Limited was set up in August, 1956. The company was bifurcated and besides the existing company a new company under the name and style of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited was formed in November 1964. The scales of pay and rates of dearness allowance and other major service conditions are more or less uniform in Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Bhopal and units of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited at Hardwar, Hyderabad, Tiruchirapalli with marginal deviations due to the needs of local areas.

Violation of Provisions of Companies Act by Messrs Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills Ltd., Kanpur

2305. SHRI S. M, BANERJEE : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the various provisions of the Companies Act have been violated by M/s. Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills Ltd., Kanpur; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) and (b). A statement showing provisions of the Companies Act violated the by M/s. Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills Ltd., Kanpur and the action taken thereon is appended below.

Certain other contraventions and irregularities noticed are still under consideration.

Statement

Provisions of the Companies Act violated by M/s. Laxmi Rattan Cotton Mills Limited Kanpur, and action taken thereon

S. No.	Section of the Companies Act	Nature of violations/defaults	Action taken
1	2	3	4
1.	220	Delayed filing of balance sheet as at 30.9.1963	Additional fee of Rs. 270/- imposed on the company under Section 611 (2) and recovered from it.

1	2	3	4
2.	220	Delayed filing of balance sheet as at 30.9.1964	: do :
3.	220	Default in filing of balance sheet as at 30.9.1965	The company and its Directors were prosecuted and a total fine of Rs. 10,000/- (Rs. 2000 on each accused) was imposed by the Court.
4.	614A (2)	Default to comply with the Courts' direction to file balance sheet as at 30.9.65	The question of prosecuting the company under Section 614A(2) for the default is under consideration
5.	220	Default in filing of balance sheet as at 30.9.1966	The question of instituting prosecution proceedings against the company for the default is under consideration
6.	220	Default in filing of balance sheet as at 30.9.1967	
7.	220	Default in filing of balance sheet as at 30.9.1968	
8.	192	Delayed filing of a copy of the special resolution passed by the company on 30.3.1968	Additional fee of Rs. 30/- was levied on and paid by the company
9.	209	Delayed filing of form 23A (intimation of the address of the place other than the registered office at which the books of the company are kept)	Additional fee of Rs. 30/- was levied on and paid by the company
10.	220	Default in filing balance sheet as at 30.9.1969	Default notice issued and company's reply awaited
11.	159	Default in filing the annual return made upto 31.3.1970	Default notice issued and company's reply awaited

Non-Implementation of Recommendation of Leather Wage Board by Tannery and Footwear Corporation, Kanpur

2306. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the recommendations of the Leather Wage Board have not been implemented by the Tannery and Footwear Corporation, Kanpur; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and when the recommendations are going to be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Leather and Leather Goods Industry are under implementation by the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited, Kanpur.

Decontrol of Cement

2307. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a pressure from some section of the people to de-control cement ;

(b) whether the prices are bound to shoot up after decontrol ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Representations have been received by the Government urging the abolition of all controls over price and distribution of cement.

(b) and (c). The entire question is still under examination.

रेलगाड़ियों में सुरक्षा व्यवस्था तथा पुलिस का तैनात किया जाना

2308. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री 10 मार्च, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2260 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिनांक 2 दिसम्बर, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5013 के उत्तर में उल्लिखित समिति के निदेश पद क्या हैं ; और

(ख) उक्त समिति की सिफारिश के अनुसरण में विस्तृत जांच करने में तथा विभिन्न मंत्रालयों तथा विभागों के परामर्श करने में कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) रेलों में सुरक्षा और पुलिस व्यवस्था पर उच्चाधिकार समिति के कार्य इस प्रकार थे :—

(1) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के संचालन और कुशलता में और सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से उसकी भर्ती और प्रशिक्षण और वैध अधिकारों, कर्तव्यों, कार्यों, संचालन उपायों और जिम्मेदारियों सहित उसकी संघठनात्मक व्यवस्था, उस की संरचना और प्रतिरूप की समीक्षा करना ;

(2) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारियों को अपेक्षित अधिकार देने के लिए या दल को अपनी जिम्मेदारियां कारगर ढंग से निभाने में समर्थ बनाने के लिये इस उद्देश्य के लिए नये कानून बनाने के लिए भारतीय रेल अधिनियम, 1890, सुरक्षा दल अधिनियम, 1957 में और रेलवे सुरक्षा दल नियम, 1959 में क्या संशोधन, यदि कोई हों, किये जाने चाहिए, उनकी रिपोर्ट देना ;

(3) रेलों में सुरक्षा और पुलिस-व्यवस्था में सुधार करने के सहायक उपायों की सिफारिश करना ; और

(4) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल से सम्बन्धित कोई अन्य मामला, जिसका उल्लेख यहां नहीं किया गया ।

(ख) उक्त समिति द्वारा की गई विभिन्न सिफारिशों पर सरकार सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रही है और शीघ्र ही उन पर निर्णय लिये जाने की सम्भावना है ।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के 'अत्यावश्यक' कर्मचारियों की समस्याएं

2309. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे, गोरखपुर, के अत्यावश्यक कर्मचारियों की समस्याओं के बारे में 21 अप्रैल, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6934 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति, भर्ती, क्वाटरों का आबंटन, वरीयता निर्धारण आदि की शिकायतों के बारे में कोई जांच की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें देरी के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ग). इस मामले की अभी जांच की जा रही है ।

रेलवे में भर्ती के लिए अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी के समाचारपत्रों में विज्ञापनों का दिया जाना

2310. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री रेलवे में भर्ती के लिये अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी के समाचारपत्रों में विज्ञापनों को दिये जाने के बारे में 31 मार्च, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4645 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच उपरोक्त प्रश्न में उठाये गये मामलों के बारे में कोई निर्णय ले लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ग). इस मामले की अभी जांच हो रही है । आशा है शीघ्र ही निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा ।

विभिन्न प्रकार के शैक्षिक तथा तकनीकी स्कूलों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के अध्यापक

2311. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री विभिन्न प्रकार के शैक्षिक तथा तकनीकी स्कूलों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के अध्यापकों के सम्बन्ध में 17 मार्च, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3269 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्रित कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

विवरण

मांगी गई सूचना	उत्तर
(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेल मंत्रालय विभिन्न प्रकार के शैक्षिक तथा तकनीकी स्कूल चलाता है;	(क) रेल कर्मचारियों के बच्चों/वार्डों के लिये क्षेत्रीय रेलों पर केवल शैक्षिक स्कूल चलाये जा रहे हैं, तकनीकी स्कूल नहीं।
(ख) यदि हां, तो मिडिल स्कूलों, हाई स्कूलों, हायर सैकेण्डरी स्कूलों, इण्टरमीडिएट कालेजों तथा तकनीकी स्कूलों में अध्यापकों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है;	(ख) कोटिवार स्कूलों में शिक्षकों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :— मिडिल स्कूल 481 हाई स्कूल 640 हायर सैकेण्डरी स्कूल 722 इन्टर कालेज 123
(ग) क्या उपर्युक्त स्कूलों में अध्यापकों प्राध्यापकों, असिस्टेंट हैडमास्टरों, हैडमास्टरों, प्रशिक्षकों आदि सभी श्रेणियों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिए आरक्षित पदों पर इन्हीं जातियों के उम्मीदवारों को नियुक्त किया गया है; और	(ग) जी नहीं।
(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?	(घ) कुछ रेलों पर अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन जाति के अध्यापकों की भर्ती में कमी रही जिसके कारण इस प्रकार हैं :— (1) चुने गये उम्मीदवारों द्वारा नियुक्ति प्रस्ताव मंजूर न किया जाना, और (2) अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन जाति के अर्हता प्राप्त अध्यापकों की कमी।

Loss incurred by Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal

2312. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd.. Bhopal has suffered a loss of Rs. 50 crores since its inception;

(b) if so, the figures of loss during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the interest paid on loans from various agencies during these years, year-wise; and

(d) whether the factory is likely to make any profit ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The figures of loss during the last two years ending 31st March, 1969 were as follows :

Years	Loss for the year (Rs. lakhs)
1967-68	Rs. 580.08
1968-69	Rs, 584.48

For the year 1969-70 the estimated loss is expected to be of thr order of Rs. 883.00 lakhs. This figure is provisional, subject to finalisation of accounts.

(c) and (d). Interest charges incurred/ accounted for during these years are as follows :

Year	For the year (Rs. in lakhs)			
	Govt. of India	State Bank	Others	Total
1967-68	332.30	52.31	5.10	389.71
1968-69	361.93	82.34	7.90	452.17
1969-70 (Provisional)	413.98	80.12	78.24	572.34

Plants manufacturing such sophisticated equipment inevitably have a long gestation period, extending over many years. This applies to such plants both in developed and underdeveloped countries though in the case of the latter, the gestation period is longer, in view of the greater time taken in absorbing know how, developing local expertise and increasing productivity in such sophisticated lines of manufacture. In the case of this particular undertaking, it was anticipated even in the consultant's Project Report, as far back as in 1957, that the project would continue to incur heavy losses up to 1970. The losses incurred on this project up to date have to be viewed against this background and the fact that the production pattern and capital investments in the plant were substantially increased, even after the Project Report. Every effort requires, nevertheless, to be made to ensure that productivity in the plant improves rapidly. With the manufacture of large turbines and generators now being undertaken, it is expected that the break-even point for this undertaking will be achieved by the end of the Fourth Plan period.

Training of Train Clerks of Samastipur for Promotion as Guards

2313. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Guards' promotion quota opened to Trains Clerks *vide* Railway Board's letter No.E(NG) I-69/ PM 1/217 dated the 28th March, 1970 has been implemented throughout the Indian Railways;

(b) if so, at what percentage;

(c) whether it is a fact that inspite of several representations, the Train Clerks of Samastipur Division on the North Eastern Railway are not being sent for Guards' training regularly; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and what steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). The in-

formation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d). Trains Clerks who opt for Guards' posts are sent for training as Guards in their turn on the basis of the combined seniority along with staff of other eligible categories, according to availability of vacancies in that category. There are already 51 staff who have been trained as Guards and therefore, at present there is no proposal to send more staff for training.

Donation by M/s Escorts Ltd. to Political Parties

2314. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that huge amounts have been donated by M/s Escorts Ltd. to certain political parties;

(b) whether such donation have been shown in their accounts; and

(c) if so, which are the political parties that have received the donations and also the amount donated ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (c). On the basis of the information contained in the annual Profit and Loss Accounts of M/s Escorts Ltd., the Company made the following donations to various political parties during the period 1962-63 to 1969-70 :

Name of the Political Party	Amount donated
Congress	Rs: 1,62,100
Swatantra	Rs. 2,14,100
Jan Sangh	Rs. 4,366
Akali Party Candidates	Rs. 8,000

(b) Yes, Sir. After the amendment of Section 293A of the Companies Act, 1956, which came into force with effect from 28.12.1960, the companies are required to disclose the amounts contributed to political parties in their profit and loss accounts.

Representations from Badagara Municipal Council for an over-bridge at Chorode (Kerala)

2315. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gavernment have received representations from the Badagara Municipal Council in Kerala to construct an over-bridge at Chorode; and

(b) if so, what decision Government have taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). No proposal has been received from the Badagara Municipal Council for the construction of a road overbridge in replacement of existing level crossing at Cherode. There is however, a recent request from the Government of Kerala for the construction of road overbridge at Chorode in replacement of existing level crossing at Km.713/10-11 between Badagara and Nadapuram Road stations during the Fourth Plan period.

As soon as the State Government take a final decision about the priority for this work and allocate necessery funds for their share, the Railway will take appropriate action for the construction of the railway portion of the work.

Conversion of Meter-Gauge Rail Link between Ernakulam and Quilon into Broad-Gauge

2316. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to convert the metre-gauge Railway line between Eranakulam and Quilon into broad-gauge line; and

(b) if so, when the scheme will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Survey Reports of the conversion of the Ernakulam-Quilon-Trivandrum Metre Gauge section

into Broad Gauge are under the examination of the Railway Broad. A decision regarding this conversion will be taken after the examination is completed.

रेलवे द्वारा कोयले की कम खपत

2317 . **श्री मीठा लाल मीना** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे में कोयले की खपत प्रतिवर्ष घटती जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारंण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इसका कारण भाप इंजनों से ढोये जाने वाले यातायात में गिरावट है ।

उत्तर रेलवे में खान-पान व्यवस्था का ठेका देना

2318. **श्री मीठा लाल मीना** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के विभिन्न स्टेशनों पर इस समय कितने व्यक्तियों को खान-पान व्यवस्था के ठेके दिये गये हैं ; और

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में अनुसूचित जातियों के कितने व्यक्तियों को ठेके दिये गये ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) उत्तर रेलवे में जिन व्यक्तियों को खान-पान बिक्री के ठेके दिये गये हैं उनकी कुल संख्या इस समय 1045 है ।

(ख) 1968 और 1969 के दौरान दिये गये कुल 121 ठेकों में से 6 ठेके अनुसूचित जाति के व्यक्तियों को दिये गये हैं ।

राजस्थान में निः शुल्क कानूनी सहायता के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों पर किया गया व्यय

2319. **श्री मीठा लाल मीना** : क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में राजस्थान में निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों पर कितना धन खर्च किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपर्युक्त धन राशि का उचित उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) 2700 रुपय ।

(ख) और (ग). उक्त राशि का उचित उपयोग किया गया था, यद्यपि सारी व्यवस्था का पूरा उपयोग नही किया जा सका क्योंकि कानूनी सहायता के आवदेन पत्रों के निपटारे के लिए पहले बनाए गए नियमों में जिन प्राधिकारियों की व्यवस्था की गई थी, उन्होंने उन पर समय पर विचार नही किया था । संबद्ध नियमों में अब संशोधन कर दिया गया है और जिला कल्याण अधिकारी को मंजूरी देने वाला प्राधिकारी बना दिया गया है । वे कानूनी सहायता के लिए निश्चित धन का पूरा उपयोग सुनिश्चित करेंगे ।

गंगापुर नगर (पश्चिम रेलवे) में रेलवे के कर्मचारियों को क्वाटरों का आवंटन

2320. **श्री मीठा लाल मीना :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिमी रेलवे पर गंगा नगर में उन रेलवे कर्मचारियों की कितनी संख्या है जिन्हें रेलवे क्वाटरों का आवंटन नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार निकट भविष्य में इन कर्मचारियों के लिए क्वार्टर के आवंटन का प्रबन्ध करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) 1,626 ।

(ख) और (ग). रकम उपलब्ध होने पर नये क्वाटरों का निर्माण एक निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के आधार पर किया जाता है ।

राजस्थान में आंधी के कारण क्षतिग्रस्त हुई रेलवे लाइनों के ठीक करने में हुआ खर्च

2321. **श्री मीठा लाल मीना :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के उत्तरी क्षेत्र में हाल ही के ग्रीष्म कालीन दिनों में धूलभरी आंधी आने के कारण तथा तूफान के कारण क्षतिग्रस्त हुई रेलवे लाइनों को ठीक करने पर कितना धन खर्च किया गया है तथा इसी कारण से बीच में रुक गई रेलगाड़ियों को हटाने, यात्रियों को उन के गंतव्य स्थानों तक पहुंचाने, भोजन तथा पेय जल की सप्लाई करने तथा लाइनों पर से रुकावटों को हटाने आदि पर अलग अलग कितना धन खर्च किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस समस्या का कोई स्थाई हल खोजा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) रेल पथ से बालू हटाने में, अप्रैल, 1970 से 4 लाख रुपये खर्च हुए हैं । यात्रियों को उनके गन्तव्य स्थान पर भेजने और भोजन तथा पीने का पानी सप्लाई करने की व्यवस्था पर कुछ भी अतिरिक्त खर्च नहीं हुआ ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(घ) बड़े पैमाने की रेतीली आंधी पर नियंत्रण का कोई स्थायी हल संभव नहीं है ; इस आंधी में रेलवे भूमि की छोटी पट्टियों सहित सारी जगह बालू से पट जाती है ।

Import of Steel

2322. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) what is the quantity of steel to be imported during 1970-71 and whether this import is necessitated due to our own plants not working their capacity or because of some finer quality of steel required ;

(b) whether the export-oriented engineering industry in the country can not do with the steel available here ; and

(c) what will be the cost of imports and also profit in foreign exchange by distributing this steel to the above mentioned industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No precise estimate of quantity of steel to be imported during 1970-71 can be given at this stage as a substantial part of the imports will be by several Actual Users. The import is necessitated partly because of the plants not working to their capacity and partly in respect of some categories of steel not being produced in the country.

(b) To the extent that indigenous availability is not sufficient to meet the demand for reasons mentioned above, imports are necessary different consumers of steel, including the export-oriented Engineering industry.

(c) A bulk import of the value of Rs. 4.50 crores has recently been made for the Engineering Export Industries. In addition, actual users licences for 1968-69 have been enhanced by 50 per cent in value.

The profit in foreign exchange by this import would depend on the prices at which the engineering products are sold.

Closing of newly built Metre Gauge Line from Bhagalpur Junction to Mahadeopur Ghat

2324. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the year in which the metre gauge line of the North Eastern Railway connecting Bhagalpur Junction to Mahadeopur Ghat on the other side of the river Ganga was laid;

(b) the number of passengers per day using this section during the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that it is contemplated to close this line and entrust the carrying of passengers and goods to a private contractors upto Mahadeopur Ghat;

(d) whether it is also a fact that there have been representations by the local people including the Chamber of Commerce against such a step; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government to the same ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a)

1. Bhagalpur Junction - Bhagalpur Kachery - 23.12.1910
2. Bhagalpur Kachery - Barari Ghat - 15.3.1906.
3. Barari Ghat--Mahadeopur Ghat-Ferry service

(b) 1967-68—508965
1968-69—502165
1969-70—539174

(c) No.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to (c) and (d) above.

Dislocation of goods movement due to failure of Traders to unload vegetable oil wagons

2325. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether traffic congestion at several stations, including Delhi on the Northern Railway due to the failure of traders to unload vegetable oil wagons, has created serious dislocation of goods movement ;

(b) whether there has been a daily accumulation of about 40 broad gauge wagons at the stations of Delhi, Kishanganj Ghaziabad, Rajpura and Kanpur during the last there months and of 26 metre gauge wagons at Sarai Rohilla Station ;

(c) whether the hold-up of loaded tank wagons at destinations affected their availability at the originating points obstructing fresh arrivals ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to get the wagons released from the traders and to check such recurrence in future ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (d). Yes Sir.

average number of Vegetable oil Tanks held up were 32 B. G. and 22 M. G. The traders generally book the vegetable oil traffic to 'self'. The Railway Receipts are endorsed to the actual consignee after the sale transactions are finalised. It is therefore, not possible for the Railways to know who is the actual consignee till the party turns up. During this interval which lasts for several days or even weeks, the loaded wagons remain immobilised as no party comes to take delivery of these wagons. The wastage of transport capacity and the consequent inconvenience to the trade and industry is being repeatedly brought to the notice of the representatives of the trade' Oil Millers, Associations etc. requesting them to use their good offices in securing expenditious release of tank wagons. Temporary restrictions on booking and regulation of booking by suitable quotas are also enforced, whenever necessary to avoid large scale immobilisation of traffic, taking care to see that minimum inconvenience is caused to the trade. Demurrage charges are also levied on the detained tank wagons.

Foreign technicians at Rourkela Steel Plant

2326. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL and HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign technicians at the Rourkela Steel Plant with the maximum and minimum salary paid to them together with other facilities in the shape of free furnished accommodation, car and other perquisites and their value at market rate ;

(b) how many of such posts could be filled by the Indian technicians direct or after some training under them ; and

(c) how long will it take to Indianise all such jobs handled by foreigners ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL and HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The number of foreign technicians employed at the Rourkela Steel Plant is 68 at present. The maximum and minimum monthly salaries payable to them are DM 9134 per month plus Rs. 90 per day and DM 3183 per month plus Rs. 50/- per day, respectively. They are provided furnished accommodation for which they have to pay rent. A vehicle is provided to 4 to 5 foreign technicians in a pool, for use on duty.

(b) and (c) : Indian technicians are posted to understudy the foreign technicians and the latter are being replaced gradually by the former according to a phased programme. It is expected that by 1972 or so, almost all the foreign technicians will be replaced by Indians.

Foreign experts at Bhilai Steel Plant

2327. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign technicians at the Bhilai Steel Plant with the maximum and minimum salary paid to them together with other facilities in the shape of free furnished accommodation, car, and other perquisites and their value at market rate;

(b) how many of such posts could be filled by the Indian technicians direct or after some training under them; and

(c) how long will it take to Indianise all such jobs handled by foreigners ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) As on 8.8.70 there were 47 foreign technicians in Bhilai Steel Plant, Of these 20 are for operation/maintenance of the plant and 27 for construction connected with expansion. Maximum and minimum monthly salary paid to them is :

	Amount paid under Credit	Amount paid under Trade Agreement
maximum	380 Roubles	468 Roubles
Minimum	116 Roubles	248 Roubles

The foreign technicians are provided free furnished accommodation. A vehicle is provided to 4 to 5 foreign technicians in a pool for use on duty. Market value of these perquisites on average comes to about Rs. 1000 per expert per month.

(b) and (c) . Indian technicians are posted to under study the Russian experts and the latter are gradually being replaced by the former according to a phased programme. After 1972, only a few foreign technicians may be required for only highly technical jobs in operation. Experts engaged on construction work will not be required after Sixth Blast Furnace Complex is commissioned by end of 1971 or so.

Dieselisation of Kashmir Mail and Srinagar Express

2328. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the III Class Compartments in the Kashmir Mail and the Srinagar Express go too much overcrowded and passengers are packed up like animals between Delhi and Pathankot;

(b) if so, whether there was a proposal to dieselise both these trains and add more III Class bogies with them to remove the congestion; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) 59 Up/60 Dn. Srinagar Express and 33 Up/34 Dn Kashmir Mail are over-crowded between Delhi and Ludhiana by 50% more than seating accommodation in III class. Beyond Ludhiana, the over-crowding is nominal. In summer, the over-crowding is indeed heavy right upto Pathankot.

(b) and (c). Dieselisation of passenger trains is being done on programmed basis. No. 59/60 is in our list of priority for dieselisation during the 4th Five Year Plan. As more diesels become available, we will provide diesel loco on No. 59/60 to attach 3 additional coaches taking into account the relative priorites of demands.

Re-opening of Out-Agencies at Gagret, Bharwain, Paragpur, Jawalamukhi, Nadaun and Kangra (Kangra Valley Section of Northern Railway)

2329. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minisser of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during his tour of Kangra Valley, any representation was made to him at Jawalamukhi for the reopening of out-Agencies at Gagret, Bharwain, Paragpur, Jawalamukhi, Nandaun and Kangra; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Mandi Kulu Road Transport Corporation have been pursuaded and they have agreed to work out-agencies at Gagret, Bharwain, Pragpur, Jawalamukhi Mandir and Nadaun for parcel booking on an experimental basis for a period of six months. These out agencies will be functioning only once a week in rotation.

In view of adequate arrangements which already exist for dealing with the traffic at Kangra Station itself, it is not proposed to re-open the City Booking Agency at Kangra.

Implementation of Orders issued by Ministries of Home Affairs and Finance by Zonal Railways

2330. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6978 on the 21st April, 1970 regarding the implementation of orders issued by the Ministeries of Home Affairs and Finance and state :

(a) whether these order had been implemented on all the Zonal Railway ;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) These orders do not apply to the Zonal Railways.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In view of the peculiar problems of the Railways, it was agreed by the Ministry of Home Affairs that the scheme regarding re-deployment of surplus staff should not be extended to the Railways.

Closure of Loco Division T. E. L. C. O.

2331. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Loco Division of the Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company (TELCO) manufacturing metre-gauge Steam locomotives has been closed down ;

(b) if so, the circumstances thereof ;

(c) whether there was any proposal for diversifying and modernising the plant to make use thereof for manufacturing bigger locos and if so, details thereof ; and

(d) whether this closure forms part of the phased programme for substituting electric and diesel locomotives for steam locomotives and, if so, the span of period over which this substitution will be spread over ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) In 1963, on being advised of the requirements of M. G. steam locomotives during the IV Plan period, the Telco were reluctant to undertake further orders as they had already planned for tapering off production of steam locomotives and utilise the plant and equipment for other lines of production. They were then persuaded to accept the last order of 200 M. G. steam locomotives during the period 1966-1970. The 200th locomotive has been delivered in the last week of June 1970.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Manufacturing of Flanges and bungs by M/s. Trisure India Private Ltd., Bombay

2332. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had permitted M/s. Trisure India Private Ltd., Bombay to manufacture Flanges and Bungs required to be fitted on drums and barrels only after obtaining positive commitment from them that they would export certain percentage of their products ;

(b) if so, the percentage of their production witch they had committed to export ;

(c) whether they have exported and are exporting their products in terms of their commitment ; and

(d) if not, the action taken by Government against them for breach of their commitment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 50% of the production.

(c) and (d). The firm's export performance has been short of their commitment. They have stated that there are a number of difficulties in effecting exports of their products, mainly lack of correct quality raw materials in adequate quantity. They have reported exports of Flanges during 1968 amounting to Rs. 2,41,556/-. According to the information furnished by them, their indirect exports have been substantial, and of the order of Rs. 10 lakhs annually. They have also stated that they have recently quoted against orders which are likely to materialise.

Violation of Industries (Development Regulation) Act. 1951 by M/s. Standard drum and barrel manufacturing company Bombay

2333. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 7772 on the 28th April, 1970 regarding the violation of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 by M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Mfg. Co,, Bombay and state :

(a) whether the matter has since been examined and a decision taken on the addittional information obtained by Government from M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Mfg., Co., Bombay ;

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken in the matter ; and

(c) if not, when Government would acquaint the House with their decision ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). In the light of the additional information obtained from the firm, the action to be taken is being further examined in consultation with the Ministry of Law. As soon as a decision is taken a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

Track Circuit System in Signalling

2334- SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister ot RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the track circuit system in signalling would help prevent accidents and ensure safety;

(b) whether this system has been introduced at all the Railway Stations;

(c) if not, the reasons for not introducing this system;

(d) the number of Railway Stations where it has been introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a). Track circuits prevent taking off of signals for reception of trains on lines which are aleady occupied by other trains, wagons or coaches.

(b) and (c). Commensurate with the availability of material and financial resources, Track Circuiting is being provided on main run through lines at various stations on programmed basis; priority being given to the stations on trunk routes.

(d) Track circuits have been provided at 731 stations so far.

Shortage of Scrap for Production of Liquid Metal in small Electric Furnaces

2335. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of liquid metal in the small electric furnaces is likely to be affected due to shortage of scrap at economic prices; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken step to ban export of scrap and to ensure supply of the same to the electric furnaces in the country ?

THE DUPTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINREEING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). There have been complaints from furnace owners about shortage of scrap. To ensure supplies to them, exports of certain types of scrap have been banned.

Re. payment demanded for sleeping accommodation for journey commenced after permissible break

2336. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that III Class passengers after having paid for s'eeping accommodation for more than one night are required to pay again the fare applicable for

the first night for the next subsequent night of their travel, in case they continue the journey after a break as allowed by the Railway rules; and

(b) if so, what is the rationale behind this charge ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The intention of charging lesser amount of surcharge on sleeper accommodation in 3rd class 3-tier coaches for second and subsequent night is to give some relief to Passengers undertaking longer journeys involving more than one night of travel at a stretch. This facility cannot be justified in case of passengers who resume after break journey enroute for their own convenience.

Cost of refractories imported from U.S.S.R. and those manufactured indigenously

2337. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to import 47,621 tonnes of refractories from the U. S. S. R. instead of only about 7,900 tonnes as originally planned, on ground of alleged inability of the indigenous manufacturers to honour orders placed with them ;

(b) if so, the details of the different kinds of refractories to be imported, their respective quantities, prices offered and the landed cost, separately, and the prevailing international prices ;

(c) the details of prices for the above items offered to the indigenous manufacturers and whether they were lower than the landed cost to be incurred now ;

(d) whether Government had offered comparable prices to the indigenous manufacturers and, if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) whether it is right to say that indigenous manufacturers were unable to produce refraectories without at the same time making reference to the prices offered to them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Bokaro Steel Plant was allowed to import 47,621 tonnes of refractories from the U.S.S.R. Originally, it was planned to obtain only 7,460 tonnes of refractories from the U.S.S.R.; but the indigenous manufacturers were unable to supply refractories either in the quautity needed for the constructional requirement of Bokaro, with the result import of this quantity had to be cleared to ensure that the construction activity at Bokaro does not come to a stop for want of refractories.

(b) and (c) . The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(d) and (e) . Orders on indigenous manufacturers were placed on the basis of open tenders and on the strength of quotations submitted by the various parties. The question of paying to these manufacturers the prices comparable to the imported prices does not therefore, arise.

Loss of Iron and Steel Materials from the Rrilway Wagons

2338. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are frequent complaints regarding the loss of iron and steel materials from the Railway wagons ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in a meeting between the Steel Minister and the Railway Minister in October, 1968, the former had agreed to bear the additional cost which the Railways might incur in taking measures to check such pilferages ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Railways have not so far responded to the

above suggestion made by the Steel Minister in October, 1968 and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether Government consider that the Railways have a responsibility in the matter and, if so, the measures proposed to be taken by him to eliminate scope for pilferaging consigned materials from the Railway wagons ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) (a) There are a few complaints regarding loss of iron and steel materials from the Railway wagons on some Railways.

(b) and (c). A series of meetings were held with the Steel Plant authorities and also with the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering. On the basis of these discussions, action has been taken to prevent thefts and pilferages of steel consignments booked on the Railways.

(d) Iron and steel consignments are carried in open wagons at Railway risk and therefore, the Railway is responsible in case of loss due to theft or pilferage of such consignments.

The following are some of the measures which have been taken to eliminate scope for pilferages/thefts of iron and steel consignments :—

(i) Security staff are posted round the clock at all important stations, Goods Sheds, Transhipment Points and Yards to prevent criminal interference to consignments awaiting despatch, transhipment and delivery. They also witness unloading of iron and steel consignments.

(ii) Almost all Goods trains including those carrying iron and steel are escorted over black spots and sectors by Railway Protection Force.

(iii) Information is gathered by Security Branch against criminals and receivers indulging in theft of iron and steel consignments and their activities are watched.

(iv) Periodical surprise raids are conducted against receivers of stolen property by Railway Protection Force with the help of Civil and Railway Police.

(v) Close liaison is maintained with Civil and Railway Police to combat crimes by holding periodical meetings at all levels to discuss the day-to day problems and to take suitable action.

(vi) Security measures in yards are tightend.

(vii) The prescribed packing conditions are enforced and the condition of the consignments checked and recorded at all steel checking stations with a view to localising the sence of offence,

Manufacture of rolling mill equipment by C. E. D. B. of Hindustan Steel Ltd.

2339. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be bleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Central Engineering and Design Bureau (C. E. D. B.) of the Hindustan Steel Ltd., has entered into agreements with the United Engineering Company of the U. S. A. and Tiajpromexport of the U. S. S. R., for the Manufacture of rolling mill equipment;

(b) if so, the number of enquiries received by the C. E. D. B. since the signing of the above agreements, quotations given and orders obtained; and

(c) if no orders have so far been obtained by the C.E.D.B. the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING) SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) CEDB of Hindustan Steel has entered into an agreement with United Engineering and Foundry Co. for design of rolling mills to be manufactured in India. The agreement of CEDB with Tiajpromexport is not for equipment design.

(b) 136 enquiries including iractive enquiries have been received for supply of rolling mill plant and equipment, 23 formal quotations and 14 budgetary offers have been submitted by the CEDB and 2 orders have been received by them.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of sponge iron plants in private sector

2340. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a severe shortage of steel scrap in the country;

(b) whether the settinge up of sponge iron plants would provide a solution to the above shortage;

(c) whether under the existing industrial policy iron and steel industry is in the list of industries exclusively reserved for the public sector, but Government can permit the private sector units to manufacture iron and steel if it is felt desirable and necessary; and

(d) if so, the policy of Government with regard to the setting up of sponge iron plants in the private sector ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) There have been some complaints of shortage of steel scrap.

(b) Sponge iron can supplement heavy melting scrap in steel making in electric furnaces.

(c) and (d). Applications for the setting up of sponge iron plants in the private sector will be considered on merits.

Specifications of Refractories required for Bokaro and Bailai Steel Plantis

2341. SHRI VIRENDRAHKUMAR SHAH: will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the difference in the specifications of refractories needed by the Bokaro Steel Plant and the Bhilai Steel Plant; and

(b) the system of inspection followed to ensure that specifications of refractories imported for the Ist stage of the Bokaro Steel Plant conform to the specifications mentioned in part (a) above ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HAEVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The parameters of equipment for the Bokaro Steel Plant and Bhilai Steel Plant are different. There is also a difference in the technology, the process of manufacture, the operating condition and the product-mix between the two Plants and as such a meaningful comparison cannot be made of the specifications of refractories required by the Bokaro Steel Plant and the Bhilai Steel Plant.

(b) The system of inspection followed for the refractories required by the Bokaro Steel Plant is such as to ensure that the finished products conform to the specifications laid down.

Storing of wheat in uncovered places and delay in its transhipment

2342. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that substantial quantities of wheat were destroyed in rain because they were stored in uncovered areas and the Railways failed to transport them in time ;

(b) what are the facts of the case, *i.e.* the losses involved *vis-a-vis* Railways responsibility involved ; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to ensure that there will be

no loss during transhipment of wheat in uncovered wagons during the rainy season and the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The Railways have no knowledge of the damage, if any, to wheat by rain because of storing in open areas prior to booking. The Railways are concerned with prompt supply of wagons for movement of wheat as per programme. Supply of wagons for movement of wheat was arranged promptly.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Maximum movement of wheat is arranged in covered wagons. Only a few open wagons are utilised to supplement the fleet of covered wagons during the peak period. Bags of wheat loaded in open wagons are arranged in a pyramid fashion and are duly covered with tarpaulins. Block rackes of open wagons so covered are escorted by the personnel of the Railway Protection Force. Arrangements are also made to have the block rakes inspected on the way at specified points so that any displacement of tarpaulins or loosening of lashing etc. is put right.

Survey for Steel Plants

2343. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has conducted a demand survey for the new steel plants in the country ;

(b) if so, what are the details of the findings ;

(c) whether the ministerial survey has listed causes for shortfall in production in the public sector steel plants ; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof and what steps are proposed to be taken to remedy the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). The Ministry has undertaken such a study, but it is not complete yet.

(c) and (d). The study undertaken by the Ministry relates to future demands, and not causes of production shortfall in the past, or even the present.

Pending Applications for setting up of Industries in Private Sector

2344. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on applications pending with his Ministry for setting up more factories in the private sector ;

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken ;

(c) whether as a result of the new units coming up, the demand in the country will be met fully and, if not, to what extent ; and

(d) what would be the impact of the new production on prices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHANA) : (a) to (d). Decisions on applications for grant of industrial licences are taken, as and when they are received, after examination of each application in the light of the licensing policy in force. In coming to a decision, due consideration is given, *inter-alia*, to the anticipated demand, *vis-a-vis* existing installed capality and production, prevalent product in prices and the necessity of additional production in different fields of manufacture. A number of ingredients in the new licensing policy will enable the setting up of new units and the expansion or diversification of the existing units to meet the demand in the country for various products and thus prevent the rise of prices on this score. The raising of the exemption limit to Rs. 1 crore, the facility for substantial expansion and for divesification, subject to certain conditions and the suspension of the 'baned' list for licensing, are all intended to facilitate the setting up of further capacity with a view to increase production wherever there is demand for the product. Besides, in cases

where licences will be required, they would be issued liberally to small and medium entrepreneurs in the middle sector, subject to constraints on foreign exchange. In this sector, capacity considedations will not also be applied rigidly if the schemes are otherwise sound and acceptable. In order to stimulate production, Government has announced a list of 123 industries where there is demand in the country and scope for further investment and another list of 121 industries where foreign collaboration will be permitted. The role of the public sector is also proposed to be expanded, wherever possible, to meet crucial gaps in production in the country. As a result of those measures, it is expected that the production in the country will be enabled to keep in stes with growing demand.

Shoe Factory in Public Sector

2345. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a shoe factory in the public sector precisely to meet the Soviet orders ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the proposal has arisen consequent to the Indo-Soviet discussions held recently in Moscow ; and

(c) if so, whether any final decision has been taken in this regard and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTERY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M.R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). There is no proposal under consideration to set up a shoe factory in the Public Sector.

Setting up of Industrial Units in Kandla Port Area

2346. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up industrial units within the Kandla port area ;

(b) whether any decision has been taken in this regard ;

(c) whether the Government of Gnjarat have conveyed their opinion in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INDUSTRIAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Coal for Shore-based Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam

2347. Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government plan to import coal to feed the shore-based Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam ;

(b) whether the coal needs of the Plant have been assessed ;

(c) the reasons for importing coal when the indigenous coal industry has not reached its saturation point ; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to see that the coal washeries supply the coal with less ash content acceptable to the Steel Plant ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). Government are currently examining the requirement of coal for nav steel projects; including the one at Visakhapatnam. In this connection the relative economies of using indigenous and imported coal is also being examined.

(d) Coal Washeries wash coal to specifications mutually decided upon by them and the Steel Plants. To wash coal to lower ash content than at present would increase the cost of washing which may be disproportionate to the benefits derived therefrom.

Report by M/s. Kalijan and Dastur Companies Re : setting up of Pig Units

2348. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa have been asking the Government of India since 1966 to hand over a copy of the report prepared by M/s. Kalijan and Dastur Companies on the question of setting up of pig iron units in the country ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he has also received a communication from a member of Lok Sabha to hand it over to member of Parliament and the Government of Orissa ; and

(c) if so, when Government are going to hand over copies of the said report to them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The State Government wrote a letter in June, 1966 asking for reports prepared bo M/s. Kuljian and Dastur and Co. on pig iron complexes.

(b) The Hon'ble Member himself in his letter of July 17, 1970, addressed to the Minister for Steel and Heavy Engineering has asked for a set each of these two reports to be sent to the Government of Orissa.

(c) If the State Government now so desires, a set each of both the reports could be sent to them.

Proposal for Electrification of Madras Central Line

2349. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the stage at which the proposal for electrification of the Madras Central line is at present;

(b) whether Government are aware that this is unnecessarily being delayed; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to expendite the same ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to electrification of Madras-Vijayawada section. The Electrification Projects for Madras-Vijayawada and Madras-Arkonam sections, were tentatively included in the 4th Five Year Plan. Cost-cum-benefit economic study of Madras-Vijayawada electrification has been completed and is currently under consideration. Electrification of Madras-Arkonam section is linked with the electrification of Madras-Vijayawada section and will, therefore, be considered after a final decision has been taken for electrification of Madras-Vijayawada section.

(b) There is no unnecessary delay.

(c) Daos not arise.

Production of Consumer Articles and their Prices

2350. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) with reference to the discussion at the recent Import Substitution Committee, if the real increase in production in the 112 industries under study was of 9 per cent over the year, what was the average increase in prices of the same articles during the same period;

(b) what provisions exist to limit prices and maintain quality in articles under import substitution and was any action taken to reduce prices;

(c) whether any comparisions are made of the prices of the 112 industries with the landed cost of the same articles and, if not, whether the consumer has to pay the difference and Government have to suffer loss of the difference between exise and import duties;

(d) what is the average import content of the articles in the 112 industries and whether this does not in some cases exceed the price of the full imported items; and

(e) whether the next meeting of the Committee would consider all these implications ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) While the quantitative increase in production during 1969 over the production during 1968 in respect of the 112 industries studied for import substitution, was of the order of 9.9%, the average increase in prices of the products covered was in the neighbourhood of 3.4 per cent.

(b) As for the quality, it is sought to be maintained by laying down the same or comaparable sepecifications for the indigenously produced raw meterials, componets etc. as for the imported items which are substituted by them. To this end, new standards are formuleted by the ISI for the indigenous substituties of imported materials or components; in certain cases, even the specifications of the end-products are modified to the extent found necessary and feasible, having regard to the need for the overall maintenance of quality standards. As for the prices of the items studied for import substitution, since the average price increase in their case is of the order of 3.4 per cent during the year, which is not incommensurate with the general level of increase in prices, no specific action to seek the reduction of priees of items under import substitution in isolation, has been considered necessary. Provisioons do exist both under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, and under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to control prices of industrial products wherever considered neceassary.

(c) The landed cost of items imported varies depending on the source from which they are imported and various other factors. Compsrative study shows that just as in the labour-intensive industries, the prices of indigenously-produced substitutes tend to be lower than the landed cost of imported equivalents, in the same way in the capital-intensive industries the prices of intensive industries the prices of indigenous products might tend to be more than the landed cost of the imported equivalents. The main endeavour in the strategy of import substitution has been to reduce the foreign exchange cost and it can be said without hesitation that irrespective of the difference in price to the consumer or in excise and import duties, the foreign exchange saving resulting from imprt substitution in selected industries is of distinct advantage to the country.

(d) The average import content of the 112 industries studied during 1969 was of the order of 9.3 per cent. From this it would be clear that the price of the content that is imported cannot exceed the price of the complete items imported.

(e) It is the endeavour of the Committee at each of its meetings to consider the economic implications of each new measure of import substitution taken up for consideration.

Shortage of Tubes and Tyres

2351. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the capacity for production of tyres and tubes and the actual production last year and the reasons for the shortfall;

(b) what has been the price for standard car and bus tyree during the last three years and the reasons for increase in their prices; and

(c) how Government propose to meet the demand for tyres and reduce the prices conformably with world prices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) The figures regarding the installed capacity and actual pro-

duction of tyres and tubes during 1969 are furnished below :

	Installed capacity	Produciion in 1969 (Nos.)
Automobile Tyres	33,43,200nos.	40,15,014
Automobile Tubes	33,43,200	32,71,311

It might be observed that there has not been any shortfall in the production of tyres last year.

(b) The prices of a few representative sizes of bus, truck and car tyres are furnished below :

	Net dealers price from 1.4.1966 to 29.11.1968	Net dealers price effective from 20.11.68 to date
8.25 × 20 12PRHW	Rs.656.73	Rs.699.48
9.00 × 20 12PRHW	Rs.755.31	Rs.804.49
Car Tyres		
5.20 × 14 6PR W.S.W.	Rs.140.81	Rs.149.99
5.90 × 15 6PR W.S.W.	Rs.164.29	Rs.174.99

Consequent on the steep increase in prices of natural rubber in 1968 following the lifting of control on prices of rubber, the manufacturers, last, increased the prices of tyres in November, 1968.

(c) The prices in India compare favourably with the CIF prices of imported tyres, exclusive of the element of excise duty.

Government have already approved/licensed an additional capacity for the manufacture of 18.37 lakh nos. of tyres and tubes. They are also considering the question of creation of further additional capacity of 2.5 milllon nos. of tyres and tubes to meet the demand envisaged, during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Engineering-Cum-Traffic Survey of Rail Link Connecting Talchar to Bimiagarh

2352. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of RAILWAAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the engineering-cum-traffic survey for a rail link connecting Talcher to Bimlagarh has been condcted by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the work is likely to be taken up and the period expected to be taken for the execution of the work?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). The field work for the Engineering Survey has been completed and the report is being compiled, while 90% progress has been achieved on Traffic Survey upto the end of June, 1970 for the Talcher-Bimlagarh rail link (together with an extension upto Koira Valley). Construction of this line is dependent upon the results of the surveys, availability of funds and the priority this work will merit *vis-a-vis* other similar proposals.

Confirmation of Stenographers and Draftsmen on Indian Railways

2353. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : SHRI VIDYA DHAR BAJPAI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7834 on 28th April, 1970 regarding confirmation of Stenographers and Draftsmen on the Northern Railway and state :

(a) the number of unconfirmed Stenographers on the Indian Railways having put in 7 years or more service Zone, Division and pay-scale-wise;

(b) whether the non-confirmation of Stenographers having 7 years or more service violates the orders of the Railway Board which were issued in September, 1969;

(c) whether statements as desired by the Railway Board by the 31st January,

1970 have been submitted by the Zonal Railways; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore and the action being taken against the Officers entrusted with this job?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI G.L. NANDA) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

Direct Bogie from Samastipur to Barkakana and Vice Versa

2354. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is requisite direct ticket from Samastipur, Darbhanga, Madhubhani and Muzaffarpur areas for Bermo Jarangdih and other stations enroute to Barkakana;

(b) if so, whether Government are planning to have a direct bogie from Samastipur to Barkakana both in the Mithila Express and the North Bihar Express starting from Samastipur and thus having direct connection with corresponding trains from Asansol etc. onward; and

(c) if so, when the direct bogie from Samastipur to Barkakana and vice versa would start running?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No. There is not enough direct trrffic though direct tickets can be issued if demanded.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Air-conditioning of Office Building of Divisional Superintendent, Samastipur

2355. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are making an air-conditioned office building of the Divisional Superintendent at Samastipur;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the estimated total amount that would be spent in completing the work and the total amount, if any, spent so far on it ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA). : (a) There is no proposal to make an air-conditioned office building of the Divisional Superintendent at Samastipur.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Price of Coca Cola

2356. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any fixed sale price of Coca Cola per bottle in the country ;

(b) if so, what is that ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that bottles of Coca Cola are being sold at different prices and if so, the reasons for different prices charged in the markets of India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no control over the price of Coca Cola. The retailer's price varies according to the establishment and service charges.

Revision of Industrial Licensing Policy

2357. SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have lately revised the Industrial Licensing Policy barring industries belonging to big business and foreign companies diversifying their production ;

(b) if so, what will be Government's policy in regard to intended diversification by them (i) as measures for import substitution ; (ii) when it is sought for utilising valuable and by products and waste material produced by their existing plants ; and

(c) the number of applications belonging to each party rejected on this basis so far and the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). Government have redefined the policy of diversification of production (*i. e.* manufacture of new articles without an industrial licence). This has been done mainly with a view to bringing the earlier instructions on the subject in line with the modified licensing policy which does not envisage any exemption from the licensing provisions of the Industries (D and R) Act, for undertakings belonging to or controlled by the Larger Industrial Houses and foreign companies. A copy of the notification issued in this regard is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3930/70]. As would be seen from the notification, companies belonging to or controlled by the Larger Industrial Houses or companies having foreign-owned equity of more than 50% are not barred from taking up the manufacture of new articles but in their case, it would be necessary to first obtain an industrial licence Clearance under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 will also have to be obtained whenever necessary Applications as and when received will be considered on merits having regard to considerations of cost efficiency, export promotion, import substitution etc. No application for a licence for manufacture of new articles from a company belonging to or controlled by a larger Industrial House of a foreign concern necessitated by the redefinition of the diversification policy has been considered so far as the redefined policy has only recently been announced.

Automobile tyre Manufacturing Capacity in Fourth Plan

2358. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to be state :

(a) whether Government propose to develop the Autombile Tyre manufacturing capacity during the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, what is the estimated increase ;

(c) whether any decision has been taken for issuing licences for these new plants ; and

(d) if so, what is the decision ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimated demand for automobile tyres by 1973-74 is of the order of 70 lakh nos. per annum.

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration of Government.

Grant of Licences for Setting up of Industries in Maharashtra

2359. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of licences granted for industries during the three Plan periods both in the public and private sectors in the State of Maharashtra together with the names of industries ; and

(b) the number of licences implemented so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) During the three Plan periods (from 1952 to 1966) 3001 licences were issued for industries in the public and private sectors in Maharashtra. Details of all licences issued, including the Industries to which they relate, are published from time to time in the weekly "Bulletin of Industrial Licences Import Licences and Export Licences," the weekly "Indian Trade Journal" and the monthly "Journal of Industry and Trade." Copies of these publications are supplied to the Parliament Library.

(b) Separate details regarding the number of applications implemented in each state have not been compiled and the information is, therefore, not available.

Small and big Industries in Maharashtra

2360. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the small and big industries organised in the Co-operative sector in the State of Maharashtra and the details of the Central and State assistance granted to those industries with their names during the years 1967-68, 1968-69 ; and 1969-70 ;

(b) the amount provided for the small scale industries in Co-operative sector in the year 1970-71 ; and

(c). the names of the big industries in Co-operative sector for which the direct Central assistance is given and the manner thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Compensation for loss of consignment of fresh fruits and vegetables booked from Bulsar and Palghar (Western Railway)

2361. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3936 on the 24th March, 1970 regarding compensation for loss of consignment of fresh fruits and vegetables booked from Bulsar and Palghar (Western Railway) and state :

(a) whethereal the require information has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ; and

(d) the time by which the required information will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The information is given below :—

Year	Amount paid as compensation by All India Railways in respect of fresh fruits and vegetables booked from Bulsar and Palghar stations.
1967	Rs. 23,200
1968	Rs. 19,761
1969	Rs. 10,449

Year	Number of consignments of fresh fruits and vegetables booked from Bulsar and Palghar, which	
	(a) did not reach destination	(b) reached indeteriorated condition
1967	406	101
1968	371	74
1969	205	36

While it is a fact that the staff strength at Bulsar station is under review with a view to assessing its adequacy to deal with the traffic arising now, it is not a fact that shortage of staff at these two stations is responsible for the incidence of claims. For handling the seasonal traffic of fresh fruits and vegetables like mangoes, additional staff is provided temporarily, each year, at both these stations.

Parcels and Inward :

Station	Inward Parcel traffic received in 1969	
	(i) No. of consignments.	(ii) No. of packges.
Bulsar	78,621	2.21,184
Palghar	8,666	56,183

Parcels Outward :

Station	Outward Parcel traffic booked in 1969	
	(i) No. of consignments.	(ii) No. of packges.
Bulsar	78,952	3,15,360
Palghar	68,392	2,05,025

Other Miscellaneous work done by Parcel staff

(i) Booking and delivery of luggage including 'left luggage'.

(ii) Attending to all passenger trains for having the packages loaded/unloaded.

(iii) Allied work connected with Inward/Outward Parcels, such as preparation of periodical returns etc.

With a view to preventing claims on fresh fruits and vegetables, the following steps are taken by the Railways :—

(i) The traffic is cleared by fast trains by providing extra room on the train, if possible.

(ii) Where feasible, perishables are cleared in wagonloads or van loads and sealed to destination to avoid handling en route.

(iii) Movement is closely watched to see that the traffic does not suffer avoidable detention en route.

(iv) On Railways which have seasonal perishable traffic in large quantities, movement is planned well before the commencement of the season in consultation with the trade, so as to ensure that wagon supply is arranged in block loads to the extent possible.

(v) Care is taken to ensure that the correct type of wagons are supplied.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Staff for Parcel and Booking Offices at Bulsar (Western Railway)

2362. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
SHRI ONKAR BERWA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Un-

starred Question No. 3830 on the 28th March, 1970 regarding staff for Parcel and Booking Offices at Bulsar (Western Railway) and state :

(a) whether four Parcel Clerks have since been posted at Bulsar station ;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ; and

(c) the action taken by Government to provide the required staff ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). The proposals for creation of additional posts of Assistant Parcel/Luggage Clerks is under examination.

Rush on Suburban Trains in Delhi

2363. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the details of the steps Government propose to take or are taking to avoid heavy rush on the Suburban trains in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : Consistent with the availability of requisite resources by way of line capacity, terminal facilities, rolling stock etc. travel facilities in Delhi area have been progressively augmented by way of introduction/extension of trains and increase in load of trains to cope with the increase in subbrban traffic in Delhi area. During the period January, 1967 to June, 1970, 15 additional trains have been introduced and the runs of 12 trains extended. Besides, the loads of 2S trains have been augmented by 1 to 2 coaches. The Metropolitan Transport Team set up under the aegis of the Planning Commission is studying the problem of developing facilities to cater to future increases in all suburban areas including Delhi.

Black Market in Scooters

2364, SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Vespa and Lambretta scootors are being sold in the market at a premium of about Rs. 2,00 Rs. 1,000, respectively (more than their market price); and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) No specific instance of the sale of new Vespa and Lambretta scooters at a price above the prices as approved by Government for these makes of scooters has been brought to the notice of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य रेलवे में गुड्स क्लर्क के पद से स्टेशन क्लर्क तथा ट्रानजिट गुड्स क्लर्क के पद पर स्थानान्तरण

2365. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे में गुड्स क्लर्कों का स्टेशन-क्लर्क के पदों तथा ट्रानजिट गुड्स-क्लर्क के पदों पर बारी से स्थानान्तरण नहीं किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) ऐसे रेलवे कर्मचारियों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिन्होंने केवल स्टेशन-क्लर्क के पदों पर काम किया है तथा ऐसे कर्मचारियों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिन्होंने ट्रानजिट गुड्स क्लर्क के पदों पर काम किया है ; और

(घ) उनके स्थानान्तरण का आधार क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा): (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

"स्टेशन गुड्स क्लर्क" और "ट्रांजिट गुड्स क्लर्क" नामक गुड्स क्लर्क की श्रेणियां

2366. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुड्स क्लर्कों की दो श्रेणियां हैं जिन में एक को स्टेशन गुड्स क्लर्क कहा जाता है तथा दूसरी को ट्रांजिट गुड्स क्लर्क कहा जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन दोनों श्रेणियों के क्लर्कों के कार्य क्या हैं ; और

(ग) वे एक स्थान पर कितनी अवधि के लिए कार्य करते हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

मध्य रेलवे के रेल पथ निरीक्षकों की सेवा निवृत्ति

2367. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे के कुछ रेल पथ निरीक्षकों को नियमानुसार सेवा निवृत्त नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य रेलवे के इन रेल पथ निरीक्षकों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Construction of Overbridge at Railway Road Crossing near Bhopal Railway Station

2368. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of an overbridge at the Railway Road crossing near Bhopal Railway station;

(b) if the progress is not satisfactory, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how much progress has been made during the year 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) to (c). So far as Railway's portion of the work on bridge structure is concerned, nearly 60% of the work has been completed. Further work i. e, erection of girders could not be taken up as the State Government have not made any headway in the construction of approaches.

As soon as the State Government undertakes the work on the approaches, the Railway will simultaneously take up the residual work on bridge structure, so as to synchronise with the progress of work on the approaches.

Setting up of Industrial Estates in Madhya Pradesh

2363. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme to set up new Industrial Estates in Madhya Pradesh during the Fourth Five Year Plan has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA): (a) and (b). The in-

formation has been sought from the Government of Madhya Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Promotion of Class I Officers of the Indian Railway Service of Engineers and Post-Graduates Graduates appointed to Class III Service

2370. SHRI J. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the average number of years which an Officer of the Indian Railway Service of Engineers spendp as a Class I Officer before reaching Inter Administrative Grade; and

(b) the average time taken by the post-Graduates or Graduates appointed in Class III Service before getting promotion to Class II posts ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) About 22 years.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Gherao in Durgapur Steel Plant

2371. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of gheras that were inspired in the Durgapur Steel Plant during the current financial year and with what results ; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken to arrest this injurious trend in industries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) There have been 11 incidents of gheraos in the Durgapur Steel Plant during the period from 1.4.70 to 31-7.70. The workers involved demanded spot decisions on matters such as withdrawal of 'show cause notice', withdrawal of 'suspension orders', provision of work for a few men, release of a few men for taking up other posts, etc., etc. These demand were not conceded on the spot, but the workers were assured that their grievances will be looked into. Not satisfied with this, gheraos were resorted to, causing dislocation of normal work, harrassment to those concerned and also loss of production.

(b) Gherao is a congizable offence under the law. Effective enforcement of the law by the authorities responsible for maintaining law and order, is the only remedy to prevent gheraos.

Blast Furnace for Foundry-Grade Pig Iron

2372. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to commission a blast furnace to meet the shortage of foundry-grade pig iron in the country ; and

(b) if so, where the blast furnace will be located ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). An additional blast furnace with a capacity of 600,000 tonnes is under construction at Bhilai. It is scheduled to be commissioned in 1971. It is planned to produce mainly foundry grade pig iron till, several years later, facilities for conversion of hot metal to steel are set up. In addition Bokaro steel plant, which is currently under construction, will have a capacity for production of 880,000 tonnes of foundry grade pig iron per annum.

Action taken against M/s. Guzdar Kajora Coal Mines Ltd. and M/s. Calcutta Safe Deposit Ltd.

2373. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8104 on the 29th April, 1969 regarding action taken against M/s. Guzdar Kajora Coal Mines Ltd. and M/s. Calcutta Safe Deposit Ltd. and state :

(a) what steps, if any, have been taken by the Official Liquidator against the Direc-

tors of M/s Guzdar Kajora Coal Mines Ltd. for their violations of the law subsequent to the Liquidation Order;

(b) the reasons for delay in realising the assets of the Company in the interest of the share-holders ;

(c) whether it is fact that the custodian appointed for the Calcutta Safe Deposit Ltd. is himself one of the Ojha brothers connected with the firms ; and

(d) if so, whether this is desirable in the interest of the depositors whose valuables are lying in the Safe Deposit Vault ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) to (d) . The required information is being collected and it will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as as early as possible.

Shifting of Industries from West Bengal to Bihar

2374. SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the statement of the Bihar industries Development Commissioner that about 200 to 500 units of medium and small industries are to be shifted to Bihar from West Bengal ;

(b) whether his Ministry has probed into the reasons of shifting these indutries from West Bengal to Bihar ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this respect ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). Press Report of a statement made by the Industries Development Commissioner, Bihar has come to Government's notice. In this Report he is said to have stated that 25 medium scale industries (and not 200 to 500 small and medium industries) were likely to shift from West Bengal to Bihar in the immediate future. However, it is gathered from the Industries Development Commissioner that what he had stated was that 25 industrialists from West Bengal had expressed their desire to set up new industries in Bihar and there was no question of any physical shifting of industries from West Bengal as such.

गोरखपुर (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) में नियुक्त प्रथम तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के रेलवे अधिकारियो का स्थानान्तरण

2375. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री गोरखपुर (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) में नियुक्त प्रथम तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के अधिकारियों के स्थानान्तरण के बारे में 14 अप्रैल, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6258 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । देखिये संख्या LT-3931/70]

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Crisis in Electric Companies

2376. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Electric Companies are facing difficulty in their production

targets due to strict curbs on the import of spare parts; and

(b) the number of spare parts manufacturing industries for the Electrical industries in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Government are not aware of any difficulty being experienced by the Electric Companies on this account.

(b) There is an innumerable number of units both in the organised and smal scale sectors, who manufacture spare parts for the Electrical Industries.

Meeting of Departmental Promotion Committee and Confirmation of Class I Officers of the Traffic Department

2377. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6343 on the 14th April, 1970 regarding meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee and confirmation of Class I officers of the Traffic Department and state :

(a) whether the meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee has taken place any time till now as was stated in the question referred above;

(b) if so, when and the names of the members of the Committee;

(c) the names of the Officers who have been recommended for confirmation by the Committee; and

(d) if no meeting has been held so far, when it is expected?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Not yet.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) It may still take some more time.

Periodical Transfers of Railway Employees on Western Railways

2378. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that periodical transfers of the Railway employees are withheld for this year ;

(b) if so, the detailed reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these orders got very little effect over the Western Railway where a large number of staff are under transfer orders ;

(d) if not, the total number of Commercial Clerks and Assistant Station Masters/Station Masters ordered for transfer during the last six months only in the Ajmer Division of the Lentern Railway ;

(e) the detailed reasons for such transfers ; and

(f) the steps taken by Government for strict compliance of the orders issued by the Railway Board ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Mainly on grounds of economy.

(c) to (f). No Commercial Clerk or Assistant Station Master/Station Master has been transferred under the periodical transfer seheme on Ajmer Division of the Western Railway during the last six months.

However, some staff in these categories have been transferred on Ajmer Division :—

(i) due to contruction of cadre ;

(ii) on promotion ;

(iii) in administrative interest ; and

(iv) at employees' own request.

R.B. Lal Committee's recommendation regarding separation of cadres in transportation and commercial Departments

2379. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8596 on the 5th May, 1970 regarding the recommendations of the Enquiry Commission on causes of delay in settling public claims and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that R. B. Lal Committee vide para 583 has observed that "Right from the level of Assistant Officers the working of the Transportation and the Commercial Departments is completely separate. So, there should be no difficulty in separating the cadres" ; and

(b) the reaction of the Government to the above observations ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes .

(b) The Commercial and Transportation work is highly interlinked and the one cannot be carried out efficiently without a sufficient knowledge of the other. The question of constituting a separate cadre for the Commercial department was considered in the past. However, the issue is under re-examination in the context of Administrative Reforms Commission's Report on the Railways.

R. B. Lal Committee's recommendation regarding increase in Railway claims Bill

2380. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:
SHRI CHADRIKA PRASAD :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8596 on the 5th May, 1970 regarding recommendations of the Enquiry Commission on the causes of delay in settling public claims and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the R. B. Lal Committee, vide para 612 has observed that "Insufficiency of staff at loading, unloading and transhipment points is one of the major contributory causes of increase in the Railway claims bill";

(b) if so, the detailed reasons as to how this factor did not catch the attention of the Railway Board so far ; and

(c) the complete details of the steps taken by Government to check the defects ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The observation made in para 612 of the Report is not based on any detailed marshalling of facts and is in the nature of a general impression whose validity still needs probing. Railways have been asked to go into the question of adequacy of staff at loading, unloading and Transhipment points ond only after this study will the validity or otherwise of this general impression be verified. If the study reveals a serious and general inadequacy railways will be called upon to explain how and why this inadequacy was allowed to continue and further remedial action as warranted will be taken.

(c) Railways have been instructed to maka a quick survey of the utilisation and sufficiency of staff at the goods sheds, transhipment sheds, parcel offices and private sidings. Suitable action will be taken on completion of this survey.

R. B. Lal Committee's recommendations regarding denial of higher grades to supervisory staff of Commercial Department

2381. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8596 on the 5th May, 1970 regarding the recommendations of the Enquiry Commission on causes of delay in settling public claims and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the R. B. Lal Committee has observed in its Report vide para 609 that "not only the inspectors but also other categories of senior super-

visory staff in Commercial Department have been denied the higher grades. Statistics show that the percentage of higher paid staff to the total class III is 0.1 per cent in the Commercial Department, which is not only the lowest of all the departments but several times lower—4 times lower than that on Transportation, 12 times lower than that on Engineering, 22 times lower than that on Accounts and 45 times lower than that on Medical";

(b) if so the basis for such a calculation ;

(c) whether the comparative figures are correct ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to remove the anomaly ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAY (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The figures quoted in pare 609 of the Report represent a comparison of the ratios which Class III staff drawing above Rs. 485 per mensem bear to the total number of Class III staff in various departments on the basis of details published in Statement 40 of the supplement to the Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways for the year 1968-69.

(c) Yes.

(d) The comparison made by the Committee in para 609 does not seem to be altogether appropriate as the composition of the Class III cadre varies from Department to Department because of the nature of work. However the matter is under consideration to see if there is intrinsic justification for an increased provision of the number of Class III staff drawing more than Rs. 485 per mensem in the Commercial Department.

On the spot Settlement of claims at certain Stations of Western Railway

2382. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4643 on the 31st March, 1970 regarding on-the-spot settlement of claims at certain Stations of Western Railway and state :

(a) whether the suggestions for economy and efficiency in the Railway working submitted by the All India Railway Commercial Clerks' Association on the 29th September, 1969 to the Minister of State for Railways have been examined by the Railway Adiministration ; and

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions received and comments of the Administration thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). It is understood that a deputation of the All India Railway Commercial Clerks' Association met the then Minister of State for Railways on 29.9.1969 at Ajmer, and submitted certain suggestions for bringing about efficiency and economy on the Railways. The memorandum submitted by the said Association is dated 3.10.1969 and not 29.9.1969. Briefly, the suggestions made by the Association are as under :-

(i) The passenger fares should be rounded off to 10 paise.

(ii) The serial number of tickets should be printed on both the end, as was printed before 1952.

(iii) All the child series of tickets should be withdrawn and the full tickets should be cut diagonally when issued to a child, charging half the rate of the full tickets.

(iv) The value range of Blank Paper Tickets should be abolished.

(v) The Blank Paper Tickets should be class-wise and one book should be used for all the values.

(vi) The system of issuing return tickets be introduced for a distant of 100 kms. available for 24 hrs.

(vii) The work relating to claims for compensation of Chief Commercial Superintendent's Office should be decentralised and the claims for compensation should be disposed

of by the Divisional Superintendent.

Regarding suggestions contained in items (i) to (vii), the following comments are offered :—

(i) With effect from 1.4.1970, passenger fares are rounded off to Rupee one in the case of Air-conditioned Class, 50 paise in the case of First and Second Classes and 5 paise in the case of Third Class. Hence, except in the case of Third Class, the underlying idea of the suggestion has already been met. It could not be possible to make a similar change for rounding off the Third Class Passenger fares to the nearest 10 paise instead of 5 paise as at present.

(ii) and (iii). The suggestions have been examined but not found feasible of adoption.

(iv) and (v). In terms of Rule 329.2 (2) of Indian Railway Conference Association Conference Rules, Part II, the Blank Paper Tickets are issued for the following value ranges :—

(i) Upto Rs. 10/-

(ii) Above Rs. 10/-

(iii) Above Rs. 30/- and upto Rs. 50/-

(iv) Above Rs. 50/-.

It will be seen from the above that there can only be 16 series of Blank Paper Tickets as under :—

(i) Blank Paper ... 4 value ranges Tickets single local.

(ii) Blank Paper ... 4 value ranges. Tickets single foreign.

(iii) Blank Paper ... 4 value ranges. Tickets return local.

(iv) Blank Paper ... 4 value ranges. Tickets return foreign.

It would be observed from the above that the underlying idea of the suggestions have already been met.

(vi) The Railway Administrations have already been authorised to introduce return tickets between specific pairs of points wherever considered justified, available for the period detailed in Rule 215.1 of Indian Railway Conference Association Coaching Tariff No. 19 Part I.

(vii) The question of decentralisation of claims settlement work on Railways has been recently examined by 'One-man Expert Committee on Compensation Claims' set up by the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board), in August, 1969. The recommendation made by the Committee in this regard has been accepted by the Railway Board.

Rules for Confirmation of Class III Staff on Indian Railways

2383. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the normal rules for confirmation of Class III staff on the Indian Railways;

(b) whether a uniform policy is adopted on all the Zonal Railwaps;

(c) whether it is a fact that on the Northeast Frontier Railway, the Commercial Clerks appointed as far back as in 1958 are still temporary and have not been confirmed even after 12 years of service;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps takeu by Government to confirm the staff as early as possible ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Normally confirmation of staff depends upon availability of permanent vacancies and fulfilment of certain prescribed criteria by the staff.

(b) Yes.

(c) to (e). The information is being collected and wiil be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Licences for New Trades and Industries in West Bengal

2384. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) how many licences for setting up new trades and industries in West Bengal had been sought during the last three financial years;

(b) how many licences have been issued and how many of them led to the setting up of new trades and industries;

(c) the particulars of licences for new trades and industries asked for during the current financial year; and

(d) whether the issued licences have been returned and, if so, their number?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). Statistics of industrial licence applications received and licences issued are not maintained for financial years. However, during the calender years 1967, 1968 and 1969, 52 applications for licences for setting up of new industrial undertaking in West Bengal were received and 15 licences were issued during this period.

State-wise information about licences implemented is not maintained. However, establishment of a new industrial undertaking generally takes two three years and the licences will be in various stages of implementation.

(c) During the half year ending 30th June, 1970, 9 applications for the establishment of new industrial undertakings in West Bengal have been received. They relate to Nylon Tyre Cord, Textile Filament, Metallic Yarn, Iron and Steel, Leather and Leather Footwear and Coal industries.

(d) None of the licences issued during the above period has been surrendered or revoked.

State Indistrial Bureau

2385. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up or propose to set up a 'State Industrial Bureau' with a view to help technically equipped youngmen for setting up small scale industries, draw up their plan and give financial assistance so that the attention of educated youngmen can be channelized towards self-employment efforts ;

(b) if not, whether Government will set up a committee to devise a working plan for encouraging self-employment effort by technically equipped youngmen ; and

(c) if so, the plan Government have in view ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). A scheme to provide financial assistance to engineers/technicians and other technically qualified entrepreneurs for setting up small scale industries was drawn up by the Ministry of industrial Development and discussed with the Planning Commission and Secretaries of State Governments in September, 1968. It was thereafter circulated to the State Governments as a "Model Scheme" which could be included by them within the State Sector. Some of the States have prepared their own schemes based on the above.

Another scheme for provision of training and financial assistance to engineer entrepreneurs with a view to assisting them towards self-employment by setting up small scale industries has been drawn up by the Ministry of industrial Development and is being finalised in consultation with the Planning Commission and all others concerned. This envisages the provision of training facilities for 6,000 engineer entrepreneurs during the Fourth Plan and assistance by way of concessional finance.

Medium and small Scale Industries in West Bengal

2386. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central or the State Governments have drawn up any plan for setting up medium and small scale industries in West Bengal during the Fourth Plan ;

(b) if so, the details about such plan and, if not the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether abnormal unemployment situation in the State can be tackled mainly by setting up medium and small scale industries in the State ;

(d) whether Government have made any survey about the possibilities of developing medium and small scale industries and village crafts and cottage industries in the State ; and

(e) if so, the main features of such survey reports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Malpractices in National Company Ltd., of Shri Ramnath Goenka

2387. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has been alerting the C.B.I. since February about the countless malpractices and manipulations that have been a discovered in the running of the National Company Ltd. of Shri Ramnath Goenka;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this Company borrowed almost five crores of rupees from the Public credit institutions and also has cornered Rs. 12 crores worth of Indian Iron and Steel Company shares which are 40 per cent of the total equity capital of the Steel Company; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to stop these malpractices by the National Company ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) and (c). The C.B.I. have registered a case on the complaint of the Department of Company Affairs for investigation of certain malpractices and offences.

(b) As on 31-5-1969 the company's borrowings stood at Rs. 443.95 lacs. These comprised Rs. 19.48 lakhs from the National Industrial Development Corporation, Rs. 362.47 lakhs from the State Bank of India (medium term loan of Rs. 8 lacs and cash credit and export packing credit of Rs. 354.47 lacs) and Rs. 62.00 lakhs from the Industrial Development Bank.

As stated by the then Deputy Prime Minister in the Lok Sabha on the 20th November, 1968, while making a statement on the Calling Attention Notice, Shri Goenka and his group have acquired between 70 to 80 lacs equity shares in the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited out of the total number of equity shares 2,48,81,798 of Rs. 10/each.

Alleged Corruption in Research, Designs and Standards Organisation

2388. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the charges of corruption that have been highlighted by *Blitz* dated the 1st July, 1970 about the Research, Designs and Standards Organisation of Indian Railways;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Central Bureau of Investigation has inquired into some of these charges of corruption in the past and if so, the result thereof; and

(c) what concrete steps Government have taken to put an end to corruption in this Research Organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The Hon. Member is perhaps referring to the news item in *Blitz* of 18th July, 1970.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Research, Designs and Standards Organisation is an Attached Office to the Ministry of Railways. Appropriate action is taken on complaints received pertaining to this Organisation at the level of the Railway Board. The allegations mentioned in the New Item are also being looked into by the Railways Board.

Prosecution of Staff of Samastipur Division (N. E. Rly.) who participated in 19th September, 1968 strike

2389. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many and which of the employees of the North Eastern Railway under the Samastipur Division are being prosecuted in connection with the strike of 19th September, 1968;

(b) what is the total number of those being prosecuted in courts or being proceeded against departmentally in respective Railways of the country;

(c) whether Government propose to withdraw those prosecutions; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is attached.

(c) and (d). Government do not consider it desirable to interfere with the normal course of justice but to allow the law to take its own course.

Statement

(a) The undermentioned six employees belonging to Samastipur Division of N. E. Railway are being prosecuted in the Courts of Law :

(1) Shri Nawal Singh,, Fireman II

(2) Shri Amik Lal, Gangman

(3) Shri Jageshwar Prasad, Guard

(4) Shri Madan Jha, Driver

(5) Shri Ram Lochan Prasad Yadav, Fireman

(6) Shri Nageshwar Upadhaya, Fireman.

(b) Number of employees who are still being prosecuted in Courts of Law or being proceeded departmentally in the context of strike on 19.9.1968 is given below :

Railway	No. of employees being prosecuted in the courts still	No. of employees being proceeded against departmentally
Eastern	86	nil
Northern	1193	20
N.E.	13	9
N.F.	nil	nil
Southern	29	37
South Central	nil	nil
South Eastern	135	nil
Western	nil	nil
C. L. W.	nil	nil
I. C. F.	nil	nil
	1456	66

Memorandum by a Member Parliament to Divisional Superintendent, Samastipur (N. E. Railway)

2390. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Member of Parliament had submitted certain demands

of employees of the Samastipur Division of the North Eastern Railway to the Divisional Superintendent, Samastipur on the 5th June, 1970 on behalf of the Purvottar Railway Majdoor Sabha; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands are under consideration of the Admin stration.

Fulfilment of Targets by Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi

2391. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi has not been able to fulfil the targets; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). The Diesel Locomotive Works have been fulfilling their targets of production, except in the years 1964-65 and 1967-68 where the production was less due to unavoidable delays in the reciept of imported material and supply of defective axles.

Implementation of 11-Point Programme

2392. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the progress made in the implementation of 11-point programme outlined by him during the Budget Session of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : Fuel economy drive has yielded encouraging results. Meaningful drives in respect of other items of the Programme are also in progress.

Ticketless Travelling in Lucknow-New Delhi Mail Train

2393. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the third class sleeper compartment of the Lucknow-New Delhi Mail, a number of unauthorised passengers travel every day from Hapur and Ghaziabad to New Delhi and *Vice Versa*;

(b) if so, the action to be taken to check this; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the abovementioned train on most of the days of the week stops between Tilak Bridge and New Delhi station and the ticketless travellers get down there?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) On occasions, students and other passengers have been detected travelling by New Delhi-Lucknow Mail train from Hapur and Ghaziabad to New Delhi and *Vice Versa* against the distance restrictions applicable to this train, but they do not occupy reserved berths or seats in the sleeper coaches.

(b) Checks are being organised from time to time to curb the incidence of such unauthorised travel.

(c) Occasionally, the train is stopped between Tilak Bridge and New Delhi Railway Station by pulling the alarm chain and passengers detrain there.

Addition of seats in the Subsidised Railway Hostel, Cuttack

2394. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a demand for more seats in the Subsidised Railway Hostel at Cuttack for the children of the Railway employees;

(b) if so, what is the present accommodation;

(c) the number of applicants; and

(d) what steps are being taken to meet the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Accommodation is for 49 boarders.

(c) 92.

(d) Proposals for augmenting the capacity are under consideration.

Misuse of Authority by Railway Officials

2395. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during a surprise check made by Shri Ram Nath Seth on the 10th July, 1970 on the Ambala-Delhi Passenger train, he found one first class compartment fully occupied by two Assistant Station Masters with their families and travelling without tickets ;

(b) if so, the names of the Assistant Station Masters and the nature of action taken against them ;

(c) whether the Central Help Committee for the Railways has come across other similar instances of misuse of authority ;

(d) if so, when and where ; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to check the Railway Staff from such misuse of office ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes. The incident, however, took place on 9-7-70 and not on 10-7-1970.

(b) Shri Amrik Singh and Tulsi Ram. Enquiries in the case are still being made.

(c). No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Instructions have been reiterated to the Railways that deterrent action should be taken against railway employees found guilty of ticketless and other forms of irregular travel in addition to recovery of railway dues as per rules. Railways have also been asked to launch a special drive to root out such malpractices on the part of the railway staff.

All India Scheduled Castes and Seheduled Tribes Railway Employees' Welfare Association

2396. SHRI D. R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there exists an All India Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Railway Employees' Welfare Association ;

(b) whether this Association has requested for recognition ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). It has been the policy of the Government to discourage moves by public servants to form Unions or Associations on the basis of Caste, Tribe or religion. Accordingly recognition cannot be granted to Associations like All India Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Railway Employees' Welfare Association.

Placing of Temporary officer Senior to presons with longer Service

2397. SHRI V. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of temporary Officers recruited through the Union Public Service Commission for the Indian Railways since 1955 ;

(b) the number of those who have since been confirmed ;

(c) whether the present service rules place these temporary officers as senior to those who have longer service ;

(d) whether the recommendation or the Admistrative Reforms Commission in this behalf has been accepted ; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) 1068

(b) 322.

(c) Temporary Assistant Officers are not classified as Class I or Class II and hence they have no seniority among officers either in Class I or Class II. Only on their permanent appointment in Class I they count their seniority among Class I Officers according to extant rules.

(d) The Administrative Reforms Commission did not make any specific recommendation in regard to the temporary Assistant Officers. However, the Study Team (Railways) of the Administrative Reforms Commission in their recommendation No. 88 suggested that to the extent that future developmental works will require additional officers, Temporary Officers should be absorbed on a permanent basis.

(e) The question of ear marking some permanent posts for absorption of the Temporary Assistant Officers had been examined in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission and it was held that when any permanent posts are created, they become part of the service and, therefore, the extant rules for recruitment to the service shall have to apply for filling any vacancy in the service. The rules for recruitment to the different services provide for absorption of the Temporary Assistant Officers to a limited extent as may be decided in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission from time to time.

It was, therefore, not found feasible for the Government to accept the recommendation No. 88 of the Study Team (Railways).

Implementation of Railway Board's orders re. House Rent Allowance

2398. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board has issued letter No. PC-68/DA-1/4 dated the 24th January, 1969 ;

(b) whether this letter was implemented on all the Zonal Railways, and if so, since when ;

(c) the number of Railway employees in pay range of Rs. 400 to 500 and their rent allowance prior to 1st February, 1969 in Class cities ; and

(d) the number of employees who have been deprived of House Rent Allowance consequent on the merger of Dearness Allowance with pay ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The number of railway employees in the pay range of Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 is being collected and the information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha. House Rent Allowance admissible to the Railway servants in the pay range of Rs. 400-500 is as follows :—

Class of cities	*House Rent Allowance admisibles.*
'A' and 'B1'	15% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 20/- and maximum of Rs. 300/-.
'B2'	10% of pay snbject to the minimum of Rs. 15/- and maximum of Rs. 300/-.
'C'	7½% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 7.50.

(d) In view of the further orders issued on 30.5.70 raising the limit for the drawal of House Rent Allowance without production of Rent receipt from Rs. 500 to Rs. 620 with retrospective effect from 1.2.1969, no one who was already getting the House rent allowance has been affected adversely by the merger of dearness allowance with pay.

Unauthorised Construction on Railway land near Jagadhri (Northern Railway)

2399. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that permanent construction has been made by a private person on the Railway land belonging to the Northern Railway near Jagadhri Railway Station ;

(b) if so, whether the Railway Board has given the necessary permission for the construction ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the continuance of the permanent construction ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No. The licensee has put up a Saw Mill in a temporary structure erected by him which is in accordance with the agreement executed.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of the reply to (a) above.

Non- arrival of trains at Shakurbasti Main Station

2400. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Passenger train which left Bhatinda at 14.00 hours on the 3rd July, 1970 reached Shakurbasti at 23.30 hours but it was not brought to the main Station ;

(b) whether it is also a fact the passengers were not informed till morning that the train was being diverted to Nangloi and they were stranded for the whole night for more than 8 to 9 hours ;

(c) whether it is further a fact that the Punjab mail also reached Shakurbasti on the 4th July, at 05.00 hours and it was also not brought to the Main Station and no information was given to the passengers ;

(d) whether it is further a fact that the passengers could not get taxis on the 4th morning and they were put to much inconvenience and heavy expenses due to the inefficiency of the Railway staff ; and

(e) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Due to a derailment at 15.50 hours on 3.7.1970 blocking the main running lines between Delhi and New Delhi as well as between Sabzimandi and Delhi Kishanganj, a number of passenger trains in Delhi area were cancelled or detained including No. 370 Bhatinda-Daily passenger which could not be taken upto Delhi and had to be terminated at Shakurbasti.

(b) There was no diversion, but passengers were locally informed at Shakurbasti that on account of an accident, the train will be inordinately detained.

(c) No. 38 Punjab Mail was taken to Delhi though after a 50 minutes detention at Shakurbasti.

(d) There being no Taxi-Stand at Shakurbasti station, there might have been delay in getting taxis. For the help of passengers, however, D. T. U. was advised to run additional buses on this section.

(e) Does not arise.

12.49 hrs.

Re : DISCUSSION ON MIGRATION OF HUNDU MINORITIES FROM EAST PAKISTAN

MR. SPEAKER : We will now take up the Calling Attention. Shri Gupta.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not prepared to hear it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : As a member of this House I want to exercise my right to raise a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : If there is no piont of order, I will have the right to penalise.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Certainly If you find me wrong, I will abide by what you decide. But I will excerise my right as a member and I will raise the point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : When the Speaker is of opinion that the member always gets up on a point of order only to interrupt, he has got the right to stop him.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Certainly not. After you hear me, you drive me out of this House if my point of order is irrelevant.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Sir, Professor Guha is definite that he had a point of order to raise.

MR. SPEAKER : He always wants to interrupt and always says that it is a point of order.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I am very sorry. I know that no member should defy the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER : I know your personal views on it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am very sorry that I have provoked you to make some remark but I would draw your attention to the point that the same subject was discussed in this House on a call-attention motion, in the form of a question and also in the course of the motion on exodus of refugees from East Pakistan. It is going to be discussed today in this House again at 5.30. My point is that it amounts to a double entry in the List of Businees.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : He is raising it because his name is not there.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I will be very happy if the issue of the East Bengal people is raised in this House over and over again. Many issues are being discussed in the Rajya Sabha but not here. We could discuss this issue when the exodus issue is discussed. I should submit to you that instead of this call-attention motion, the adjournment motion which we have given on the land agitation or the call-attention motion on land acquisition should be taken up.

MR. SPEAKER : My guess has come out true. It is not a point of order. Shri Hem Barua can very well imagine for himself whether I was right or wrong.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I did not say that you were wrong.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : That this has been taken up once, twice or thrice, is it not a point of order ? Even today it is going to be discussed on another motion.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाएंट ओफ़ आर्डर है। मैं लगातार जब से वह अल्प सूचना प्रश्न चल रहा था कई बार सवाल पूछने के हेतु अपनी जगह पर खड़ा हुआ कि आप मुझे बुला लें लेकिन आपने मुझे सवाल पूछने के लिए नहीं बुलाया.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। यह कोई प्वाएंट ओफ़ आर्डर नहीं है। ऐसे मैं आप को मौका नहीं देने वाला हूं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जो सवाल चल रहा था उस से मेरा खास ताल्लुक है। यह देश में राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति की जो हानि होती है और वह जो सारी गड़बड़ी हुई उस के बारे में मेरे पास जानकारी है और मैं उस बारे में महत्वपूर्ण सवाल करना चाहता था लेकिन आप ने मुझे सवाल पूछने का मौका ही नहीं दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब बैठ जाएं।

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12.55 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DECISION OF PAKISTAN GOVERNMENT TO DISPOSE OF INDIAN PROPERTY

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय

की ओर वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हू और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वे इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

"भारतीय सम्पत्ति को बेचने के पाकिस्तान सरकार के कथित निश्चय तथा इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया"

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : During and soon after the 1965 conflict the Government of Pakistan took over the Indian poprerties in Pakistan and declared them as enemy property. The value of the Indian properties/assets so seized by Pakistan, is estimated at Rs.109.00 crores.

Under Article VIII of the Tashkent Declaration signed in 1966, India and Pakistan had agreed:

> "to discuss the return of the property and assets taken over by either side in connection with the conflict."

India immediately thereafter enpressed its readiness to discuss the question of the return of properties and assets taken over by either side. But Pakistan did not respond.

In October 1968, it was coxfirmed that the Governmed of Pakistan were disposing of by auction some of the properties seized during the 1965 conflict. Several Tender Notices for sale of Indian properties have since appeared in the Pakistan newspapers.

The Government of India have been in touch with the Government of Pakistan on this question ever since 1966. The Government have been drawing the attention of the Government of Pakistan to the relevant provision of the Tashkent Declaration and pressing for the reciprocal return of the seized properties/assets. The Government have also been protesting against their sale. It has been pointed out to the Government of Pakistan that such action on their part is arbitrary and contrary to International Law and practice and a flagrant violation of the Tashkent Declaration. It has also been made clear to Pakistan that India would not recognise the title that Pakistan or any third party might claim to have acquired through such illegal sale by auction or other means.

So far there has been no positive response from Pakistan. Pakistan's contention is that assets seized during the conflict become the property of the seizing Government whose legal right to their disposal was unquestionable. The Government of India have made it clear that they do not accept this contention.

The Government are of the view that the question of the return of the seized properties should be settled bilaterally. Our efforts in this regard are continuing. Friendly countries have been kept informed of Pakistan's intransigent attitude in this regard.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह पाकिस्तान का दुर्व्यवहार भारत के प्रति कोई नया नहीं है। पाकिस्तान और भारत का विगत 22 सालों के सम्बन्ध का इतिहास इंडो-पाक एग्रीमैंट के वाएलेशन का इतिहास प्रारम्भ से ही रहा है। अभी जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि उन्होंने वाएलेशन किया है और बहुत पहले से ही वह प्रापरटी बेच रहे हैं तो यह ठीक बात है। हमारे पास पाकिस्तान की केवल 27 करोड़ की प्रापरटी है जबकि हमारी प्रापरटी उन के पास कोई 109 करोड़ रुपये की है। यह तो हुआ लड़ाई के बाद है। आजकल भी पिछले डेढ़ दो वर्ष से माइनारटी जो वहां रहती है, हिन्दू लोग जो वहां रहते हैं उन की प्रापरटी पाकिस्तान में डिफेंस आफ़ पाकिस्तान रूल्स के तहत वहां की सरकार अपने कब्जे में ले रही है और काफी उन की प्रापरटी ली जा चुकी है और हालत यह है कि उन को वहां कोई सीक्योरिटी नहीं है। नेहरू लियाक़त पैक्ट का यह भी एक उन की तरफ़ से वाएलेशन है। बहुत सारे लोग वहां पर जो हिन्दुओं की प्रापरटी है उस के ऊपर जबरदस्ती कब्ज़ा कर रहे हैं। इसलिए पहले तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना

चाहता हूं कि जो प्रापरटी अभी तक पाकिस्तान डिस्पोज कर चुका है उस की वैल्यु क्या है और जो डिफेंस आफ़ पाकिस्तान रूल्स के तेहत पाकिस्तान अभी भी फोसेबुल आक्युपेशन । पिछले एक दो सालों में कर रहा है ऐसी वहां हिन्दुओं की प्रापरटी की वैल्यु क्या है ?

यह शर्म की बात है कि पाकिस्तान की जो प्रापरटी हमने पकड़ी थी उसमें से हमने कुछ जहाज वगैरह भी वापिस कर दिये लेकिन पाकिस्तान ने हमें एक चीज भी वापिस नहीं की तो मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह से हमने पाकिस्तान की कितनी प्रापरटी वापिस कर दी है ?

मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा कि वह फ्रैंडली कंट्रीज के साथ वार्तालाप कर रहे हैं और उन मित्र देशों को इस बारे में पाकिस्तान के बेजा व अनुचित रवैये से परिचित कराया जा रहा है तो क्या आपने लिख कर सोवियत रूस को भी भेजा है जिसने कि यह ताशकंद एग्रीमेंट एक तरह से हमारी मर्जी के विरुद्ध और देश हित के विरुद्ध जबरदस्ती उस एग्रीमेंट पर हमसे दस्तखत करवाये थे, उस सोवियट रूस को लिख कर आपने कब पत्र भेजा था और मौखिक बात मैं नहीं करता हूं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो आप ने उन्हें लिख कर यदि भेजा था तो उनका लिख कर कोई जवाब क्या आया है, यदि हां, तो क्या आया है और क्या वह पत्र व्यवहार उस बारे का आप सभा पटल पर रक्खेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा कि उन्होंने विरोध पत्र भेजा लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि सन् 65 से लेकर सन् 1970 तक अर्थात् पांच सवाल की कोशिश के बाद भी आज तक मंत्री महोदय द्वारा लिखे गये उस विरोध पत्र आदि का कोई फल नहीं निकला है और आगे निकलने वाला भी नहीं हैं । अपने 22 साल के अनुभव के बाद अब तो यह सरकार समझ गई होगी कि पाकिस्तान के साथ कैसा व्यवहार करना चाहिए । मैं और मेरी पार्टी चाहती है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारे अच्छे सम्बन्ध रहें और हम भी इसके लिए उतने उत्सुक है जितना कि अन्य कोई और लेकिन यह 22 साल का जो अनुभव हमारे सामने है उस की बिना पर उसका एक ही रास्ता है। इसका एक ही रास्ता है । इस सरकार ने पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में जो नीति अपनाई है उस की बेसिक अप्रोच में जब तक परिवर्तन नहीं होगा तब तक कोई काम बनने वाला नहीं है । मैं समझता हूं कि रेसिप्रोकल ऐक्शन होना चाहिये ।

13 hrs.

सरकार से मेरी मांग है कि एक नया सर्वे कराया जाये । हमारे देश में बहुत सी प्रापर्टी ऐसी है जिस में पाकिस्तान का शेअर है । उस का भी सर्वे कराना चाहिये और जो 300 करोड़ रुपये हम को पार्टिशन के वक्त का पाकिस्तान को देना है यह इक्वैक्वी प्रापर्टी का झगड़ा तय होने के बाद ही कंसीडर करना चाहिये । सरकार पाकिस्तान से पीसमील तरीके से बात चीत करती है। कभी फरक्का बाटर के बारे में और कभी किसी और चीज के बारे में । यह गलत नीति है मेरी मांग है कि सरकार किसी भी इश्यू के ऊपर पाकिस्तान से कोई बात चीत न करे जब तक पाकिस्तान का रवैया बदलता नहीं है और यह सब चीजें वह मानता नही है । यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि जब उस को सूट करे तब वह टेबल पर आ कर बैठ जाय और जब सूट न करे तब टेबल पर न आये । जो आप की नीति है कि जो मामले सुलझ सकते हों वह सुलझा लिये जायें, वह ठीक नहीं है । पाकिस्तान यह करता है कि जो चीज उस को सूट करती है उसको सुलझा लेता है और जो सूट नहीं करता उसको नहीं सुलझाता । सरकार से मेरी मांग है कि वह किसी भी इश्यू पर पाकिस्तान के साथ

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

कोई बात चीत न करे जब तक पाकिस्तान सारे मामलों में जो ऐग्रीमेंट हैं उन्हें मानने के लिये तैयार न हो जाये।

दूसरी चीज मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि 23 सालों से पाकिस्तान ने जो भी वायोलेशन किया है क्या सरकार ने उसके बारे में कोई मेटीरियल तैयार किया है और इस सम्बन्ध में वर्ल्ड ओपीनियन करने के लिये कुछ किया है ? अगर किया है तो वह क्या है और क्या वह सारा मेटीरियल सभा पटल पर रक्खेगी ?

तीसरी चीज यह है कि सरकार अभी तक केवल देने देने की बात करती रही। जहां तक पाकिस्तान का सवाल है लेने का कोई सवाल नहीं रहा है। मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब पाकिस्तान सरकार हमारी प्रोटेस्ट्स को मानता भी नहीं है तब फिर हमारी सरकार पाकिस्तान के साथ अपने डिप्लोमैटिक रिलेशन्स को तोड़ क्यों नहीं देती ? मैं समझता हूं कि उस को तोड़ देना चाहिये क्योंकि कम से कम हम को यह तो मालूम होना चाहिये कि जो होस्टाइल कंट्री है उसका रवैया क्या है और वह क्या करना चाहता है। सिवा इसके कि वह यहां पर इस्पायनेज करता है कोई गुडविल पाकिस्तान के साथ पैदा हो गई हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब पिछले 22 सालों से आपने सब कुछ कर के देख लिया और पाकिस्तान का रवैया बदलता नहीं है तब आप क्यों उसको एनिमी कंट्री डिक्लेअर नहीं करते और उसके साथ डिप्लोमेटी रिलेशन्स नहीं तोड़ते ?

मेरा आखिरी सवाल यह है कि जिन लोगों की प्रापर्टी पाकिस्तान में रह गई है, जो करीब 109 करोड़ के बतलाई जाती है, उन लोगों के रिहैबिलिटेशन के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है ? क्या उन लोगों के रिहैबिलिटेशन के लिए जो 27 करोड़ रुपये की प्रापर्टी है उसको बेच कर उनको लोन्स वगैरह देंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने सारा टाइम तो इस के लिये ले लिया। रोज यह होता है कि किसी न किसी बात पर लंच अवर आगे बढ़ जाता है। क्या आप चाहते हैं कि इस को जारी रक्खा जाये ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : Let them suffer because of their fault.

MR. SPEAKER : Why should they alone suffer ? All of us should suffer. The members are also responsible.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : We wanted that we should have a full discussion on Durgapur. But you continued that for 50 minutes. Now you say that the time is over. We can have this after 2 p.m.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि लंच अवर खत्म न करो और दूसरी तरफ आप कहते हैं कि सारी बहस चलती रहे।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I wanted to make a submission, but you never gave me an opportunity to make my submission.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : जैसा आप चाहें वैसा कर लें। आप 2 बजे के बाद ले सकते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : Please be very brief.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I will try to be brief in my reply.

First he has stated his view about the general state of relationship. But I would like to confine myself to the specific problem which is the subject matter of the present calling attention notice. We should make in our mind a clear distinction between the Indian property and property belonging to Indian nationals which had been seized either during or after the 1965 conflict. The calling attention motion relates to this matter.

About the seizure of property of Hindu citizens of Pakistani origin or who are Pakistani citizens, that is a separate question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : That is not a separate question at all. (*Interruption*).

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Samar Guha, please sit down ; let him explain the position.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : This Calling Attention Notice does not relate to that ; that may be an important question ; but surely, the question of property of Pakistani citizens who are Hindus is a separate question which has nothing to do with the seizure of property by the Pakistan Government as a result of the 1965 conflict. This Calling Attention Notice relates to the 1965 conflict.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : How can that be separate ? He does not know anything. (*Interruption*)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : In spite of you, I am a Foreign Minister.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He does not know anything. Contrary to the Nehru-Liaquat Pact, properties worth crores of rupees have been taken away. They belong to the refugees ; they have kept everything there. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : M. Samar Guha, after your performance every time I have to take aspirin. I do not know what stuff you are made of.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He is Foreign Minister ; he does not know about the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH - I would only say that the Hon. Member- who is so Vocifereus in his intervention—does not know anything about the present Calling Attention Notice which has nothing to do with the Nehru-Liaquat Pact.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I challenge you. You don't know anything. Nehru-Liaquat Pact is about the refugees.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Samar Guha. If you go on like this, you will have to withdraw from the House. There is no way out.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : In the evening you will know this. Maharaja Chakravarty has written about everything. I have got a whole file, this bundle of papers, with me on this subject. If you allow me, I can tell you everything. My heart bleeds for those people. Refugee properties have been declared as emeny property by the Government of Pakistan. He does not know about all these things. Even yesterday I have got a letter from a Member of the former Pakistan Assembly who is a Pakistan citizen. I have not a long letter. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : May I ask him to withdraw from the House ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH ; You may adjourn the House. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to adjourn. The hon, Member must withdraw form the House.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : You must be able to control him. Every day it is like this.

MR. SPEAKER : In the meanwhile, he will have to withdraw from the House. Otherwise we cannot stop this even at 2-0, clock. If you are persisting like this, I will request you to withdraw from the House. (*Interruption*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I will consider it an honour if, in the defence of those uprooted humanity, in the name of the minorities who have left everything there,— I am asked to withdraw. It is an honour for my service, for my commitment, for those uprooted humanity, for the minorities of East Pakistan, where I was born and brought up. I feel very much for those unfortunate people. I will consider it an honour to raise their voice in the House in their defence. If you ask me to withdraw, certainly, I will withdraw.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : But he cannot block the proceedings of the House. *(Interruption)*

SHRI HEM BARUA : On behalf of Professor Samar Guha, I withdraw the abusive words he used against our Hon. Minister.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have not used any abusive words. *(Interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER : I will have to settle this once for all. Is the House prepared to give me some extraordinary powers to deal with this extraordinary gentleman ?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : You have full powers.

MR. SPEAKER : How many times I have been beseeching him, requesting him ? He does not care.

AN HON. MEMBER : Please give him one more chance.

MR. SPEAKER : He Will never be satisfied with anything.

SHRI HEM BARUA : That is because Professor Samar Guha loves you and you love him so much.

AN HON. MEMBER : He becomes emotional. *(Interruption)*

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I can understand his emotional approach, but this question relates to property which has been seized both in East and West Pakistan. Unfortunately, because of the other discussion for which apparently Prof. Samar Guha has come prepared, he mixed it up with this. He should reserve his comments on that for the later discussion.

About the present question, Shri Gupta has made certain suggestions. He has also given his assessment of Pakistan's behaviour in relation to properties which have been seized. It is a fact that the attitude of Pakistan in this respect has been not only intransigent but extremely indefensible by any standards of international behaviour. It is a direct contravention of the relevant clause of the Tashkent Declaration. There is no doubt about it.

How do we deal with this ? The basic thing is that in this particular case, it suits them to disregard all the international obligations because the Pakistan property seized in India, as has been pointed out in the question, is roughly Rs. 27 crores whereas Indian property seized by Pakistan is worth about Rs. 109 crores. Therefore, they are trying to dispose of that property in order to take under advantage of the present situtation.

To deal with this, we have to continue to remind them of the international obligations. At the same time, whatever Pakistan property has been seized by us here, although it is roughly about one-fourth of the value of Indian property seized by them, will have also to be dealt with according to our laws so that it might provids some little solace, although this is a legal matter to which we are giving consideration.

He also made certain suggestions. It is my duty to clarify Government's position with regard to that. He very bravely suggested that we should break off diplomatic relatons with Pakistan. At the same time he said I am anxious that relations with Pakistan 'should improve and we should live as good neighbours'. I do not know how his desire to develop friendly relations with Pakistan—good neighbourly relations – is consistent with the suggestion he makes for breaking off diplomatic relations. This is a voice of despair and we should never adopt that line. We must recognise the great forces working at present in Pakiestan in favour of a secular approach, to which Shri Trilokya Maharajji himself made very touching and moving reference in his address to MPs. It will be wrong for us to think in terms of breaking diplomatic relations. Geography has placed the two countries together and ultimately the people of both India and Pakistan will have to live in peace, whatever may be the present difficulties. So I cannot accept that suggestion of his.

Another suggestion he made was that there should be no piecemeal talks with Pakistan on any subject. This again is a negative policy. It means that if they sugges anything, we should say 'No, we do not talk' and if we suggest something,

they should refuse to talk—in other words, confrontation. This is perhaps what some people in Pakistan want, to have a continuing atmospher of confrontation with India. We should note fall in to this trap. It will be wrong policy. I therefore am sorry I cannot also accept that suggestion of his.

Then he said we should declare Pakistan an 'enemy' country. There was that unfortunate conflict. Thereafter we should make every effort to bring about normalcy in relations rather than indulge in these brave expressions of declaring that country as an 'enemy country'.

What do we get out of it? What is the advantage of that? It might be a slogan which might catch the ears of some people but this is not a practical and proper approach to deal with the problem. This requires restraint and statesmanship, not brave slogans.

Then he mentioned about the way we should deal with those claimants whose property has been seized. This is a matter which is receiving our consideration. Although the Pakistan property which we have seized and which is with us' is much less in value, we will take appropriate action to see what best we could do.

As regards world opinion, let us understand quite clerly that in relation to India annd Pakistan, our approach should be that of bilateralism rather than involvement of other countries want to inter-meddle in Indo-Pakistan affairs. We should constantly be alert and on the look-out to resolve these questions bilaterally rather than run away with the idea that other people are likely in any way to resolue these issues.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : He himself admitted that he has informed other countries.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैंने पूछा था कि कितनी प्रापर्टी डिसपोज आफ कर दी है और आपने कितनी वापिस की है। मैंने यह भी पूछा था कि रूस के साथ क्या पत्र व्यवहार किया है आपने।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Both sides hava agreed to exchange two ships, that is, two ships seized in India for two seized in Pakistan. Pakistan has been disposing of property, but there is no reliable information with us about the quantum that has been disposed of,

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आपने कितनी वापिस की है ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : About our protest, I lay on the Table a copy of our protest note dated July 31, 1970, which we have delivered to Pakistan. *[Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3932/70]

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आपने कितनी प्रापर्टी वापिस की है, इसका जवाब नहीं दिया है। उन्होंने कुछ वापिस की है ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : He does not listen. I have already said that two ships have been agreed to be exchanged.

SHRI R. BARUA (Jorhat) : It is a sad commentary on our political wisdom that we have not been able to resolve these small matters during these long years, whether it is Pakistan or India, and we have thereby exposed ourselves to be pawns in the international chess-board. Will the hon. Minister prepare a white paper and lay it on the Table showing what tangible efforts were actually made either in collaboration with friendly countries or bilaterally to resolve the disputes?

Secondly, when he knew as far back as 1968 that this was a clear violation of the Tashkent Declaration, why was nothing actually done to see that the two countries came together and something positive was evolved ? Only exchange of letters between the two Governments was not enough; there should have been some attempt made to meet at the highest governmental level to resolve these matters.

Lastly, are Government thinking of giving some sort of rehabilitation or compensation to those who have lost their properties as a result of detention by the Pakistan Government ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : With regard to the first question, my reply is that it is sad and unfortunate that India and Pakistan have not been able to resolve differences. But I will appeal to the hon. House not to club India along with Pakistan in this respect. We have done our best to resolve the differences, but have not succeeded. When it is a question of relations between two countries, one country, howsoever well-intentioned, cannot succeed unilaterally.

As for a white paper, if any specific point is suggested, I am prepared to supply information. I do not think any useful purpose will be served by printing a white paper.

His second question was why efforts were not made to see that the two countries got together. I agree that we should meet. But unilaterally I cannot succeed. All suggestions made in this respect have not drawn a positive response. We have said that we are prepared to meet the representatives of Pakistan at any level at any place without any pre-conditions and to discuss all disputes or differences between the two countries. I have alredy answered the question on rehabilitation that the matter is receiving our attention.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH (Khalilabad) : There are certain contradictions in the Minister's statement and certain clarifications are called for. I want that he should give the clarifications and also reply to my questions. In the second part of the last para of his statement he says that the property which they have seized has become their property, whereas under rule 181 of the Defence of Pakistan rules it is categorically mentioned that this property would be kept under the custody and management of the Pakistani authorities. Now they have gone back on that rule and made a statement like this. Have they done so in their oral talks or have they put it down in writing ? This is a five year old problem. Originally when the seizures took place, Pakistan started with it and took over some property as enemy property and then we did so. They were mainly ships and river craft and immovable property also. What was the value of the property of Pakistan that we originally seized over here as enemy property in 1965, just after the conflict ? He has mentioned the value today as Rs. 7 crores; what was the value then ?

The hon. Minster will recall that there was the question of evacuee property after Partition, Pakistan started taking certain arbitrary action against certain agreements arrived at previously regarding such property. The moment we retaliated, they ceased that action and there was a new agreement also. It all goes to show a certain trend. He says that the negotiations are not succeeding and the other side is not ready to help in these matters; then he himself says that he will carry on the negotiations. This is contradictory. What is the retaliatory measure that we are proposing ? Can we for instance as a matter of retaliation recoil from the Farakka barrage talks of other matters and tell them, you act according to your own rules, first. We do not want even the Tashkent spirit or agreement; so far as Pakistan is concerned, it is down the drain already. But they have their own Defence of Pakistan rules 181, 161, 162 according to which they had seized this property and are managing it and they should adhere to their own rules at least. If we insist on these things, there would be some response from the Pakistani side because we have seen that they do not understand the language of requests of weakness.

The hon. Minister in his statement says that freindly countries have been kept informed of Pak:stan's/intransigent attitude in this matter. We should like to know who these 'friendly countries' are. This is a pointed question. Would he please name them ? Would he kindly place before the House the correspondence with those friendly countries ?

Lastly, we know that Pakistan has disposed of this property. It may or may not repatriate some amount which it got by auction, etc. to the original owners. I know that the Government of India will do it once they auction their property, whether they do it or not just as we do in the case of

refugees coming from Pakistan, is it not the responsibility of the Government to provide some relief to the sufferers ? At least an interim relief may be given and then long-term loans, so that they can resettle themselves. Many of these people owning property which has been confiscated—especially the small fishermen with their fishshing craft lost, and rivercraft lost—are utter destitutes today. Would the Government come out with a positive programme for their rehabilitation ? This is another pointed question.

Lastly, I would ask the Government, have the Government worked out the quantum of expenditure required for the full rehabilitation the sufferers where rehabilitation is required, and considering the fact that even the Indo-Pakistan war was just a failure of diplomacy—every was is a failure os dipomacy—and this is a failure of diplomacy since for the last five years we have not been able to settle these problems, and we have not been able to sit across the table on these problems, considering that diplomacy has failed, that 'political moves have failed, would Sardar Sahib conider other moves also ?

MR. SPEAKER : You have very much imporoved in courtesy after he left the defence portfolio.

SHRI RANJEET SINGH : He was familiar with the subject he was dealing with previously, and now he has taken over affairs which are quite foreign to him.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I will give my reply very briefly to the questions that have been put. Firstly, he asked if Pakistan has ever taken up the position in any written note. Yes ; they have. In their note dated 12th August, 1967, the Pakistan Government questioned India's contention that property seized in war should be in the nature of a continuing trust and that their disposal would violate the Tashkent declaration. The Government of Pakistan took the position that "assets seized during the war become the property of the seizing Government, whose legal right to their disposal is unquestionable." The note admitted that under the Tashkent declaration, India and Pakistan undertook to discuss the question of seized properties, but no progress had been made—

SHRI HEM BARUA : In clause 1 of the Tashkent agreement, you have said the outstanding problems ; not this.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I am now quoting their note, Pakistan's note,—that India and Pakistan undertook to discuss the question of seized properties, but no progress had been made in implementing the Tashkent declaration and for this, according to the Pakistani note the blame lay with India. So, this is the type of complete denial, completely nagative attitude, both on procedure and on substance.

The hon. Member said that we should quote their own rules against their action. They have themselves said that rules are procedural things which enable them to take possession of them and take control. As to what is the legal effect of what they describe as the war situation, they have substantially said in this note, and it will not be good strategy to quote their own rules against them, because they can easily make other rules or law. That perhaps will not be a very proper approach.

The hon. Member then asked, can we take any retaliatory measures ? To this I have replied in length. We should try to resolve matters without using any expression like retaliation.

Then he mentioned about relief to those whose properties had been seized. I have already said that this is a matter which is receiving our attention. He especially mentioned about the poorer sections. Well, if you look at the list of properties, you will find there is Government property, there is bank property, there is the insurance company property, but if there are poorer types of people to whom the hon. Member has referred, we will certainly try our best to find out the extent of their problems and we will be prepared to find out some way to give relief to those people if it has not been already given ; I am not quite sure about this.

Then about our mentioning it to other friendly countries. We mentioned it to the USSR Government, to the United States Government, to the British Government, to the French Government. But I have no

[Shri Swaran Singh]

intention of placing copies of any correspondence that might have taken place with them, on the Table, bacause that is not customary.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jodhpur) : From waht we have just now heard from the Minister and Members of Parliament, I come to the conclusion that the Tashkent agreement looks to be "dead as dodo". We have seen that Pakistan Government is going on a system of economic aggression against Indian nationals, whether it is a question of property left by them or otherwise. They are also going on the system of genocide against minorities in that State. I am sure Government would understand what the future designs of the Pakistan Government would be. We have to realise it sooner than later. I know the hon. Minister has nothing to say. As a protest against the failure of the Government to get proper redress to the Indian nationals whose property has been left behind, I would refuse to ask any question. I request the Government to take this matter seriously so that the properties are restored to them, failing which at least some positive compensation should be given to them so that they can survive.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have noted his protest and his feelings.

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13.32 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER FORWARD CONTRACTS (REGULATION ACT 1952)

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : On behalf of Shri Dinesh Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S. O. 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 1970, issued under section 6 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3920/70]

AMENDMENTS TO DELIMITATION OF PARLIAMENTARY AND ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES ORDER 1966 IN RESPECT OF MAHARASHTRA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A Copy of Notification No. S. O. 228 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th January, 1970 making certain amendments in Schedule X to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1966 in respect of Maharashtra, under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3919/70]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. *Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3921/70]

ANNUAL REPORT ETC. GOVERNMENT REVIEW IN WORKING OF NATIONAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. NEW DELHI

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1968-69.

(2) Annual Report of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year

1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor Genral thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3922/70]

NOTIFICATION UNDER COMPANIES ACT, 1956

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 1115 (Hindi and English versions), published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1970 making certain amendment to Notification No. G. S. R. 72 dated the 1st January, 1966, under subsection (3) of section 637 of the Companies Act, 1956. *Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3923/70]

LEGAL OPINIONS RE MAKING LAWS FOR ACQUISITION OF SUGAR MILLS BY THE STATES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : I beg to lay on the Table in pursuance of an assurance given by the Minister of Food and Agriculture, on the 4th August, 1970, a copy each (Hindi and English versions) of the following legal opinions regarding the Constitutional position on the competency of a State Legislature to make laws for acquisition of Sugar Mills :—

(1) Opinion dated the 18th October, 1969 of the Secretary, Ministry of Law.

(2) Opinion dated the 18th November, 1969 of the Solicitor General of India.

(3) Statement of case for the opinion of Attorney General of India and Opinion dated the 19th July, 1970 of the Attorney General of India.

(4) Opinion of the Advocate General, Uttar Pradesh. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3924/70]

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL PRODUCTING COUNCIL, NEW DELHI

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the National Productivity Council, New Delhi for the year 1968-69. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3925/70]

12.33 hrs.

CONVICTION OF MEMBER (*SHRI NATH PAI*)

MR. SPEAKER : J have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram, dated the 10th August, 1970, from the Inspector of Police, Gamdevi Police Station, Bombay :—

> "I have the honour to inform you that Shri Nath Pai, Member, Lok Sabha, was convicted today and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50/-, in default ten days' simple imprisonment under Section 135(3), read with Section 37(3) of the Bombay Police Act, 1951, by the Presidency Magistrate, 14th Court, Girgaum, Bombay."

ARREST OF MEMBERS

(*Sarvashri Bhogendra Jha and Kameshwar Singh*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegrams (Original in Hindi) :—

(1) Dated the 9th August, 1970, from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Madhubani :—

> "I have the honour to inform you that in exercise of my powers under Sections 143 and 447, Indian Penal Code, I have found it my duty to direct that Shri Bhogendra Jha, Member, Lok Sabha, be arrested for forming an unlawful assembly and entering on fallow land. Shri Bho-

[Mr. Speaker]

gendra Jha, Member, Lok Sabha, was accordingly arrested today, the 9th August, 1970, at about 4-30 P. M., and he is at present lodged in Madhubani Sub-Jail."

(2) Dated the 9th August, 1970, from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Khagadia :—

"Shri Kameshwar Singh, Member, Lok Sabha, has been arrested under Sections 143, 341, 447 and 448 of the Indian Penal Code for forming an unlawful assembly and making a tresspass and *gherao* at my residence."

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DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1970-71

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : On behalf of Shri Y.B. Chavan, I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1970-71.

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DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1970-71

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1970-71.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for lunch till 2.30 PM. *(Interruptions)*.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

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The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty two minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

RE : DISCUSSION ON LAND MOVEMENT

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : Sir, you might recall that even yesterday we had mentioned to the chair that in view of the movement all over the country for the restoration of land to the tiller, which has brought about imprisonment of nearly six thousand people all over the country, and of the arrest and imprisonment of very important members of this House, Shri Nath Pai, Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri Bhogendra Jha and so many others whom I need not name, a position has arisen about which a discussion is by all means called for. We have yesterday sent in the relevant documents to your Secreteriat, and we were hoping that some time would be given but, on account of the rather unusual elongation of what is called the zero hour, the Speaker could not apply his mind to this question this morning, and that is why we wish you please to decide on this point so that the House can have an assurance that as soon as ever it is possible we shall have a discussion on this matter which has brought about the imprisonment of so many of our members.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे दो बातें मोटे तौर पर आपके सामने रखनी हैं—पहली बात तो है मधु लिमये की गिरफ्तारी। मधु लिमये की गिरफ्तारी भूमि मुक्ति आन्दोलन के सिलसिले में अगर हुई होती, जैसे अन्य राज्यों में हुई है, तो उन के मसले को मैं अगल से नहीं उठाता। लेकिन मुझे जो जानकारी बनारस से मिली है, उसमें यह बताया गया है कि मधु लिमये को दफा 107, 117 और 151 के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किया गया है। इन तीन दफाओं के अन्तर्गत मधु लिमये को गिरफ्तार करने की कौन सी

वजह है, इस बात को न उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार बता रही है या और कोई बता रहा है। गुण्डा कानून का इस्तेमाल संसद के सदस्यों के विरुद्ध इस तरह से नहीं किया जा सकता.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are going into details. You are entering into a discussion.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मैं सिर्फ जानकारी दे रहा हूं, डिटेल में नहीं जा रहा हूं। वे बनारस से आजमगढ़ एक सभा में बोलने केलिए जा रहे थे, उनके खिलाफ इन दफाओं को लगा कर इस तरह से गिरफ्तार करना एक बिलकुल गलत काम हुआ है। इस लिये मैं आप की मारफत यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को तत्काल यह कहा जाय कि इस ढग से किसी भी आन्दोलन को समाप्त करने का यदि वह प्रयास कर रहे हों, तो उस का कोई अर्थ नहीं है, वे इस प्रयास को शीघ्र छोड़ दें। अभी अभी पता चला है कि वहां की एक मन्त्री श्रीमती राठोड़ की ओर से आज सुबह गोलियां चलाई गई हैं, जिस में एक आदमी मारा गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में चरण सिंह की सरकार आज आप के समर्थन से चल रही है। यह सरकार वहां आज किस ढंग से, किस बर्बता के साथ व्यवहार कर रही है, उस को आप के सामने रखना मेरा फर्ज था।

दूसरी बात—प्रधान मंत्री, बाबू जगजीवन राम, ये सभी लीग आज चिल्ला कर यह कह रहे हैं कि हम जो कर रहे हैं वह प्रजातन्त्र के विरुद्ध है। मैं बाबू जगजीवन राम के उस पत्र को ले आया हूं—उस की फोटो स्टेट कापी भी ले आया हूं—जिसमें दिनांक 22 जून, 1969 को उन्होंने मुझे लिखा था—

प्रिय श्री फरनान्डीज,

आप का दिनांक 14-6-1969 का पत्र मिला। श्री ओम प्रकाश, एडवोकेट संघ, सहारनपुर, अपने शिष्ट मंडल के साथ मुझे दिनांक 18-6-1969 को मिल चुके हैं...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज प्रधान मंत्री कह रही हैं कि हमारी पार्टी प्रजातन्त्र को तोड़ रही है, प्रजातन्त्र में विश्वास नहीं रख रही है। भूमि का मुक्ति आन्दोलन चलाना हिन्सात्मक काम है, यह प्रजातन्त्र के विरुद्ध है। हमारी पार्टी को बदनाम करने के लिए वह आकाश-वाणी का इस्तेमाल कर रही हैं, अखबारों का इस्तेमाल कर रही हैं। उस पार्टी के अध्यक्ष हम को 22-6-69 को अपने पत्र में लिखते हैं—मैं केवल दो वाक्य ही पढ़ कर सुनाउंगा—

मैंने 24 मई के भाषण में यह जरूर कहा था कि बंजर जमीन को भूमिहीन कृषकों को जोत कर अन्न उत्पादन करना चाहिये।

श्री प्रताप सिंह (शिमला) : क्या गलत कहा था।

श्री फरनेन्डीज : सीधी सी बात है, वह कुबूल करते हैं कि जो बंजर जमीन है, उस पर भूमिहीन जा कर कब्जा कर सकते हैं। एक तरफ कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष खुद इस बात को कहते हैं, दूसरी तरफ प्रधान मंत्री हमें यह कहें कि हम अनडेमोक्रेटिक काम कर रहे हैं, हम संसदीय संस्थाओं की हत्या कर रहे हैं—हम कैसे इस चीज को बरदाश्त करें .....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not shutting out a discussion on it but I want you to give a proper notice..... (*Interruption*). Do not take this opportunity for going into details.

श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) : इस में क्या गलत है। पहले यह समझिये कि बंजर जमीन के मायने क्या होते हैं। बंजर जमीन उस जमीन को कहते हैं जिस पर सिवाय सरकार के किसी का मालिकाना हक न हो।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मुझे आप से ज्यादा मालूम है। बंजर जमीन पर ही कब्जा हो रहा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि आप इस मामले को इस सदन में पेश करने का मौका दीजिये और मधु लिमये की गिरफ्तारी के लिये, जो बिलकुल अवैध और गलत ढंग से की गई है, उन की रिहाई के बारे में तत्काल सम्बन्धित लोगों को कहिये।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as a result of the land satyagraha that has been started all over the country on the 9th August—the historic August Revolution day—6,000 people, as has been quoted by Professor Mukerjee—it was yesterday's figure; today, the figure is about 10,000—all over the country have been arrested and reports of further arrests are coming in.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : आज फिर गोली चली है, एक आदमी मारा गया है।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Many Members of Parliament have been hauled up and many leaders have also been arrested. Reports of lathi charge, teargas and also of firing are coming in. Naturally, it will agitate the mind of Members of Parliament, more so because this land satyagraha started by the Samyukta Socialist Party and the Praja Socilist Party is a peaceful movement. It is being conducted neither with *lathis* nor with firearms. When in certain parts of the country, in the name of the land-grab movement, killing, looting, murder and arson were going on, where was this Government ? What they were doing ? They did not do anything then.

Now, in keeping with the traditions of Mahatma Gandhi, with the traditions of Champaran and Khaira satyagraha, when the social forces have started a peaceful struggle to draw the attention of the country to an explosive nature of the land problem, what is the reaction of the Government ?

Sir, we have given an adjournment motion. The Speaker even did not mention it. He did not allow to put it before the House. What is happening here ? The matters like the Russian map, the exodus of refugees from East Pakistan, the Britain's arms aid to South Africa etc. have been first discussed in the Rajya Sabha and after a week, these things were taken up here. About the land agitation movement, the Rajya Sabha are discussing it. We are the direct representative of the people here. We have the direct responsibility to the people. We have a direct responsibility to discuss such an emergent problem in this House either before or after the same time with Rajya Sabha.

I want to have a categorical assurance whether an adjournment motion that was submitted by me will be taken up or the matter will be taken up in the form of a discussion. When will it be taken up. Mr. Nath Pai was arrested and fined Rs. 50 and, when he refused to pay the fine, he was given 10 days imprisonment. Then, some 50 young people who staged a peaceful *dharna* before the Prime Minister's house were whisked away and each one of them was fined. Mr. Madhu Limaye has been arrested. So many thousands of arrests have taken. It is very repulsive. I want that this House must have an opportunity to discuss it as early as possible.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि आपको मालूम होगा कि 22 साल तक इन्तजार करने के बाद कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने पहली जुलाई, 1970 को यह आन्दोलन खड़ा किया कि हम वह जमीन भूमिहीनों को--दिलाने की कोशिश करेंगे। उस वक्त भी हमने सरकार को चेतावनी दी थी लेकिन सरकार की नींद टूटी नहीं। उसके बाद 9 अगस्त से सी० पी० आई०, एस० एस० पी० और पी० एस० पी० ने एक आन्दोलन शुरू कर दिया है जिसमें यहां के भी पांच सदस्य गिरफ्तार हुए हैं। बिहार में फायरिंग हुई है और उत्तर प्रदेश में भी फायरिंग हुई है। उत्तर प्रदेश में चरण सिंह की सरकार ने प्रिवेंटिव डिटेन्शन का आर्डिनेन्स भी निकाला है जिसमें सेन्टर की मदद ली गई है। मेरा निवेदन है कि तकरीबन दस हजार लोग पूरे देश में गिरफ्तार हुए हैं।

यहां पर बंजर जमीन की बात की गई लेकिन आपको मालूम होगा कि कौन सी जमीन का दखल कर रहे हैं ? श्री जे० पी० श्रीवास्तव के लड़के ने कानपुर जिले में चार-पांच सौ एकड़ जमीन इसलिए रख छोड़ी है कि—वहां शूटिंग करेंगे । इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हम इसके बारे में यहां पर बहस चाहते हैं । कल आल इंडिया रेडियो पर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने कहा कि यह आन्दोलन अनडिमोक्रेटिव है, अनकांस्टीट्यूशनल है । मैं आप के द्वारा निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वे यहां पर बहस करें और यह साबित करें कि यह अनडिमोक्रेटिक और अनकांस्टीट्यूशनल है । अगर कांस्टीट्यूशनल मेथड से लैंड का डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन नहीं होगा तो किसान अपने हल को उठायेगा और मजदूर अपने हथौड़े को उठायेगा फिर चाहे गोली चले या लाठी चले ।

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : Sir, undoubtedly, this land-grab Government...

AN HON. MEMBER : Land-liberation movement. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, please. I find that every Member is making the same point.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : This is a controversial issue and various parties represented in this House have a different approach to this problem. Therefore, we want that this matter must be discussed. It is very wrong that the Congress Party discussed the matter in its party meeting and it is not discussed in the House. We were expecting that this will come up either in the form of a Call Attention Notice or an a adjournment motion. It is desirable that all the aspects of the problem must be discussed.

Then, Sir, thousands of people have come from Vidarbha demanding a separate State of Vidarbha. They have come all the way from there. The Government should make some statement as to how they are going to solve this problem of some people in some part of the country demanding a separate State. Therefore, the Government should decide its overall policy because a thousand people have come. It is not a small thing.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : डिप्टी-स्पीकर महोदय, इस देश में बदकिस्मती से दिखावा ज्यादा है और काम कम है । यहां वह भाई भी जोकि देहात को नहीं जानते, खेती को नहीं जानते, जोकि गेहूं की फसल को नहीं जानते, जोकि बम्बई और कलकत्ते के बाबू हैं, वह लीडर बनते हैं । वह यहां पर कास्तकारों की बात करते हैं । इसमें फ्राड ज्यादा है और असल काम कम है ।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : आप बहस के सिवाय और क्या जानते हैं ?...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रणधीर सिंह : चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका । मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता था लेकिन चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका । बनर्जी साहब और फरनेन्डीज साहब शहरी बाबू हैं जोकि देहात को नहीं जानते । (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order please. I would humbly request the Members to realise that we are not discussing this now. The only submission is whether this subject should come before the House for discussion. You may say that you support it or you oppose it. Kindly don't say that this is done by this man or that is done by that man.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I am coming to that, Sir.

जब बाड़ ही खेत को खायेगी तो फिर खेत में क्या होगा ? कोई सौतेली मां पड़ोसी के बच्चे के पास जाकर के कहे कि यह बच्चा मेरा है तो वह खतरे की बात है । इनको किसानों से

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

क्या हमदर्दी ? इनको देहात के मजदूर और हरिजनों से क्या हमदर्दी ? ये बम्बई की बात को जानते हैं, दिल्ली की बात को जानते हैं, कानपुर की बात को जानते हैं लेकिन देहात की बात का इनको क्या पता है ? यह सही बात है कि जो हालात खेती के सिलसिले में आजकल हैं इनका से कोई जल्दी जल्दी हल निकलना चाहिए। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा है और हमारे कांग्रेस प्रेसीडेन्ट ने कहा है कि जल्दी से जल्दी उसका हल निकलेगा। लेकिन इनके फाड से नहीं, इनके स्टन्ट से नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whether this is a stunt or not, I am not concerned with it. Order please. Please sit down.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : इन्होंने सैकड़ों हजारों आदमियों को जोकि बिल्कुल गरीब और मासूम थे, जेलों में ढकेल दिया है। अब एक एक पर बीस बीस मुकदमे चलेंगे और ये अपनी लीडरी लेकर अपनी कोठी में बैठ जायेंगे। अदालतों में उन बेचारों का पैसा वकील खायेंगे। एक एक, दो दो हजार रुपया उनका खर्च हो जायेगा। इन्होंने अपनी लीडरी चमकाने के लिए उन हजारों लोगों का खून किया है। ... ...(व्यवधान)... मैं आपकी मार्फत यह कहना चाहता हूं मिनिस्टर महोदय श्री रघुरामैया जी से जोकि एक असली किसान हैं कि इस पर फुल डिबेट होनी चाहिए—एक नहीं तीन दिन तक होनी चाहिए और जो किसान भाइयों का मसला है उसको हल होना चाहिए। जो बड़े लैंडलार्ड हैं, रजवाड़े हैं, टाटा बिड़ला और डालमिया हैं ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन अगर ये हमारे खेत को ग्रेब करते है तो फिर हम इनके मकान पर आयेंगे इनके मकान को ग्रेब करने के लिए। ...(व्यवधान)... इसमें सिवाय स्टन्टबाजी के, देहात में झगड़ा फैलाने के और मजदूरों और किसानों में बैर कराने के और कोई मतलब नहीं है। लेकिन इसपर बहस होनी चाहिए ताकि जल्द से जल्द यह मसला हल हो। हम चाहते हैं कि सीलिंग मुकर्रर हो और फालतू जमीन लैंडलेस को दी जाये। इस देश में कांग्रेस से बढ़कर किसान और मजदूर का दूसरा कोई हमदर्द नहीं है। ये सिर्फ हलवे मांडे की बात करते हैं और अपनी पार्टी को चमकाना चाहते हैं। इसके अलावा और कोई मतलब नहीं है। आपने मुझे समय दिया उसके लिए मैं आपका बड़ा मशकूर हूं।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बिहार की जिस कांस्टिटुएन्सी से आता हूं वह ऐसा एरिया है जो अटूट देहात है। आज जो लैंड ग्रैब मूवमेंट चल रहा है उस के लिये मैं ने एक ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उस को लैंड ग्रैब मूवमेंट कहना गलत है, वह तो लैंड डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन मूवमेंट है।

हम लोग गांधीजी के बतलाये हुए रास्ते पर चलते हैं। उन्होंने कहा था कि पहले पिटिशन करो, बात चीत करो और अगर वह असफल हो जाय तब आन्दोलन करो। इसी लिये पहले हम ने इस के लिये अपनी पिटिशन दिया, लिखा पढ़ी की गई, मेमोरेन्डम दिये गये। लेकिन कुछ नहीं हो पाया। इसलिये आज देश की जनता मजबूर हो कर जमीन के बटवारे के लिये गांधीजी के बतलाये हुए रास्ते पर अमल कर रही है।

आज सारे देश में एक रेन आफ टेरर फैला हुआ है। देश में एक कोने से ले कर दूसरे कोने तक हजारों आदमी गिरफ्तार हो गये हैं। लिहाजा लाजमी हो जाता है कि इस सदन में हम लोग इस पर बहस करें। जो भी गिरफ्तारियां हुई हैं उन को ले कर हम ने एक ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है और मांग की है कि इस सदन में उसी रूप में इस पर बहस हो जिस तरह से राज्य सभा में हो रही है।

जहां तक श्री मधु लिमये की बात है वह एक फडामेंटल आधार पर है, संवैधानिक आधार पर है। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इस पर तुरन्त फैसला करें और हम को बहस करने का मौका दें।

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat): The land-grab movement is going on. Certain opposition parties are involved in it. 10,000 workers have been arrested. Various Members of Parliament like Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri Nath Pai and Shri Bhogendra Jha have been arrested and put in jail.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All these facts are known.

SHRI E. K- NAYANAR : I particularly want to mention about Kerala. The green revolution is thre; but if you do not solve this land problem, it is a sign of the red revolution coming in. In Kerala, in my State, 70,000 agricultural workers are now involved in regard to hut-dwellings and land movements. Kerala is now under. President's rule. Government must withdraw all these cases.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : At the time of discussion you may say all these things.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : It is a shameful thing to arrest leaders of political parties under the Goonda Act, which is done by these provincial Governments: In Kerala and in other places all these cases must be withdrawn. We must-have a full discussion in Parliament on the land-grab movement. That is my submission.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When one hon Momber got up, I thought he would be the last Member ; when another got up, I thought *he* would be the last Member to say something ; but I find more and more Hon. Members are getting up and if we go on in this way, where shall we end ? (*Interruption*) Order please. Will the hon Members cooperate with me in conducting the proceedings of the House ? I am here always to meet the wishes of hon. Members, but we must do the thing, according to certain procedures and rules laid down. There is also the time-limit. Hon Members need not make the same point, but may confine themselves to saying whether there has to be a discussion or not.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : My speech would have been shorter than yours, Sir. There is considerable confusion between that Gandhi and this Gandhi. And therefore I strongly urge upon persons in this House not to use that word and bandy it about in this fashion. As far as the land-grab movement is concerned, I would like to censure this Government for not having done its duty. This is what has precisely been asked by some Members. I would like to censure this Government for not having done its duty to stop these grabbers from grabbing land. Mr. Banerjee told me that he has grabbed three inches yesterday or day before ; I think he should also have been put in jail, I don't know how he is here, Therefore, I would like to censure this Government for not having done its duty, in putting all of them in jail.

SHRIMATI ILA LAL CHOUDHURI (Krishnagar) : I would like to point out that the land grab movement has created more problems than it has solved. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let not the hon. Member enter into the points. Let hor not raise any controversy now. The only point is whether this should be discussed in the House or not.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : It should be discussed because it has created more problems. Under this movement, people have taken away land from those who were owning it and have created more landless people. It should not have been done. The law should take its own course, but it has not been allowed to take its course. The people who have done it have done a great wrong to the people in the countryside. As my hon. friend Shri Randhir Singh has said, those people who have gone out doing

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri]

this under the land grab movement know nothing about peasants. (*Interruptions*) They live in Calcutta.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Does she own any land ?

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : I have no land and no land has been grabbed from me.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उन को विदेश नीति के बारे में क्या मालूम है, उनको सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में क्या मालूम। ज़मीन के बारे में हम से ज्यादा उन को नहीं मालूम। हम जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में कितने लोग बेजमीन हैं और कितनों की जमीन उन्होंने हड़प ली है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let her not raise any more controversy.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : There is only one point that I would like to mention. The land which has been taken away under this movement has not gone to the landless, but it has been distributed on a party basis...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member is again going into the merits of it.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : I think that there should be a proper discussion on this, and we should know what these parties are doing.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इधर से गांधी जी का नाम लिया गया .....(**व्यवधान**) .....। सन् 1942 के मूवमेंट को मैं जानता हूं। कांग्रेस ने 9 अगस्त को क्विट इंडिया रेजोल्यूशन पास किया था। मैं उस में विश्वास करता हूं, गांधी जी की फिलासफी में विश्वास करता हूं। शांतिमय ढंग से जो कार्रवाई इस देश में होगी उस का हम समर्थन करेंगे। मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं और सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि लैंड रिफार्म जल्दी से जल्दी करें और इस मसले पर यहां डिस्कशन होना चाहिए।

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक इस का सवाल है कि जमीन किसान को मिले, इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती, परन्तु उस को करने का एक ढंग है। दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन जो एक लाख बीघा जमीन एक्स्ट्रा है उस को 14 अगस्त को लैंडलेस लोगों में बांट रहा है। इस के लिए यहां पर किसी लैंड ग्रैब मूवमेंट की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर सरकार सिंसिअर है तो इस को सरकार संवैधानिक ढंग से कर सकती है, परन्तु जिस ढंग से कानून भंग किया जा रहा है उस को ठीक नहीं कहा जा सकता। यह एक स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है और स्टेट के अन्दर ही इस पर चर्चा हो सकती है। यहां पर फोर्थ फाईव इयर प्लान पर चर्चा होने वाली है और उसमें यह विषय भी आ सकता है। लेकिन इस हाउस में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं करनी चाहिये जिससे ईवन फ्राम ए डिस्टेंस इस बात का आभास मिले कि यह हाउस रूल आफ ला की जगह रूल आफ जगल की तरफ जाना चाहता है।

हमारा देश प्रजातन्त्र देश रहा है। यहां पर रूल आफ ला चलना चाहिये। कोई भी व्यक्ति, चाहे वह इधर का हो या उधर का, अगर कानून को अपने हाथ मे लेता है तो वह कानून के, संविधान के खिलाफ है। वह संविधान के साथ फी खिलवाड़ करता है और हमारी डिमाक्रेसी के साथ भी खिलवाड़ करता है। ऐसी कोई बात इस हाउस में नहीं होनी चाहिये जिससे इस मामले में प्रोत्साहन मिले। मैंने कल भी कहा था और आज भी दोहराता हूं यहां काम संवैधानिक ढंग से होना चाहिए और दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस मामले में एक एग्जाम्पल सेट की है। हम लोगों को भी चाहिए कि हम दिल्ली प्रशासन से इस बारे मे सीख लें और देखें कि कैसे यह काम होता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shrimati Jayaben Shah. I would request hon. Members to co-operate. The hon. lady Member will be the last to may submissions on this.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया (इटावा) : मैं पचास बार खड़ा हो चुका हूं । आप मुझ को मौका ही नहीं देते । मैं भी आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि चर्चा का मौका मिलना चाहिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member's party has already made its submissions.

15 hrs.

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह (अमरेली) : हाउस में जिस विषय पर चर्चा चल रही है उसके बारे में मेरा विचार यह है कि उस पर डिबेट होनी चाहिये । हमारे सामने मसला यह है कि लैंडलेस जो हैं उनके बारे में क्या किया जाए—लेकिन हम लोग जो प्रोसीजर में श्रद्धा रखने वाले है कांस्टीट्यूशन को मानने वाले हैं पूरी सहानुभूति लैंडलैस लेबरर्ज के साथ होते हुए जो मूवमेंट चल रही है उसका साथ नही दे सकते हैं—यह जो मूवमेंट चलाई जा रही है यह लैंडलैस के लिए नहीं है बल्कि एक स्टंट मात्र हैं - मैं गवनमेंट को भी कहना चाहती हूं कि लोग ज्यादा देर तक इंतजार नहीं कर सकते हैं—लोग बहुत इम्पेशेंट हैं यह भी एक सही बात हैं - लेकिन इस में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की भी जिमेंवारी है । जिन स्टेट्स में उसकी हकूमत हैं वहां तो भूमि भूमिहीनो में बांटी जानी चाहिये ..

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : They have been sleeping like Kumbhakarna for the last 23 years.

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : जहां तक गुजरात का सम्बन्ध है वहां हमने इस काम को खत्म कर दिया है—अगर सरकार लोगों को जमीन नहीं देती है तो और भी ज्यादा लोग कम्युनिस्टों के तरीके की अख्त्यार करके आगे बढ़ेंगे इस वास्ते जल्दी से आप भूमि सुधार लागू करें और मशीनरी बनाए जो भूमि बांटने की व्यवस्था करे ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No more submission. This is becoming a discussion. The point has been made that members would like this to be discussed. I think prof. Mukerjee right at the beginning had said that some members had given notice of an adjournment motion or some other form of discussion. Members cannot expect me to take a decision here. I shall convey all this to the Speaker.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । आम तौर पर प्रोसीजर यह रहा है कि एडजर्नमेंट मोशन का फैसला कालिंग स्टेशन मोशन के बाद हो जाता है । लेकिन मैं कुछ दिनों से देख रहा हूं कि स्पीकर साहब फैसला ही नही करते हैं । मैंने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया था । चूंकि उस पर फैसला नहीं हुआ इस वास्ते हम को हल्ला करने का तरीका अख्त्यार करना पड़ता है । आप व्यवस्था दें कि एडजर्नमेंट मोशन जब कभी आए तो कालिंग एटेंशन के बाद उसका फैसला हो जाया करे । यह विषय बहुत अहम है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has raised a point of order as to why no decision was taken. I have to convey to him that tee Speaker had considered the adjournment motion and has not found it possible to admit it. Despite that, members have expressed themselves very strongly on this. This shall be conveyed to the Speaker.

15.03 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* PRICE OF DRUGS

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : I was to make a statement on prices of drugs, but the statement in all its details comprises 9 pages. I do not like to take the time of the House by reading it

[Dr. Triguna Sen]

thorough. If you allow me, I shall lay it on the Table. Members may kindly go through it and, if possible, you may allow time when I will be ready to clarify any points raised.

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बयान दिया है। हम चाहते हैं कि इस मसले पर जरूर बहस हो। लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब से सेंटर ने प्राइस कंट्रोल करने वाली बात की है तब से हर चीज के दाम कुछ इनी गिनी ड्रग्ज को छोड़ कर, दुगने हो गए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Since the statement runs into nine pages, I request the hon. Minister to lay it on the Table of the House. Hon. Members will go through it. Many points will definitely arise and if they give notice under rule 184 that will be considered.

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीज : आप बहस जरूर चलाएंगे। लेकिन इस बीच मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान एक दूसरी चीज की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। क्या आपका और दवाई तैयार करने वाले कारखानों का कोई सौदा हो गया है ? फरवरी में जिस के दाम 1 रुपया 74 पैसे थे वे आज 2 रुपये 96 पैसे हो गए हैं। दामों पर तत्काल नियंत्रण हो। सत्तर लाख रुपया बम्बई के दवा कारखानों से इनके द्वारा लिया गया है –

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Rural people are not able to buy medicines.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Prices have doubled in the last 3 months.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not see where the controversy is. The Minister says he is prepared for a discussion. I am also saying that if you give notice under 184, it will be considered.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I lay the Statement on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3926/70]

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीज : मैं सूची ले कर आया हूं। प्राइसिस डबल हो गई हैं। आप क्या कर रहे हैं। तत्काल क्यों रोक नहीं लगाते हैं। हम तत्काल दामों पर नियंत्रण चाहते हैं। आपके और हमारे कहने में इतना ही अन्तर है कि हम चाहते हैं कि तत्काल दामों पर नियंत्रण लगे जबकि आप बाद में बहस कराना चाहते हैं। जो दाम पिछले तीन महीने में बढ़े हैं उनको तत्काल आप किसी तरह से नीचे लाने की कोशिश करें। बम्बई में खुलेआम कहा जा रहा है कि सत्तर लाख रुपया दवाओं के कारखानेदारों से कांग्रेस पार्टी ने लिया है और उसकी वजह से ये सारे दाम बढ़े हैं।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : I agree with you, Sir, that this can be discussed latter. But here is a definite charge which Mr. Fernandes is making that Rs. 70 lakhs had been paid. The hon. Minister should be allowed to explain the position and say that it was a wrong charge.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं। अध्यक्ष महोदय ने यह व्यवस्था दी हुई है कि कोई भी नीति सम्बन्धी वक्तव्य जब कभी भी सरकार यहां दे तो अगर उससे पहले कालिंग एटेंशन किसी सदस्य की ओर से आ जाए तो कालिंग एटेंशन को स्वीकार किया जाए और अगर कालिंग एटेंशन के पहले सरकार की ओर से आपके कार्यालय में सूचना आ जाए तो सरकार अपनी ओर से वक्तव्य दे दे। हम तीन दिन पहले से इस विषय पर कालिंग एटेंशन देते आ रहे हैं। तपेदिक के मरीजों के लिए जो दवाइयां हैं उनकी कीमतें भी 88 परसेंट बढ़ गई हैं। अब आप प्रश्न पूछने की अनुमति नहीं देंगे तो कैसे काम चलेगा। आप बताएं कि आपके कार्यालय में कालिंग एटेंशन पहले आया था या सरकार की सूचना पहले आई थी ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not saying that I am not allowing. The Minister himself is prepared to answer questions. If any Member gives notice under rule 184 that he wants a discussion it will be considered.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : वह भी हमने दे रखा है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It does not matter; it will be considered.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : My friend has raised a point--

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North East) : Sir, if you do not mind my submitting certain points, at the moment, certain things have been said to which the Minister must give an immediate reply, because the matter is on record.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : Firstly, I made a statement which you had permitted me to lay on the Table of the House which I have done. Since it consists of nine pages, I requested Members first to read it. Many charges have been made; that Rs. 70 lakhs have been received by the Congress from somebody. I repudiate this, because if the hon. Member goes through the statement, he will see, hardly could they have made Rs. 70 lakhs in one or two months to pay to anybody ? I repudiate this charge. (*Interruption*).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I repeat the charge.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : A charge has been made, and on the basis of facts, 75 per cent or more increase has taken place. Would the Minister give an interim reply pending whatever discussion. We might have later, because we want to know the position, As it has been raised in the House it has got to be answered.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I lay it on the Table of the House. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The only allegation made heve against the Government is that so much money has been taken because of this, and the Minister has repudiated all that. It is on record. Let us close the matter there. When you get the opportunity to discuss it, you may kindly bring out all these things. You have the freedom to do it.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप की इजाजत हो, तो मैं इन प्राइस लिस्ट्स को सदन के टेबल पर रख देता हूं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो दाम बढ़े हैं उन को घटाने के लिए सरकार की तरफ से क्या किया जा रहा है- मैं आप के सुबूत रख रहा हूं- एक दवा की कीमत फरवरी, 1970 में 1-74 थी, अगस्त में वह 2 96 हो गई । दूसरी की फरवरी में कीमत 1-56 थी, लेकिन अगस्त में 3-07 हो गई । कीमतें दुगनी तिगुनी हो गई हैं ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Even the prices of contraceptives have gone up. Your family planning programme will suffer. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If this goes on, I will have to order that nothing will go on record. We have had enough of it. Let us proceed to the next item.

15.13 hrs.

MOTIONS RE. REPORTS OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES AND COMMITTEE ON UNTOUCHABILITY

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस रिपोर्ट पर बोलते हुए तमाम दलों के मित्रों ने एक बात यह साबित करने की कोशिश की है कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज़ और बैकवर्ड क्लासिज़ की हालत जितनी सुधरनी चाहिए थी, वा इस साल के बाद भी वह नहीं सुधरी है और उस की जिम्मेदारी इस सरकार पर है । मैं खुद जानता हूं कि रिक्रूटमेंट, ट्रांसफर और प्रोमोशन के बारे में सरकार

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

द्वारा जो आर्डर्ज इश्यू किये गये हैं, आज भी उन को कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया है। उदाहरण के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह फैसला दिया कि प्रोमोशन के मामले में भी शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज़ को प्रिफरेंस दिया जाये। इस सदन में सरकार की तरफ से यह आश्वासन दिया गया कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले को कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा। लेकिन बदकिस्मती से आज भी उस फैसले को लागू नहीं किया गया है। नतीजा यह है कि आज भी शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज़ के लोगों को प्रोमोशन के मामले में न्याय नहीं मिलता है।

मैं एपायंटमेंट्स के बारे में आप के सामने एक उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूं। अभी मेरे मित्र, श्री कालिता, ने एन. ई. एफ. रेलवे के सम्बन्ध में कुछ आंकड़े मुझे दिये हैं। उन से यह साबित होता है कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज़ के लिए जो रिजर्वेशन रखा गया है, वह भी पूरा नहीं किया गया है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेघालय से आते हैं और आप जानते हैं कि उस क्षेत्र में, जिस में मेघालय, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा, नेफा और नागालैंड हैं, ट्राइबल पापुलेशन की मेजारिटी है। एन० ई० एफ० रेलवे में 31-12-69 को स्टाफ की पोजीशन इस प्रकार थी : क्लास वन—190, क्लास टू—266, क्लास थरी—29, 336 और क्लास फोर—47, 534। इस स्टाफ में 31-12-69 को शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्डट्राइब्ज़ की संख्या इस प्रकार थी क्लास वन : शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स—8 और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज—7, क्लास टू : शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स—5 और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज़—2, क्लास थरी : शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स—1931 और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज़—568, क्लास फोर (एक्सक्लूडिंग स्वीपर्ज): शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स—6, 159 और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज़—2237 और क्लास फोर (स्वीपर्ज़) : शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स—2987 और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज़—37। आप वहां की स्थिति का अन्दाजा इस बात से लगा सकते हैं कि जिस क्षेत्र में ट्राइबल पापुलेशन ज्यादा है, वहां भी 47 534 कर्मचारियों में से शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के केवल 37 कर्मचारी हैं। क्या यह उन के साथ अन्याय नहीं हो रहा है ? अगर शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिडयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज़ के माननीय सदस्य यहां पर इन बातों की चर्चा करें और कहें कि सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया है, तो उन के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वे विद्रोह की भावना भड़काने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

मैं खुद शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स या शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का नहीं हूं। लेकिन मुझे मालूम है कि यह मेहनतकश तबका, जिसे हमारे समाज में आज भी हलालखोर कहते हैं, हरामखोर नहीं, अर्थात् जो हलाल की कमाई खाते हैं, एक लम्बे अरसे से अन्याय का शिकार रहा है। जिन ऋषियों मुनियों ने हमारे समाज में वर्णाश्रम की स्थापना की, उन के द्वारा इन लोगों को शूद्र कह कर इन पर अत्याचार किये गये। उस अत्याचार और अन्याय को खत्म करने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिए थी, लेकिन वे आज तक खत्म नहीं हुए हैं।

मुझे बनारस में विश्वनाथ और अन्नपूर्णा के मन्दिरों में यह देख कर ताज्जुब हुआ कि चारों तरफ घेरा डाल दिया है। वे मन्दिर हरिजनों के लिए खुल तो गये हैं, लेकिन हरिजन विश्वनाथ जी या अन्नपूर्णा जी के सामने जा कर प्रसाद नहीं ले सकता है। उसे तकरीबन दस बारह गज दूर से ही दर्शन करना पड़ता है। अगर मैं हरिजन होता, तो मैं ऐसे मन्दिरों में जाना और दर्शन करना छोड़ देता। अगर मुझे अन्नपूर्णा जी की दूर से झांकी मिलेगी, अगर मैं पास जा कर चरणामृत नहीं ले सकता या विश्वनाथ जी का प्रसाद नहीं ले सकता, तो मैं उन मन्दिरों में नहीं जाऊंगा।

मैं ने अभी ट्रांसफ़र के आर्डर्ज का जिक्र किया है। उन में कहा गया था कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को दूर दूर ट्रांसफ़र न किया जाये। उन का प्लेस आफ़ वर्क पास ही रखा जाये। लेकिन उन आर्डर्ज की अवहेलना की गई हैं। न सिर्फ रेलवेज में, बल्कि दूसरे सरकारी विभागों में भी, उन को नीयरेस्ट न रख कर दूर दूर ट्रांसफ़र किया गया है। उस आर्डर को कैन्सल नहीं किया गया है, विदड्रा है। कहा गया है कि हम दूसरे किया गया आर्डर्ज लागू करेंगे।

एन० ई० एफ० रेलवे के चीफ पर्सोनेल आफ़िसर, श्री किदवई ने एक पत्र में कहा है :

> "Since he was initially appointed in Katihar Division which is a separate unit for the purpose of promotion, transfer, seniority etc., you will appreciate that the Railway Board's orders referred to are not applicable in the case of inter-division transfers."

यह उन आर्डर्ज का एक नया ही इन्टरप्रेटेशन है।

जहां तक भूमि मुक्ति आन्दोलन का सम्बन्ध है, हम किस को भूमि दिलाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ? कारखाने में काम हरिजन नहीं कर सकता है। वहां उस को स्वीपर का काम करना पड़ता है। उस को वज़ीफा दिया जा रहा है, लेकिन उस की मिक़दार को कम किया जा रहा हैं। अगर वह पुलिस में जाये, तो कांस्टेबल से आगे बढ़ने की कोई गुंजायश नहीं है। (व्यवधान) उस को कांस्टेबल भी नहीं रखा जाता है। जहां तक आर्मी का सम्बन्ध है, कहा जाता है कि वह मार्शल रेस से ताल्लुक़ नहीं रखता है। इसलिए कि मार्शल रेस की वहां पर जरूरत है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बेहूदे कहते हैं इस बात को।

श्री स. मो. बनर्जी : आप ही लोगों के मंत्री कहते हैं, उन्हें बेहूदा कहिए।

इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि क्लास 1 में वह जा नहीं सकते, क्लास 2 में वह जा नहीं सकते तो मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि कैसे वह आगे आएंगे ? आज हम अपनी पूर्ण श्रद्धाजलि अर्पित करते हैं बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर को जिन्होंने संविधान को जन्म दिया, इस देश में मैं पूछना चाहता हूं, उन की मूर्ति सामने रख कर उस पर माला चढ़ा कर, उन के कदमों में सिर झुका कर, जवाब दे जो अत्याचार आज भी हरिजनों पर हो रहे है, उडीसा में 4 लोगों को जला दिया गया, एक एम एल ए को गोली से उडा दिया गया, चाहे किसी ने मारा हो, 22 मेम्बरों के दस्खत हुए थे इस की जांच होनी चाहिए, पड़ताल होनी चाहिए, आन्ध्र में पेड़ के साथ बांध कर जला दिया गया, उडीसा में घर में ताला बन्द करके जला दिया गया, किसी ने स्टेटमेंट नहीं दिया। हम इसके बारे में चिल्लाते रह गए। मैं इसलिए कहना चाहता हूं क्यों कि उडीसा सरकार स्वतंत्र पार्टी की है, राजा महाराजाओं की है। धनकामेल इलाके में धनकामेल के राजा थे और वैष्णव पटनायक जो यहां पर पहले इस सदन में थे, उन्होंने आन्दोलन किया था। वह कांग्रेसी सदस्य थे लेकिन मेरा जी चाहता है कि उन के पैरों को चूम लूं, भगवान करे ऐसे कांग्रेसमैन हमेशा इस देश में हों। उन्होंने आन्दोलन किया था। उन को नंगा कर के धनकामेल के राजा ने मारा था, चाबुक मारे थे। लेकिन फिर भी उन्होंने कहा था कि इस को आजाद कराएंगे, देश को राजाओं के हाथ से मुक्त कराएगे। उसी जगह पर आज इन हरिजनों को मारा गया हैं। आज उत्तर प्रदेश में मैं कहना चाहता हूं, कुछ गांव ऐसे हैं कि जो ठाकुरों के गांव हैं, या ब्राह्मणों के गांव हैं। वहां पर हरिजन का लड़का बड़े बड़े बालों को रख कर नहीं निकल सकता। उसके बालों को कतरवा दिया जाता है कि

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

तुम हरिजन चमार, तुम्हें क्या हक है बाल बना कर चलने का।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कहां ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : हिन्दुस्तान में, यह हिन्दुस्तान में हो रहा है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं, हरिजन का प्रोसेशन, शादी का जुलूस अगर निकल जाय बैंड बजा कर के और किसी जमींदार के मकान के सामने से निकल जाय तो बाजा गाजा सब बन्द हो जाता है।

आज भूमिहीनों को भूमि देने की बात हो रही है। मैं जानता हूं हिन्दुस्तान में बेकारी बढ़ती चली जा रही है। जमीन हिन्दुतान की बढ़ेगी नहीं जमीन हिन्दुस्तान की सिकुड़ती जा रही है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि भूमिहीन को भूमि दिलाने का आन्दोलन आज हम लोग कर रहे हैं और यह हम करें। सर जे पी श्रीवास्तव साहब के सुपुत्र सनील श्रीवास्तव साहब, कानपुर के मिल-मालिक, उन्होंने 5 सौ एकड़ जमीन रख दी है कानपुर जिले में, बिल्हौर में इसलिये कि डक शूटिंग किया जाय। बरसात का पानी आयेगा, मुर्गाबी आएगी तो वह शिकार खेलेंगे। उस को हम लोग दखल करेंगे चाहे चरण सिंह आ जायें और चाहे गोली चले, चाहे लाठी, उसे हम लोग दखल करेंगे। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप देखिएगा जब सेलाब आएगा तो एक तरफ मेहनतकश होगा, एक तरह वह लोग होंगे जो पैसे वाले हैं। आज पूरा हिन्दुस्तान दो हिस्सों में बटा हुआ है—एक तरफ पैसे वाले और दूसरी तरफ पसीना बहाने वाले। यह लड़ाई पैसे और पसीने की लड़ाई है। और यह कोई आज ही नहीं है। इस में कौन किस का साथ देगा यह अभी देखिएगा। यह हरिजन तबका पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में कन्या कुमारी से ले कर काश्मीर तक उन को देखिएगा तो हमेशा मेहनत की कमाई उन्होंने कमाई है और खाई है और इस के लिए आज वह आन्दोलन करेंगे। लेकिन आज भूमि के बारे में जो चीजें कही गई—इंदिरा जी ने कहा कि अनकांस्टीट्यूशनल है, अनडेमोक्रेटिक है। मैं हाथ जोड़ कर निवेदन करना चाहता हूं अपनी मोहतरिम बहन से कि वह कम से कम सोचें इस बात को कि 23 साल के बाद आज भी जमीन का बटवारा नहीं हुआ, आज भी जमीन उन लोगों को नहीं मिली तो क्या हालत होगी बेकारी की इस देश में ? बिरला के फार्म के ऊपर डांगे साहब या सी पी आई के लोग कब्जा करने के लिए जा रहे हैं। 5 हजार एकड़ जमीन लखीमपुर खीरी में, तराई की जमीन है। जंगल काटा गया, वहां पर रुद्रपुर के रिफ्यूजीज को बसाने के लिए और भूमिहीनों को बसाने के लिए। लेकिन सबसे बड़ा हिन्दुस्तान का भूमिहीन कौन ? बिरला साहब। उन्होंने 5 हजार एकड़ जमीन ले ली। 5 हजार एकड़ जमीन को अगर हम चाहते है कि बट जाय तो बटेगी। यह बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स अपनी इंडस्ट्री को शहरों में लगा कर वहां क्यों बढ़ रहे है ? क्यों कि वहां पर ऐग्रीकल्चर टैक्स नहीं है, कोई और टैक्स नहीं है। एयर कंडीशन मकान वहां बना रहे हैं, फार्म के ऊपर ऐयाशी के सब साधन इकट्ठा कर रखे हैं जिस से कि बड़े बड़े अफसरों को, आई सी एस को ले चलें, मंत्रियों को उप मंत्रियों को ले चलें, एक्स—गवर्नरों को एक्स एम पीज को वहां पर ले चलें और ऐयाशी कराएं और वहीं पर उन से वादा करा लें कि परमिट दिया जायगा या नहीं दिया जायगा। आप चलिए साथ में। भाई रणधीर सिंह देखेंगे कि यहां से गुड़गांव के रास्ते में जो फार्म बने हुए हैं वह किस के हैं ? आखिर, मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं, कलेक्टिव फार्मिंग के खिलाफ स्वतन्त्र पार्टी हो सकती है लेकिन वहां कुछ लोगों का आपस में फैसला तो हो सकता है। इसलिए नारा हम लोगों ने क्या दिया है कि जिस जमीन पर किसान का पसीना

गिरा है वह जमीन उस की है। जो हल चलाएगा उस की जमीन होगी। लांगूलदार जमींदार। लांगूल माने हल होते हैं। हल जिसका, जमीन उस की और हम लोग लेंगे। आज भले ही आठ हजार या दस हजार लोग जेल चले जायं लेकिन बारडोली वह हरिजनों की मदद करना चाहते हैं और तमाम सदन को समर्थन करना चाहिए धरती के बटवारे का। स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के लोग और बलराज मधोक साहब जो हिन्दुस्तान के सब से बड़े जनतन्त्र के पोषक हैं अभी उन्होंने कहा कि हम दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में लैंड डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन कर रहे हैं। बहुत डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन आप ने किया। चीनी डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन किया दीवाली के समय में, दाल डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन किया आर्मी के लोगों को और अब लैंड डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन करेंगे। भगवान के लिये आप और बड़े हो जायं, दाल का परमिट और मिल जाय आप को, आप डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन करिए खूब। इस के बाद आप ने हेट्रेड डिस्ट्रिब्यूट किया सारे देश में, कम्युनल हेट्रेड, यह आप ने डिस्ट्रिब्यूट किया। जनसंघ के लोग बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद आर्डिनेंस के खिलाफ सुप्रीम कोर्ट का दरवाजा खटखटाने के लिए गए इसलिए कि सरमायेदारों का सरमाया बना रहे। यह पसीने वालों का साथ नहीं देंगे, यह पैसे वालों का साथ देंगे। तो उन को बुरा लगे या सिंडीकेट को बुरा लगे या और किसी को बुरा लगे पर मैं एक चीज कहना चाहता हूं, एक पुराने कवि ने कहा था :

बुरा तुम कहोगे अगर हम कहेंगे,
मगर जल्द वह दिन तो आ कर रहेंगे।
उठा कर के खुद लाल झण्डे को बेकश,
कहेंगे हमारी निशानी यही है।।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will confine my remarks to the report on the Committee on Untouchability, Economic and Educational Development. I think, the Elayaperumal Committee has done yeoman sernice to the problem of the untouchables. I am, therefor, thankful to him and to the members who were on that committee.

Before I deal with the problems dealt with by the Committee, I will raise the question as to what is the origin of untouchability. I am raising this question because there have been many suggestions and programmes which have been followed in this country in order to remove untouchability. I am raising this question because in the Constitution we have incorporated article 17 to abolish and demolish the institution of untouchability. I am rasing this question because we have passed a number of laws in this country but untouchability persists. Therefore let us go back to the origin of untouchability itself.

Untouchability is a basic and unique feature of the Hindu social system and order. That is the basic fact one has to remember. It has a religious and political origin. This is also an important fact one should never forget. My hon. friends, the Communists and the Socialists, have always argued and my hon. friends on this side also at times advise me that the economic improvement of these classes and castes alone would be able to solve their problems. I beg to differ with them, more specially with the Communists and the Socialists. In this country it is the social determinism, the place and the position of a man's brith that determines the place and position of the individual in society. This social determinism, which is the governing principle, is sanctified in this country by Smritis and Shastras. So long as the people of this country worship and hold in reverence those Smritis and Shastras which sanctify the principle of social determinism, I doubt very much.....(*Interruption*)

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : Nobody nowdays reads them.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I will come to the point whether reading is the same thing as practising it or not. This question

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is also dealt with by the Committee. What I was trying to say was that so long as these things countinue, untouchability will persist, persecute and haunt the mind of the Indian people. What is the solution ? The solution lies in the reform of the Hindu social order. The leadership with full of vision, with full of courage, will alone be able to reform the Hindu social system.

When, I came to Parliament, some of my friends and, more specially, Dr. Karan Singh, formed a study group in which we tried to discuss as to what extent ther rigours of untouchability have been reduced or lessened. I happened to explain the position, the real position of untouchability, as is practised in this country, At that time, they did not believe that untouchability will continue to persist and persecute the untouchables and Scheduled Caste people of this country.

There are two aspects of the problem of untouchability. One is the literal meaning of it and the other is the notional meaning of it. So far as the literal meaning is concerned, don't-touch-the-untouchable is the literal meaning of it. Both in villages and towns, in rural and urban areas, to a great extent, the rigours of touch-me-not are reduced. But what are the notions ? The notions persist What are the attitudes ? The attitudes persist. The feeling which is born with the birth of an individual persists. That persists continuously. That is the position. So long as the social system is not changed and modified and, if necessary, completely demolished, untouchability will not be eradicated in this country.

Then, the caste system is based on the principle of inherent inequality. The inequality has been the curse, the bane, of the social system which persists in this country. It is, therefore, necessary not to talk in terms of socialism, more socialism, or social justice. I would put it like this. To talk of social justice without equality, social economic and political, is a social hypocrisy or public immorality.

Now, I would like to draw your attention to the constitutional provisions. These are all high sounding words indeed. I want to ask. To what extent the principle of equality has been translated into action in the attitude, in the conduct, of the Indian people. I would like to invite your attention to article 17 and the various Acts passed under that article in pursuance of the compunctions and sanctions of that article. Then, article 23 speaks of abolition of slavery, forced labour, and all that. I will deal with only these two articles.

Article 23 prohibits traffic in human being and forced labour. I am happy the Law Minister is here from that very area where traffic in human beings is carried on a large scale. I happened to contest elections in 1962 on the border side of Mysore from the Jat taluk. There, I found, to my great surprise and shock, that the traffic in human beings, more specially, what is known as Devdasi system was being carried on un-ashamed, un-abashed, on a large scale. Let me ask a simple question which has been raised by the Committee itself. How many persons are aware of article 17 of the Constitution and the Untouchability Offences Act of 1955, or for that matter the Removal of Disabilities Act passed in Maharashtra in 1949 or U.P. Removal of Disabilities Act of 1946. How many persons are aware of it ? No statistics are available because no survery has been taken so long. But there are certain slight or few examples here and there. I wish simply to draw your attention to page 46. The Registrar General of India has carried out a survey, to some extent but the Committee has gone to the extent of saying :

> "However, the general impression which we gathered during our tours is that the figures cannot be truly representative, which prompted the Committee to conduct a pilot survey in one of the districts of UP."

What is the revelation or what that pilot survey revealed ? I shall simply read out the paragraph :

> "It will be seen that out of 241 persons interviewed only 128 persons *i. e.* 53.1% were aware of the prohibition of untouchability under the law."

Then I will give only one illustration. As far as Police officers were concerned, the

figures are given. The table is given. The Committee concludes :

> "As regards the provisions of the Act, the figures are unsatisfactory. It is a matter of great regret that out of 30, only 2 police officials could tell something about the provisions of the Act. (The Untouchability Offences Act.)"

In the forcing agency, the implementing agency, out of 30, only 2 police officers were aware of it. This is the awareness that prevails. But I am not worried about whether people are very much aware of the provisions of the Constitution or the Uutouchability Offences Act of 1955. Some of the cases were taken to the court and what is the sense of justice the judges and Magistrates have ? It is really very revealing, I will simply read out and I shall not pass any remark. This report says :

> ,'The Untouchablility (Offences) Act of 1955 has provided that a person who is convicted of an offence under the Act, 'shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to 6 months, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or with both'."

My lawyer friend will agree that this is the provision. Now what is the position ? What is the justice meted out under this Act ?

> "From the above table (the table is given) that out of 23 cases which ended in, conviction 73.9% were fined only. In 8.7% of cases the accused were awarded imprisonment only and that too in one case of one week and in the other for 7 days. Hardly in 4.3% of the cases we found that the accused were sentenced to fine or imprisonment both. In 8.7% of the cases the accused were warned only. The above table furthor reveals that out of those cases in which the accused were fined only in 70.6% of the cases the accused were fined upto Rs. 5 varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 3, Rs. 5, Rs. 10 and Rs. 25 only. It would be seen from item No. 1 (Appendix is given) relating to the refusal to serve coffee that even after the admission of guilt by the accused, he was fined Rs. 3 only."
>
> It is thus quite clear that the punishment which is awarded to the accused under the Act is quite inadequate.
>
> .....The Committee is of the view that unless a minimum sentence is made mandatory by suitable amendment of the Act there could be no improvement at all.

Now, Sir, what about the agency; the prosecuting agency which is to do the prosecution under the Act ? It has no interest. A number of such agencies do not know about the provisions at all.

I do not want to take the time of the House. I would come to Art. 23. I have gone through the debate in the Constituent Assembly at that time. Our founding fathers of the Constitution desired this, and they had great hopes, that forced labour as institution of slavery would be abolished. What is the position today ? After 20 years, the institution of slavery still persists in all its ugly form. In how many States ? In all the States. Nobody is ashamed of it or is prepared to abolish or demolish that institution, I have seen it in all the villages. If a person from the family of a Brahmin dies, who gives the massoge to his relatives ? The Scheduled caste people. If a marriage takes place in a village, who breaks the wood ? Who does it ? The Scheduled Caste people do it. How much is paid ? In Indian society a person is paid according to his status. Status is determined according to his birth. Birth is because of the social systems, caste systems. That is the position in all our villages.

Without taking the time of the House, I would like to read the conclusions of the Committee. It says :

> "The existence of bonded labour or forced labour is an indication of stake to human dignity and its persistence even after 20 years of independence is apparently a big challenge to the democratic base of the land."

We talk of human rights; we talk of human values; we talk of human justice;

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

we talk of culture too. Will my hon. friend Mr. Madhok tell us to what extent we are cultured ?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : You are a cultured man.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I am talking of the cultural aspect, that is, the human values that we cherished and that we have enshrined in our Constitution. In this connection, I wish to qoute what Mr. Gardner said regarding Education. He said :

> "It is through the process of Education, both formal and informal that human standards and ideals are raised. Educational develepment therefore is the essential pre-requisite to the all round development of any community economically, socially and politically."

The figures have been quoted by my hon. friend Shri Suraj Bhan and other Members. Therefore, I need not bother you and the House about the percentage of literacy prevalent among the Scheduled Castes and more especially the Scheduled Tribes, barring those in your State, Sir, and especially your area.

SHRI BASUMATRI (Kokrajhar) : The missionaries were responsible for that.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I am aware of the position prevalent in your district and in some of the States like Nagaland and others. I am aware also of the reasons and the causes for the same, and I have not forgotten them. But what is the position in the rest of the country ? That is well known, and therefore, I need not deal with that aspect.

Agan, what about scholarships ? It has been said that education is given and scholarships are distributed to these people. But to my surprise and shock I at times hear from the Members and the teachers in schools and colleges that these boys of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have become the sons-in-law of Government, because they get scholarhips. It is said *'Ye to jawai ho gaye'* because they get scholarships. I need not quote the number of students who join schools and colleges and the number of scholarships that are awarded to the students. I know that Government are trying to make more and more provision for this. But by making more provision, we are not giving a bounty or distributing mercies to these people. After all, they are the inhabitants of this country and they are the citizens of this country; and they are wedded to democratic life. Therefore, is it not our duty to find more money for educational purposes ? We must.

Again, there are a number of instances where foreign scholarships are not given to our students. I would submit that more foreign scholarships should be given to the students. Why do I say so ? My hon. friend Shri Bal Raj Madhok may like it or may not like it. But.....

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I am in favour of giving all the scholarships to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : That is very good, and I am thankful to him. But looking at the position in Delhi, I am not very much satisfied with his statement or proposition.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : But the conditions during these three years have improved a great deal. Let him compare the condition now with what prevailed some years back.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I shall be happy if the position has improved. But to my great chagrin and dismay I find that the position remains as it was. Therefore, I insist that more provision must be made for foreign scholarships.

SHRI DEORAO PATIL (Yeotmal) : More provision in the Fourth Plan.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Time will not permit me to deal with all the points.

Now, I shall make a few suggestions. What if the solution to this problem ? If we merely do a few things here and there, that

is not going to improve matters, and the lot of these people is not going to be improved. Therefore, my first suggestion is this. Government have a number of policy resolutions such as the Industrial Policy Resolution, Economic Policy resolution, export trade policy resolution and so on. Similarly, they must recognise that this is a national problem, and they must have a social policy resolution to remodel the structure of social institutions. It is not enough to pass a resolution or have a policy and pay lip sympathy to that policy. We must have a policy and must implement it. We must remodel the social institutions in this country. So long as we do not apply our mind to this aspect, I doubt very much whether there could be peaceful progress in this country. Otherwise, the land grabbers are there to grab anything and everything they come across.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : Including Ministers !

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I may assure the hon. Minister that Harijans are not of that type. They are more wedded to democracy than the rest of the people. What is the reason ? The reason is that in the Constitution there certain human values enshrined. Because of those values, we have some values in this country. Otherwise, Manu will come back again and *chaturvarna* will prevail. Our Constitution has decreed : One man, one vote, one value. All must stand on the same basis, on equal terms and beteween the same parallel rights. This is the basic, fundamental principle enshrined in the Constitution. Therefore, it is in the interest of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to uphold them. I appeal to all of them not to adopt unconstitutional methods, unreasonable methods, unlawful methods, bnt retain the Constitution and democracy (*Interruption*). I have a right to appeal to Shri Madhok also. He should forget his old philosophy. This is my first suggestion.

My second question is : create new loyalties beyond and behind castes, one's family, so that we can have a different attitude towards others. So lang as we live within the community, it is not an open society. If one's loyalty is beyond one's caste, then it will be considered an open society so that we can remove and destroy to that extent the social evils.

Hereditary piresthood the monopoly of the priesthood, must bedomolished.

AN. HON. MEMBER : In Bihar, it is demolished.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Bihar is the worst offender in this respect. Till now I was restraining myself. But now be has provoked me, as if I have not gone to Bihar and Rajasthan and other places where they have a caste-ridden society. Caste is the very basic element of Indian society now. So let us not boast about something we have not done. We must have priests like the Buddhist monks who are not hereditary. who live a life of devotion to social service and discipline of mind. These should be the two criteria or qualifications for any person to lay claim to be a priest.

Thirdly, there should be a comprehensive system for biological assimilation. In other words, there ought to be mixed marriages. This has been a slogan for a long time, but it has not been translated into practice. In Maharashtra, we announced *baksheesh*, some donation, for mixed marriages, but it has failed. It has failed everywhere. Therefore, let us be serious, let us be honest to ourselves. Let us have mixed marriages, on mixed bustees, mixed localities in villages.

Then punishment must be enforced for social as criminal and collective offences. Otherwise, there could be no panacea to the problem of untouchability.

With these few words, I conclude.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumba Konam) I am sorry to say the attention given by Government for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and removal of their social disabilities is very

[Shri Sezhiyan]

superficial and scant as can be seen from the meagre time and opportunities reluctantly allowed for discussion of this subject in this House. Today's discussion covers three reports clubbed together. The 1966-67 report was presented to us on 24 April, 1968 and we are discussing it after two years. The 1967-68 report was laid on the Table on 15 May, 1969. Even if you go into past history, there has been no prompt effort in discussing these reports. In the past seven years three discussions took place. The 14 and 15th reports, of the Commisioner had been discussed together in 1967 August ; the 12th and 13th, in August 1966. By discussing two or three reports for a scant two hours we get solace that we have done everything for them. Even the office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes does not receive the attention due from this Government or the State Governments ; the Commissioner's report makes lamentable reading ; they wail about delay in getting answers or getting evasive replies and about going from pillar to post. The latest report reveals that two Government departments refused to give particulars asked for by him. When the Commissioner wants to know particulars of employment in the public sector undertakings — Rs. 3000 crores of public money had been sunk in them and sends questionnaires, reminders after reminders and so on, he was able to get replies from only eight public sector undertakings out of a total of 83. This is the respect shown to that office by the Government and its institutions and departments. I do not know whether such discusions as we have touch even the fringe of the problem.

It does not require a report from a Commissioner or an eminent sociologist to discover for us the degradation and the inhuman conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in this contry. Just a walk in any rural part of India will reveal the disgraceful degeneration heaped on six crores of people, for centuries. They are born as untouchables ; they are born not in modern hospitals or big villas but in small hovels in cheries and are destined to play and live in the mud and dust. Even drinking water is denied to them. They must have separate wells ; they cannot draw water from any other place or walk through the streets of caste Hindus even now. They cannot wear shoes or Chappals. Subtly or openly these things are practised even today. I am told that he cannot have even his moustache as he likes ; it should be downward, not upward. The services of a barber or a washerman are not available to him though he is prepared to pay the amount.

16 hrs.

What to speak of temple entry ? Temple entry has become a farce in many places under the guise of private ownesnip, because, even gods are kept in private owner ship of the feudal lords. In those places the Harijans cannot enter the temples. I am amused to read that in one place, where temple entry is allowed, the Harijans can go inside the temple and worship the deity but not along with the other people. There are two daises raised. On one dais, the Scheduled Caste people can go and stand and worship the deity, and on the other dais, the other caste Hindus can stand and worship the deity. Even inside the temple, segregation has been brought in.

Even a child is not allowed to forget that he belongs to the Scheduled Castes. If he attends a public school, along with the other caste Hindus, he is made to sit outside in the verandah, because the report says that in many places they are not allowed to sit along with caste Hindus on the benches inside the school. This is not only confined to the schools in the rural parts. The report says that in many colleges and hostels attached to Government institutions, the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Schednled Tribes are not allowed to dine in the common mess. That is given out in the report. Also in one college, a student was forced to remove the portrait of Dr. Ambedkar which he had kept it in his room. Even a portrait of an 'untouchable' leader becomes untouchable to the so-called caste Hindus. To that extent, degradation has gone deep.

Suppose a student comes out of the college and wants to become a teacher, he

is not taken in a school where the caste Hindus are employed. The report says that in one particular case, a teacher belonging to Scheduled Castes went and reported to a school. The headmaster said, "You have been accepted as a teacher, but do not teach here ; you simply sign and go home, because caste Hindus are here. " To that extent, even the pure waters of the educational fountains are contaminated by this contankerous degradation.

In one place, a Scheduled Caste man was elected a Panchayat President, but he was forced to resign from the post. We celebrate the Gandhi Centenary. Gandhi stood for the abolition of untouchability. But what happens ? We celebrate Gandhi Centenary but things go on in the same old manner. Even in the birth-place of Gandhiji, in Probander, the report says that the Committee was informed that it is difficult for "an identified Harijan to enter a temple or a hotel." A Harijan boy was beaten for entering a hotel in Porbander, a place which is hallowed by Gandhiji's birth.

In Wardha, where the Mahatma took his abode and built his ashram at Sevagram, what is the practive ? The Cammittee reports that even in Sevagram, Wardha, the Scheduled Caste people cannot get the services of a barber or a washerman. That is how the memory of Mahatma is cherised in these places. This is a shame, as Shri H. N. Mukerjee says. This is a disgrace worse than anything else found anywhere in the world. This is worse than Apartheid. It is a disgrace and degradation to any part of the country, wherever it happens.

In recent years, burnings have taken place ; lootings are being done in a very freehand manner, and women are being molested simply because they belong to the Scheduled Casses. There is an impression in the country that whatever they do to these untouchables, to the Harijans, they can get away with it. That is the feeling, whatever may be the statute that is put on the book, whatever name you give to your legislation,—Untouchability (Offences) Act or anything else,—that does not go a long way. While going through some of the judgments delivered by various courts, the Committee discovered "that some of the cases failed, *inter alia*, on account of the procedural lacunae and lack of interest on the part of police officials." The police are drawn from caste Hindus and they have caste affinities. Therefore, they are not bothered. The law's delays are very peculiar, the report refers to one trial of a case in Samner taluk, District Nasik, which spread over two years. There was a complaint by a Scheduled Caste man against a caste Hindu under the Untouchability (Offences) Act. The case was admitted, and there were as many as 27 adjournments. On the 28th adjournement, the complainant did not go to the court and the case was dismissed. The unique feature is that during all the previous 27 adjournments, the accused never came to the court, but the complainant was going to the court. On the 28th adjournment, the complainant did not go and the case was unceremoniously dismissed. Therefore no amount of statutory regulations is going to check it.

This is a phenomenon of sociology. The Hindu social fabric has been made like that. There may be umpteen Acts but the people are not aware of them. The affected parties are afraid to complain against caste Hindus. Even if they do, many people do not want to come as witnesses and give evidence. The delay of law is notorious.

The report points out the scant attention given to the Act. The Central Government asked the States to print the Act in the vernacular and distribute it to all the villagers. One State brinted 500 copies of this Act in the vernacular in 1961. But when this committee went to that State in 1968, 483 copies were lying undistributed. That means, only 17 copies of the Act were distributed ; that is the torpid way to lackle such a big problem.

We have a big ministry here for social welfare. But what is the money allotted for this purpose in the grandiose Five Year Plans. In the first plan, the *per capita* amount spent on scheduled castes was 26 if it had been in rupees, it would have brought us some satisfaction. but it was 26 Paise per head. In the scond plan, it was 99 paise. and in the third plan 118 paise. With these paise, being spent, I do know how

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many millennia Government will take to touch even the fringe of the problem.

Education, of course, is the main thing, but something more than education and economic development is required to efface untouchability comptetely. It is something like a birthmark of a person. As soon as a person is born as a scheculed caste, he is destined to die as a scheduled caste if he wants to remain in Hindu society. Many figures have been given to show their meagre proportion in Class I and Class II services. But even if he becomes a first class graduate and gets distinction in IAS, the stigma is not going to leave him. I know one IAS officer in Rajasthan who happened to be the Private Secretary to the Minister for Social Welfare in the State Government. When he assumed that office, he wanted to live in a decent locality where caste Hindus were predominant. But he was refused a dwelling in that place and he had to go to a *bhangi* colony in Jaipur. Not only in Rajasthan but throughout India it is happening. Whether it is Jaipur or Visakhapatnam or Mysore, I am very much ashamed that such things should happen.

If we want to tackle untouchability, we have to go somewhat deeper into the problem, because this is only a symptom of a deeper malady which is worse than apartheid, sinister than segregation and shameful than slavery known anywhere in the world. Unless we go to the rooot cause, we cannot solve it. The Elayaperumal Committee has opened its report with a very sensible and good base and I feel the Government should take note of it. The Report says :

> "The problem of untouchability is, therefore, inseparably linked up with the question of caste system and the social set up based on that. It is an indisputable fact that the caste system is the dominating social force in this country. Hence any attempt to remove untouchability without striking at the root of the caste system is simply to treat the outward symptoms of a disease or to draw a line on the surface of water. Untouchability cannot be abolished in this country unless the social order is changed by establishing new values, and for this purpose the values based on the Hindu religion must be changed first."

It further says :

> "A clear realization of this fact on the part of the people is the pre-condition for any steps towards a social reconstruction resulting in the removal of untouchability for Scheduled Castes in this country."

Therefore, unless we go to the root of the matter unless the caste system is attacked at its very base, whether it is sanctified by custom or Shastras or Mandhata, we cannot solve the problem. We want human dignity, human status and place for those who are called untouchables in this country.

In fact, they have not been untouchables in the moral sense. It is the caste Hindus who have perpetrated an immoral act on them. The untouchables have not exploited other people and they have not touched other people's property. We eat the food they produce and then we say : don't touch it. They dig the well and from that well we draw water. Yet we say to them : do not touch that water'.

In our Constitution we haye inscribed words like democracy, liberty, enquality. and fraternity. They become mere empty words without any meaning or content if we keep away a sizable section of our population. My speech will not be complete without quoting Dr. Ambedkar, who said as early as 1936 as to how true democracy will come to a country. He said :

> "Democracy is not merely a form of government. It is primarily a mode of associated living of conjoint communicated experience. It is essentially an attitude of respect and reverence towards fellowmen. Any objection to liberty ? Few object to liberty in the sence of a right to face movement in the sense of a right to life and limb.....Why not allow liberty to benefit by an effective and com-

petent use of a person's powers ?... To object to this kind of liberty is to prepetuate slavery. For slavery does not merely mean a legalised form of subjection. It means a state of society in which some men are forced to accept from others the purposes which control their conduct".

Therefore, if we want to announce to the world that we believe in democracy, liberty, fraternity and equality, we have to liberate our own fellowmen form the mire of *cheris*, from the segregation of the untouchables. Unless we do that, our society cannot ever claim to be a democratic society where all are equal.

Our present Minister of Law and Social Welfare was the head of the Administrative Reforms Commission. Now I call upon him to preside over another commission meant for social reform. Administrative reform can be done from the Secretariat but social reform has to be done throughout the country. So, I would also appeal to parties which are very much concerned with Indianising people : here is a set of more than 60 million people who are Indians but are not treated as human beings. First of all, let us raise them to the level of human beings. Then alone would we be in a position to build a democratic India of liberty, equality and fraterity.

श्री साधूराम (फिल्लौर) : सभापति महोदय, आज हम तीन साल की शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्टों और अनटचेबिलिटी के मुताल्लिक पेरुमल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर विचार कर रहे हैं। मैं बड़े दुख के साथ यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि देश में डेमोक्रेटिक गवर्नमेंट बनने के बावजूद शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट तीन साल तक इस हाउस में पेश नहीं की जा सकीं। इन रिपोर्टों के लिए टाइम भी नहीं मिलता है, क्योंकि गवर्नमेंट ने तो इसको एक फालतू सा महकमा समझा हुआ है। वह इस की कोई परवाह नहीं करती है। लेकिन वह असलियत को जाने, इस लिए मैं कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं।

हमारे देश में दस करोड़ के लगभग शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स हैं और पांच करोड़ शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज हैं। अगर अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासिज को दस करोड़ मान लिया जाये, तो इन पिछड़े हुए लोगों की तादाद कितनी हो जाती है ? लेकिन इन जातियों को कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है, कोई इन को केयर नहीं करता है। मैं जानता हूं कि कांस्टीट्यूशन में इन के लिये रिजर्वेशन आफ सीट्स किया गया है, जिस के कारण लोक-सभा में 77 मेम्बर कास्ट्स के और 37 मेम्बर शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के मौजूद हैं। 521 मेम्बरों के हाउस में इन 114 मेम्बरों की कोई परवाह नहीं की जाती है और इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है कि उन लोगों के क्या विचार और सुझाव हैं और इस बारे में गवर्नमेंट का क्या फंक्शन है। हम देखते हैं कि देश की छोटी छोटी प्राब्लम्ज के लिए तो यहां पर कई कई घंटे डिबेट होती है, लेकिन पंद्रह करोड़ लोगों से ताल्लुक रखने वाली रिपोर्टों पर तीन साल तक कोई विचार नहीं हो पाया। इस का मतलब यह है कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का कोई महत्व नहीं है।

बाइस साल की आजादी के बाद और यहां पर अपनी गवर्नमेंट बन जाने के बाद भी कांस्टीट्यूशन में इन लोगों के लिए जो सहूलियतें और रियायतें रखी गई हैं, उन की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। इस का मतलब यह है कि गवर्नमेंट इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दे रही है और न ही कांस्टीट्यूशन के प्राविजन्ज का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन करवाने के लिए कोई कदम उठा रही है। अनटचेबिलिटी के बारे में एक ऐसा एलापेरूमल कमेटी बनाई गई। इस के अलावा शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के वैलफेयर के लिए एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बना दी गई है, जिस का मैं भी मेम्बर हूं। गवर्नमेंट और भी कई कमेटियां बनाती रहती है। लेकिन ये कमेटियां फायदेमन्द नहीं हैं। शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिश्नर इस लिए

[श्री साधुराम]

मुकर्रर किये गये थे कि वह हिन्दुस्तान के हालात को देख कर गवर्नमेंट के सामने रिपोर्ट पेश करें, वह रिपोर्ट हाउस में पेश हो, उस पर कुछ विचार किया जाये और उन लोगों की भलाई के लिए कुछ नये कदम उठाये जाएं। लेकिन यह सब कुछ बेकार नजर आता है।

स्टाइपेंड्ज और स्कालरशिप्स के बारे में बहुत से मेम्बरों ने कहा है। मैं उस को रिपीट नहीं करना चाहता हूं। सोशल वेलफेयर के मिनिस्टर साहब यहां बैठे हैं, और पहले भी हाउस में बैठते रहे हैं। जब भी यह डिस्कशन हुआ है वह मिनिस्टर मौजूद होते हैं। लेकिन कहने के बावजूद उन के कान पर जूं नहीं रेंगती। इस का मेरी समझ में कुछ मतलब नहीं आता है कि वह कुछ करते क्यों नहीं है? रिजर्वेशन का फुलाफलमट जो है उस के लिए पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी में हम देख रहे हैं, जिस भी स्टेट में हम जाते हैं, किसी भी स्टेट में रिजर्वेशन कोटे के मुताबिक वह रिजर्वेशन कहीं पूरा नहीं हुआ है। इस रिपोर्ट में जो दर्ज है उस को हाउस के सामने बहुत से मेम्बरों ने रखा है। पढ़ कर हैरानी होती है कि आजादी के बाद 20 साल तक यह गवर्नमेंट चलने के बाद भी कुछ परसेंट भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट सारे स्टेट्स में नहीं आ सके।

इस के अलावा और भी तकलीफें हैं। अनटचेबिलिटी की तकलीफ है। जमीन उन को मिलती नहीं। झोपड़ों में रहते हैं। नीले आसमान के नीचे लेटे हुए हैं। कपड़ा पहनने के लिये नहीं है, खाने के लिए रोटी नहीं है। क्या यह किसी और ने करना है? इस डेमोक्रेटिक गवर्नमेंट का क्या यह फर्ज नहीं बनता कि कई करोड़ आदमी जो पशुओं की हालत में इस वक्त रह रहे हैं उन का अपलिफ्टमेंट करे? गवर्नमेंट का क्या यह फर्ज नहीं बनता? अगर समझते हैं कि नहीं बनता है तो यह डेमोक्रेसी इस देश में चल नहीं सकती। उस को चलाने की किसी में ताकत नहीं है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि लैंड ग्रेब का जो आज कल मूवमेंट चल रहा है यह बात तो दरअसल कुछ जंचती है कि आज तक लैंड रिफार्म का जो कानून है वह स्टेटों में लागू कर दिया गया, लेकिन वह बराये नाम हो गया और वह जमीन उन लैंड लेस लोगों को नहीं मिली, उन गरीबों को नहीं दी गई जो खेती करते हैं। बनामी कर के अपने चाचा, मामा, ताऊ और अन्य रिश्तेदारों के नाम वह जमीन कर दी गई और इस तरह लैंड रिफार्म तो पूरा कर दिया पर उस में असली डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन लैंड का नहीं हुआ। अब वह जमीन के लिए जो झगड़ते हैं, लड़ते हैं तो हम कहें कि जमीन के लिए तुम क्यों लड़ते हो, हम इस बीस साल के बाद अब देंगे तो वह कहते हैं कि आप पहले भी दे चुके कई दफा, हमारा अब कुछ यकीन नहीं रहा तुम्हारे पर कि तुम लैंड रिफार्म असली मानों में कर दोगे। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि यह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है। क्या जिस देश में कांस्टीट्यूशन में कोई चीज प्रोवाइड हो और स्टेट उस को इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं करते तो क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उस के खिलाफ कोई ऐक्शन नहीं ले सकती? अगर ले सकती है, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट अपने आप को साबरेन बाडी, समझती है इंडिया की और अगर सब से सुप्रीम पावर अपने आप को समझती है, कांस्टीट्यूशन में पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर अमेंडमेंट होता है तो क्या यह कह कर अपना यह हक दबाया जा सकता है कि हमें तो कुछ करना ही नहीं है? जहां आज स्टेट्स में दूसरी पार्टियों की गवर्नमेंट बनी है उस से पहले कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट भी वहां रही है। दूसरी पार्टीज की गवर्नमेंट पर हम को इतना एतराज नहीं है जितना अपनी गवर्नमेंट पर हम को एतराज है कि वह उस को स्टेट्ट में इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं कर सकी और जमीन का डिस्ट्रिब्यू-

शन नहीं हो सका। संत विनोबा भावे का नारा है कि रात अंधेरी कट के रहेगी, धन और धरती बंट के रहेगी। लेकिन वह कब बंटेगी इस की कोई मियाद नहीं है।.. ....(व्यवधान)...अकालियों के राज में भी क्या हुआ ? पंजाब में गुरनाम सिंह के राज में भी कुछ नहीं हुआ, यह मैं जानता हूं। मेरा कहने का मतलब तो यह है कि जबानी हमदर्दी तो बेशक कर सकते हैं। वह मेरे दोस्त करते हैं लेकिन गुरनाम सिंह मिनिस्ट्री ने तो यह और भी किया था कि जो पंजाब में हम ने जमीन का कानून कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट से बनवाया था वह भी ठप कर दिया था। उस वक्त उन को लड़ना चाहिये था, गुरनाम सिंह को कहना चाहिये था कि हरिजनों को जमीन दे दो। लेकिन नहीं किया। इसी तरह से मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो जमीन का झगड़ा है जमीन तकसीम होना जरूरी है चाहे वह इस तरीके से हो, चाहे कानूनी तरीके से हो। हम इस चीज में विश्वास करते हैं, हम गांधीज्म में विश्वास करते हैं, डेमोक्रेसी में विश्वास करते हैं। हम यह कहते हैं कि लड़ाई झगड़े के बिना शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से जैसे हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी मिली थी उसी तरीके से जमीन की तकसीम भी हो जाये और पूंजीपति जो बड़े बड़े बने हुए हैं उन का धन गरीबों के पास जायें। उस के लिए कोई तरीका बनाया जाये। मेरा कहने का मतलब यह था कि यह जो धन और धरती का बटवारा है उस के लिए कानून के जरिए से लोगों में विश्वास नहीं रहा कि वह बंटेगी। अब उन को यह ख्याल आ गया कि हम जोर से इन चीजों को बांटेंगे तभी बट सकती है। आज हिन्दुस्तान में समाजवाद का हमारा नारा है। समाजवाद के माने हैं इक्वलिटी लाना, बराबरी लाना। समाजवाद का नारा यह नहीं है जो हालत आज देश में है। इस देश के लोगों को तीन क्लासेज में बांटा जा सकता है—अपर क्लास, मिडिल क्लास और लोअर क्लास। लोअर क्लास से उनको उठा कर मिडिले क्लास के बराबर लाया जाये और अपर क्लास को नीचे करके मिडिल क्लास के बराबर लाया जाय तब तो हम समाजवाद का नारा कुछ पूरा कर सकते हैं। लेकिन अभी भी बीस बाईस साल आजादी आने के बाद भी यह हो कि पूंजीपति तो और ज्यादा पूंजीपति हो गया और गरीब और ज्यादा गरीब बन गया तो समाजवाद का नारा हमारा तो एक हंसी मजाक के बराबर रहा है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस को पूरा करने के लिए हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन किया (व्यवधान)... मैं जो कह रहा था वही बात वह भी कहना चाहते हैं, वही मैं भी कहना चाहता हूं। बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन होने के बाद गरीब लैंडलेस हरिजन को बैंकों से कर्जा नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं यह गवर्नमेंट की नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूं। वह उस की सैक्योरिटी मांगते हैं तो सैक्योरिटी जमीन की होगी जो जमींदार ही दे सकता है या पूंजीपति ही दे सकता है।

अब मुझे कुछ सजेशंस आप के सामने रखने हैं। वह यह है कि गवर्नमेंट को पूरे ध्यान से इस चीज को देखना चाहिए, कुछ मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि प्लानिंग कमीशन जो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का है उस में यह कमी है लोअर क्लास के लोगों को ऊंचे उठाने की प्लानिंग में उस ने गलती की है। मिडिल क्लास और अपर क्लास को ज्यादा पूंजीपति बनाने के प्लान उस ने बनाए हैं। यह बड़ी-बड़ी बिल्डिंगें, दस दस मंजिला कोठियां और दस दस मंजिले दफ्तर बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है जब कि इस देश के करोड़ों आदमी इस वक्त रोटी से भूखे हैं, कपड़े से नंगे हैं, मकान रहने के लिए नहीं है और वह गरीबों का तबका लेबर क्लास मर रहा है, गरीब किसान मर रहा है। 22 साल की आजादी के बाद भी अगर यह हालत हो तो जरूर ही यह समस्या सामने आती है, फिर

[श्री साधूराम]

जरूरी हो जाता है कि इन्कलाब आना चाहिए। तो प्लानिंग कमीशन में मैं समझता हूं कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का मेम्बर रखा जाये। दूसरी मेरी तजवीज यह है कि जमीन का डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन हो। जमीन की तकसीम किये बिना देश आगे बढ़ नहीं सकता है चाहे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट किसी तरीके से करे, जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इस कास्टीट्यूशन को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं उन के खिलाफ सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट फौरन ऐक्शन ले। तीसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि बैंक से जो लोन मिलते हैं वह हरिजनों के लिए बिदाउट इंटेरेस्ट मिलने चाहिए। उस का कोई सूद न हो और हर गरीब को लोन मिले जिससे वह स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री चला सके और अपनी जो छोटी जमीन है उस में काश्त कर सके। चौथी मेरी तजवीज है कि रिजर्वेशन को इम्प्लीमेंट करवाया जाये। होम मिनिस्ट्री पर जोर दिया जाय कि वह जो रिजर्वेशन उन्होंने कायम किया है जितने परसेंट उस को पूरा करने के लिए एक स्ट्रिक टआर्डर जारी कर दें। जिस मुहमे में वह रिजर्वेशन पूरा न हो। उस महकमे के इन्चार्ज को सख्त सजा दी जाये, जो रिजर्वेशन को पूरा करने में कोताही कर रहे हैं।

सातवीं बात—शेडयूल्ड कास्ट और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की प्राबलम को नेशनल प्राबलम तसव्वुर किया जाये। मैंने अपनी हर स्पीच में यही कहा है कि इस को नेशनल प्राबलम तसव्वुर करते हुए इस के लिये एक सैंप्रेट मिनिस्टरी बनाई जाये ताकि इन मामलों को हल किया जा सके। मैं सैंप्रेट मिनिस्टरी इस लिये चाहता हूं कि बीमार को बीमारी का पता होता है, तन्दरुस्त आदमी को बीमार की बीमारी का अहसास नहीं होता, उस को पता नहीं होता कि बीमार की हालत क्या है। मैं ला-मिनिस्टर या दूसरे मिनिस्टर की मुखालफत नहीं कर रहा हूं, लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि ये इस को इम्पलीमेंट करवा ही नहीं सकते, क्योंकि इन को बीमारी का पता ही नहीं है।

आठवीं बात—आज हरिजनों पर जो जुल्म हो रहा है हर स्टेट में इन को मारा जा रहा है, कत्ल किया जा रहा है, लूटा जा रहा है, अभी पिछले दिनों उड़ीसा में वाक्या हुआ, चार आदमी कत्ल किये गये, मद्रास में हुआ, मध्य प्रदेश में मारा गया, उत्तर प्रदेश में मारा गया, कल हरियाणा का वाक्या आपने सुना और सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट यह कह कर मामले को टाल देती है कि यह स्टेट सब्जैक्ट है, क्या इन को प्रोटेक्शन देना उस की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है? अगर राज्य सरकारें इन को प्रोटेक्शन नहीं दे सकती, माइनोरिटी कम्यूनिटीज की हिफाजत नहीं कर सकती तो इस का साफ मतलब है कि वहां ला एण्ड आर्ड फेल हो गया है। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट होम मिनिस्ट्री के मातहत एक सेल कायम करे। सी० बी० आई० या सी० आई० डी० के जरिये जहां भी ऐसे वाक्यात हों, उन की जांच करा कर, डायरैक्ट इन मामलों में मदाखलत करे।

9वीं बात—अनटचेबिल्टी या छूआछात की बीमारी क्या है—दरअसल आज तक इस को समझने में हम कासिर रहे। हमारे यहां जो शास्त्र, वेद, पुराण हैं जिनके जरिये हमारे यहां वर्णाश्रम को कायम किया गया है—ब्राह्मण, वैश्य, क्षत्री, शूद्र—ये जो चार किस्म के वर्णाश्रम बनाये गये, उन में आज तक इन को शूद्र बना कर रखा गया। पिछले दिनों शंकराचार्य के मुताल्लिक हम ने यहां पर शोर मचाया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि हम हिन्दू धर्म की इस मर्यादा को तोड़ नहीं सकते। हमारे हिन्दुओं में बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं, जो आज भी इन चीजों में विश्वास नहीं करते, जिनमें से कुछ कांग्रेस में चले गये, कुछ बी०के०डी० में चले गये, कुछ

कम्यूनिस्टों में चले गये, लेकिन अभी भी कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो जनसघ बन कर देश में हिन्दू धर्म को दोबारा कायम करना चाहते हैं, जो पुरानी सभ्यता को फिर से कायम करना चाहते हैं, ऐसे लोग अभी भी शंकराचार्य का स्वागत करते हैं, जिन का हम ने यहां पर बाइकाट किया हुआ है, जिनके खिलाफ आन्दोलन किया था। लेकिन वे लोग अभी भी उन का स्वागत करते है, अभी हाल में जब वह अमृतसर गये तो इन लोगों ने वहां इन का स्वागत किया। मैं उन लोगों को यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर वह उस पुरानी हिन्दू सभ्यता को कायम करने की कोशिश करेंगे तो इस देश के 15 करोड़ आदमी कट मरेंगे, लेकिन उस सभ्यता को फिर से इस देश में नहीं आने देंगे।

10वीं बात—परसों तुलसी दास का एक समागम यहां पर मनाया गया। तुलसी दास को लोग नेशनल-कवि तसव्वर करते हैं... (**व्यवधान**)... उस में बहुत से लोग भी गये थे, मिनिस्टर साहबान भी गये थे, हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी गई थीं और उन की वहां पर बहुत प्रशंसा की गई, उस तुलसी दास की जो वर्णाश्रम का प्रचार करता है। उस के दो श्लोक आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं—उस ने कहा है—

"ढोल गंवार शूद्र पशु नारी, ये सब ताड़न के अधिकारी" इस का मतलब है ढोल, गंवार आदमी, शूद्र और औरत-जाति ये चारों ताड़ना के अधिकारी हैं।...

श्री रणधीर सिंह : लेकिन हरिजन तो नहीं कहा है।

श्री साधू राम : दूसरा श्लोक सुनिये—

पूजिये विप्र ज्ञान गुणहीना,
पूजिये न शूद्र गुण ज्ञान प्रवीना।

इस का मतलब है कि पंडित चाहे जितना भी नालायक हो, उस की पूजा करो और शूद्र चाहे बड़ा ज्ञानी हो, उस की पूजा मत करो। यह उन का कथन है। मैं यह समझता हूं कि जब तक ऐसे तुलसीदासों, मनुस्मृतियों और शंकराचार्यों पर पाबन्दी नहीं लगाई जायगी, तब तक हिन्दुस्तान से अनटचेबिल्टी, छूआछात खत्म नहीं हो सकती। इन के खिलाफ़ आन्दोलन करने के लिये हम को खुद खड़ा होना चाहिये और उन का मुकाबला करने के लिये कमरबस्ता हो जाना चाहिये। हमारा मुंह आप जैसा है, हमारी आंखें आप जैसी हैं, मंदिरों में आप क्या लेने जाते हैं। ऐसे मंदिरों को बन्द कर देना चाहिये, जिनमें आप ने भगवान को बन्द कर रखा है।

इस लिये, चेयरमैन साहब, आप की मारफत मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि इन सब चीजों को नजर में रखते हुए, गरीब हरिजनों और पिछड़े लोगों की रक्षा करने के लिये आप को जल्द से जल्द कदम उठाने चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय : सबसे अच्छे वक्ता ने भी अब तक 17-18 मिनट लिये हैं, लेकिन आप ने 30 मिनट लिये हैं....

श्री राम चरण (खुर्जा) : इस लिये आप को टाइम बढ़ाना पड़ेगा, ज्यादा से ज्यादा टाइम देना पड़ेगा।

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल (गंगानगर) : अगर नहीं बढ़ायेंगे तो कल से कोई हरिजन पार्लियामेंट में नहीं आयेगा और किसी चीज का समर्थन नहीं करेगा।

SHRI SONAVANE (Pavdharpur) : I want to make a submission. We are considering three reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Elayaperumal Committee's report, spread over three or four years ; they have been lumped together and are being considered together. So, it is reasonable, justifiable and logical that we should have a minimum of 20 hours for this discussion, at

[Shri Sovavana]

the rate of 5 hour for each report. It is anything less than 20 years, then we are not prepared to listen. If the Business Advisory Committee does not allow 20 hours, we shall boycott this house and we shall walk out.

सभापति महोदय : अभी इस को चलने दीजिये आप लोगों ने इस सवाल को डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब के सामने उठाया था। अब स्पीकर साहब इस पर विचार करेंगे। आजकल तो यह चल रहा है, बन्द होने नहीं जा रहा है। स्पीकर साहब के पास यह मामला जायेगा और वही इसको तय करेंगे। पांच, दस, बीस या तीस घंटा जो कुछ भी है, यह मामला उनके पास जायेगा और वही इसको तय करेंगे।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : सभापति महोदय, अगर ये हमारे बोलने में बाधा उत्पन्न करेंगे तो यह निश्चित है कि इनके बोलने पर हम बाधा उत्पन्न करेंगे।

सभापति महोदय : आप चेयर को सम्बोधित कीजिए।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : ये जो ** बैठे हैं वह बोलने नहीं देते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

सभापति महोदय : आपने जो यह शब्द इस्तेमाल किया है वह निकाल दिया जायेगा।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : आप इसको निकाल दीजिए लेकिन अगर ये हमारे बोलने में फिर बाधा उत्पन्न करेंगे तो मैं फिर इस शब्द का इस्तेमाल करूंगा।

सभापति महोदय, जो रिपोर्ट यहां पर बहस करने के लिए पेश की गई हैं, अगर हमारी पार्टी के लीडर श्री मधु लिमये जोकि आजकल उत्तर प्रदेश की जेल में हैं उन्होंने पिछले सत्र में अगर अपने विधेयक को वापिस न लिया होता तो शायद इस पर बहस करने की नौबत ही न आती। मैं सबसे पहले उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उनके द्वारा गैर सरकारी विधेयक वापिस लेने से यहां पर उस रिपोर्ट पर बहस करने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ। दूसरा धन्यवाद मैं आपको देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। तीसरा धन्यवाद मैं इस कमेटी के लोगों को देना चाहता हूं जिन्होंने अपने साहसपूर्ण विवेक से इस सरकार को, इस सदन को और इस देश को सचेत किया है। इसके लिए वे बधाई के पात्र हैं। इस कमेटी ने जितनी रिपोर्टें दे दी हैं, जितनी सिफारिशें कर दी हैं अगर उन्हीं सिफारिशों को ठीक ढंग से लागू किया जाये तो इस देश की अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिम जातियों की काया पलट हो सकती हैं। इससे अधिक आलोचना करने की मेरे पास शब्द नहीं हैं। इस कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट 30 जनवरी, 1969 को दे दी उसके बाद समाज कल्याण राज्य मंत्रियों की 29 जनवरी, 1970 की बैठक में इस रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया गया। सात महीने का समय बीत चुका है लेकिन मुझे ज्ञात हुआ है कि किसी भी राज्य सरकार ने इसकी सिफारिशों पर अपनी प्रतिक्रिया नहीं भेजी है। यह जो टाल मटोल की कार्यवाही चल रही है उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। वैसे तो जो समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय है उसकी जितनी आलोचना इस कमेटी ने की है उससे अधिक शब्द मेरे पास नहीं हैं जो मैं कह सकूं। सात महीने का समय बीत चुका है लेकिन एक भी राज्य सरकार ने इसके सम्बन्ध में अपनी प्रतिक्रिया नहीं भेजी है। सरकार का रवैया यही रहा है कि किसी समस्या को टालने के लिए एक कमेटी बिठा दो। जब उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आये तो वह रद्दी की टोकरी में पड़ी रहे। जब उस पर काफी हल्ला मचे तो दूसरी कमेटी बिठा दो जोकि इस बात

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

को देखे कि उस पर इम्प्लीमेन्टेशन होना चाहिए या नहीं। उसी तरह से इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर फिर दूसरी कमेटी बनाई जा रही है यह देखने के लिए कि किस सिफारिश को इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाये और किस को इम्प्लीमेन्ट न किया जाये। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस सरकार के पास इस कमेटी की सारी सिफारिशों को न मानने का कोई तर्क नहीं हैं, कोई कारण नहीं है। वैसे तो अस्पृश्यता के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने 12 सिफारिशें दी हैं, आर्थिक विकास के सम्बन्ध में 13 सिफारिशें दी हैं, शैक्षिक विकास के सम्बन्ध में 46 सिफारिशें दी हैं, अनुसूचित जाति की सेवाओं और पांचवें भाग में 132 सिफारिशें दी है। अगर सरकार और विभिन्न राज्य सरकारें उनको लागू नहीं करेंगी तो यह अनुसूचित जाति और आदिम जाति का मामला कभी सुलझ नहीं सकता हैं। सभी रिपोर्टों की तरह से अगर इस को भी लागू नहीं किया गया तो फिर इस बहस का कोई मतलब नहीं निकल सकता है।

अभी हमारे पुराने विद्वान नेता भंडारे साहब ने मजिस्ट्रेट की बात कही लेकिन इस कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट के 74 पेज पर लिखा है कि पुलिस के अधिकारी जोकि इन मामलों की जांच करने वाले हैं उनको यह पता नहीं है कि अस्पृश्यता निवारण विधेयक भी कोई बना है या नहीं। आजादी के पहले जो सामाजिक कानून थे वे ज्यादा प्रभावी थे लेकिन आजादी के बाद जो अस्पृश्यता निवारण अनधिनियम बना है उसको निष्प्रभावी बना दिया गया है। क्यों कि जब किसी मामले की कोई जांच ही नहीं होगी तो न्यायाधीश अपना निर्णय क्या देगा। इसलिए समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि पुलिस अधिकारियों के सेवाकालीन प्रशिक्षण के पाठयक्रम में इस विषय को भी शामिल किया जाये ताकि उनको अनटचेबिलिटी कानून का ज्ञान हो सके।

जहां तक कृषि मजदूरों का सम्बन्ध है, चौथे अध्याय में कहा गया है कि यह समस्या भारत जैसे पिछड़े देश में और भी बिकट है जहां पर कि लोग आम तौर से एक ही व्यवसाय अपनाते हैं और जब उससे खाली होते है तो निकम्मे बैठे रहते हैं। अनुसूचित जातियों के कृषि मजदूरों में अपूर्ण रोजगार की समस्या कितनी बड़ी है, इस सम्बन्ध में आधार सामग्री उपलब्ध नहीं है। उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में सिफारिश दी है कि साठ वर्ष की आयु से अधिक ऐसे सभी अनुसूचित जाति व्यक्तियों को जिनकी कोई आय नहीं है और जिनको कोई सहारा देने वाला नहीं है वृद्धावस्था पेंशन दी जानी चाहिये। इस पेंशन की दर निर्वाह मूल्य के अनुसार निश्चित की जानी चाहिये लेकिन वह इतनी अवश्य होनी चाहिए जिसमे खाने और कपड़े का खर्च चल सके।

उनकी दूसरी सिफारिश यह है कि पूरे देश में, नगरों में और गांवों में हमारे कई सरकारी उपक्रम हैं। यदि 50 प्रतिशत श्रम-कार्य (मजदूरी) अनुसूचित जातियों के भूमिहीन कृषि मजदूरों के लिए आरक्षित रखी जाय तो इससे इन बेचारे अभागे लोगों को रोजगार मिलने में सहायता मिलेगी और आर्थिक दृष्टि से वे ऊंचे उठ सकेंगे अतः समिति सिफारिश करती है कि सभी सरकारी उपक्रमों में 50 प्रतिशत मजदूरी का काम अनुसूचित जातियों के भूमिहीन कृषि मजदूरों के लिए आरक्षित रखा जाये।

अब इससे ज्यादा मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। अगर इसी सिफारिश को सरकार कार्यान्वित करे तो इस देश के बहुत से मामले सुलझ सकते हैं।

शैक्षिक वाले मामले में समिति ने 55 पेज पर लिखा है कि हाल ही में अनेक प्रतिष्ठित

[श्री मोलहू प्रसाद]

भारतीय नेताओं ने पब्लिक स्कूलों की इस प्रणाली की अत्यधिक आलोचना की है। उन्होंने ठीक ही कहा है कि ये वर्गगत स्कूल हैं न कि सार्वजनिक (अर्थात् पब्लिक) स्कूल भूतपूर्व शिक्षा मंत्री श्री चागला ने इन स्कूलों की जनता द्वारा की गई आलोचना के प्रति अपनी प्रतिक्रिया यह कहकर स्पष्ट की है कि पब्लिक स्कूलों को विशेषाधिकार प्राप्त जनसमुदाय की ही संस्था नहीं होनी चाहिए। परन्तु इसके स्थान पर उन्हें शैक्षिक श्रेष्ठता की संस्था होना चाहिए। परन्तु सरकार वस्तुतः यह चाहती है कि ये स्कूल तथाकथित भद्रों के लिए नहीं बल्कि उन प्रतिभाशाली बच्चों के लिए बने रहें जो अपनी सामाजिक और आर्थिक हैसियत के बावजूद इनसे लाभ उठा सकें, तो शिक्षा को या तो निःशुल्क कर दिया जाना चाहिए या उसकी आर्थिक व्यवस्था पूर्णतः सरकार को करनी चाहिये।

हम आशा करते हैं कि हर सिफारिशों पर सरकार शीघ्र ध्यान देगी ताकि कम से कम बच्चों की तरफ से ही एकता वाला मामला शुरू हो। तब जवानों में अपने आप आयेगी। अभी तो किसी तरह से भी एकता नहीं है, बूढ़ों की तरफ से नहीं है, जवानों की तरफ से नहीं है और बच्चों की तरफ से नहीं है। इसलिए कम से कम बच्चों की तरफ से ही एकता वाला मामला शुरू किया जाए। आजकल नगरपालिका और जिला परिषदों की तरफ से प्राइमरी स्कूल चल रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ पब्लिक स्कूल और कान्वेन्ट स्कूल चल रहे हैं तो कम से कम प्राइमरी शिक्षा ही एक समान शुरू होनी चाहिए ताकि उनमें एकता की भावना उत्पन्न हो सके। यह साम्प्रदायिकता विरोधी आन्दोलन से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है।

अब मैं इस कमेटी की एक सिफारिश की और आपका ध्यान और दिलाना चाहता हूं। इस कमेटी ने लोक सभा और राज्य सभा सचिवालयों से उनके अधीन सेवाओं को अनुसूचित जातियों के वास्तविक प्रतिनिधित्व के बारे में जानकारी मांगी। राज्य सभा से तो कोई उत्तर नहीं मिला, परन्तु लोक सभा सचिवालय ने सूचित किया कि—"सुप्रतिष्ठत संसदीय परम्पराओं के अनुसार यह सचिवालय भारत सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त किसी समिति को" किसी ऐसे विषय से संबंधित जानकारी नहीं देता जो अध्यक्ष के पूर्णाधिकार के अन्तर्गत हो।"

सम्बन्धित आंकड़े न होने के कारण हम यह नहीं बता सकते कि लोक सभा और राज्य सभा सचिवालयों के पदों और सेवाओं में काम करने वाले अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या पर्याप्त है या नहीं। इस विषय में स्मरण पत्र भी भेजे गये थे—लेकिन व्यर्थ। "इस सम्बन्ध में एक रोचक तथ्य यह है कि काफी वर्षों से अनुसूचित जातियों और आदमि जातियों के आयुक्त भी इन दोनों सांविधिक निकायों से उक्त आवश्यक जानकारी पाने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। परन्तु असफलतापूर्वक तब भी संसदीय परम्परा का वही तर्क पेश किया गया था और आयुक्त को भी बाहर का प्राधिकारी माना था। आयुक्त ने अपनी 1959-60 की रिपोर्ट में ठीक ही कहा था कि इस विषय में संविधान के अनुच्छेद 338 में लिखित और स्पष्ट उपबन्ध है, अतः उक्त अनुच्छेद के उपबंधों को कोई भी परम्परा प्रभावशून्य नहीं कर सकती है, और संविधान के अन्तर्गत किसी विशेष प्रयोजन के लिये नियुक्त किसी अधिकारी को राष्ट्रपति के निर्देश के अनुसार इकट्ठी की जाने वाली जानकारी देने के लिये बाहर की संस्था नहीं माना जा सकता। हम आयुक्त के इस दृष्टिकोण का पूरा समर्थन करते हैं और सिफारिश करते हैं कि सरकार को इस दिशा में आवश्यक कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए कि दोनों

सांविधिक कार्यालय कम से कम आयुक्त के संगठन को तो आवश्यक जानकारी नियमित रूप से भेजते ही रहे, साथ ही वे अपने भर्ती नियमों में अनुसूचित और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए आरक्षण करने की आवश्यक व्यवस्था भी कर दें।"

मैं सोच रहा था कि हमारे पुराने सीनिअर मेम्बर श्री भंडारे जरूर इस बात पर ध्यान देंगे कि जब राज्य सभा सचिवालय और लोक सभा सचिवालय में, जो डिमाक्रेसी का प्रतिबिम्ब हैं, इन मामलों को नहीं उठाया जा सकता है, यहीं इस चीज को पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता है, तब देश के किसी और कोने में कैसे लागू किया जा सकता है। आप यहां के मंत्रियों के विषय को लीजिये। 55 मंत्री हैं, लेकिन 55 में से शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के सिर्फ 6 मंत्री हैं। क्या यह 15 परसेंट होता है ? यह 105 परसेंट है। जब यहीं इस को पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता है तब देश के दूसरे किसी कोने में कैसे पूरा किया जा सकता है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि यहीं आप इस परसेंटेज को पूरा कर के पहले एक आदर्श उपस्थित करें तब सारे देश में आप इस को कर सकेंगे।

इसी तरह से सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रम और सांविधिक निकायों के आधीन सेवाओं पदों में अनुसूचित जातियों के प्रतिनिधित्व की बात है। इसमें भारत सरकार की 51 प्रतिशत धन-राशि लगी हुई है। उन पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के सारे कानून कायदे लागू होते हैं। यदि केन्द्रीय सरकार रिजर्वेशन के मामले को स्वीकार करती है तो उन में रिजर्वेशन देने में उस को क्या कठिनाई है ? इस से उस की नियत का पता लगता है कि सरकार कहां तक इस चीज को लाना चाहती है। वास्तव में सारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था इस लिये बिगड़ रही है कि आप लोगों ने पिछले 22 वर्षों में प्राईवेट सैक्टर को बढ़ावा दिया, लेकिन आप पब्लिक सैक्टर में भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के रिजर्वेशन का मामला ठीक नहीं कर सके। आप ने योजनाबद्ध तरीके से सारे देश में प्राईवेट सेक्टर को बढ़ाया और यह बराबर बढ़ता गया लेकिन उनमें भी अनुसूचित जाति के लोग खप नहीं सके क्योंकि उन के यहां आप रिजर्वेशन का मामला ठीक नहीं कर सकते। अगर सरकारी सेक्टर का विकास हुआ होता तो उस में अनुसूचित जाति के लोग खप सकते थे, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ। सरकार कहती है कि देश समाजवाद की ओर बढ़ता जा रहा है, लेकिन बुनियादी बीमारी वहीं से शुरू की गई है। मैं चाहूंगा कि जहां पर भारत सरकार की 51 परसेंट धन-राशि लगी हुई है, उन के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार रिजर्वेशन आदि के मामले को शीघ्र से शीघ्र लागू करे।

जब इस देश में अंग्रेजी राज्य था उस वक्त जितनी भरती की जगह थीं जैसे लोक सेवा आयोग, रेलवे सेवा आयोग, स्टेटों के लोक सेवा आयोग, उनमें जो एग्जामिनर होते थे उन में अंग्रेजी सरकार ने एक मुसलिम क्लास 1 आफिसर नियुक्त किया था ताकि मुसलिम कम्यूनिटी के साथ किसी प्रकार का भेदभाव न हो। चूंकि हिन्दू कम्यूनिटी मैजारिटी में हैं इस लिये मुसलिम कम्यूनिटी के साथ सेवाओं में भेद भाव न हो यह खयाल रक्खा जाता था। लेकिन आजादी के बाद वह बात खत्म हो गई। इस तरह की व्यवस्था के बारे में कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में भी है, लेकिन मैं पृष्ठ भूल गया हूँ। यह इतनी वृहत् रिपोर्ट है कि वह इस वक्त खोजने से नहीं मिलेगा। लेकिन जितनी सरकारी सेवाओं में भरती की जगहे हैं उन में हर जगह, जहां एग्जामिनर वगैरह बैठते हैं, कापी जांचते वक्त, नम्बर देते वक्त, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड

[श्री मोलहू प्रसाद]

ट्राइब्ज का एक क्लास 1 अफसर जरूर नियुक्त होना चाहिये, ताकि सेवाओं में उनके साथ कोई भेद भाव या पक्षपात न हो सके।

अभी श्री साधू राम ने एक चौपाई कही। मैं भी तुलसीदास की एक चौपाई बतलाना चाहता हूं। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि रामचरित मानस की चतुशैती मनाने के लिए जो कमेटी है उसका अध्यक्ष कौन है? सतिया काण्ड के अभियुक्त के पिता महामान्य पं० कमला पति त्रिपाठी, मंत्री कौन है? माननीय सुधार पाण्डे। उस की स्वागत समिति में कौन है? कर्ण सिंह जी। महामंत्री कौन हैं? गृह-मंत्रालय के मंत्री महामान्य कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त। जब गृह मंत्री इस संस्था के प्रवचनों का आदर करेगा तो किस अधिकारी में हिम्मत है कि उस के खिलाफ कार्रवाई कर सके, यह मैं नहीं समझ पाता। जब प्रधान मंत्री ने उस संस्था का उद्घाटन किया तब उसकी भावना के खिलाफ कौन पुलिस का अफसर कार्रवाई कर सकेगा? मैं आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं कि उसी राम चरित मानस में तुलसी दास ने कितनी बढ़िया बात कही है, और प्रधान मंत्री के कान तक भी उसको पहुंचाना चाहता हूं। तुलसीदास ने कहा है कि :

"नारि स्वभाव सत्य कवि कहहीं।
अवगुण आठ सदा उर रहहीं॥"

यह हमारी प्रधान मंत्री के लिए बहुत उपयोगी सिद्ध होगा। यह तुलसी दास के शब्द हैं। इसलिए माननीय सदस्य ने जो कुछ कहा उसकी तरफ ध्यान दिलाते हुए मैं प्रधानमंत्री के सामने इसको रखना चाहता हूं। यानी सती स्त्री चाहेकितनी सच्चरित्र हो, उसके अन्दर आठ अवगुण अवश्य पाये जायेंगे। पुरुष में कितने अवगुण होते हैं यह कहीं पर भी नहीं दिया गया है। एक शब्द भी उन्होंने इसके लिए नहीं बतलाया है। मैं सहीं समझता कि तुलसीदास समाज के सुधारक थे या बिगाड़ने वाले थे। तुलसीदास ने यह भी लिखा है कि एक शूद्र को तपस्या करते हुए रामचन्द्र ने बाण से मार डाला। इस तरह की रामायण से आप हमको उपदेश दिलवा रहे हैं। एक लव्य जैसे शूद्र के अंगूठे को द्रोणाचार्य ने गुरु दक्षिणा में काट लिया ताकि उसकी क्षमता समाप्त हो जाए। इस तरह की बातें रामायण और महाभारत में लिखी हुई हैं। जब हमारे मंत्री लोग इस तरह के जलसों में भाग लेते हैं तब देश में साम्प्रदायिकता की लहर बढ़तीं है और भेदभाव की भावना फैलती है। आप कहते हैं कि इस तरह की बातों के लिए कार्रवाई की जाये, लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि इस तरह के मतभेद रहते हुए इस देश में कोई सुधार हो सकता है।

मैं चाहूंगा, कि इस कमेटी की जितनी सिफारिशें हैं सरकार किसी भी तरीके से उनको अस्वीकार न करे। उसको उनको स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए और उनको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए कदम उठाना चाहिए।

श्री बेना कुरील (रामसनेही घाट): सभापति महोदय, आज तीन वर्षों की रिपोर्टों और पेरूमल कमेटी रिपोर्ट पर साथ ही साथ डिस्कशन हो रहा है। बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने इस पर ऐतराज किया है। मुझे भी ऐतराज है। जिस तरह से देश के सारे लोग इन आदमियों की तरफ उपेक्षा की नजर रखते हैं, मैं नहीं चाहता कि हम लोग यह इम्प्रेशन दें कि यह हाउस भी उनके प्रति उपेक्षा की दृष्टि रखता है। सालाना रिपोर्ट आने से उनमें जो खामियां बतलाई जाती हैं उनका सुधार हो सकता है, लेकिन तीन तीन सालों की रिपोर्ट एक साथ आने से कोई फायदा नहीं होता। ऐसा मलिूम होता है कि पार्लियामेंट के पास

टाइम नहीं है उनके मसलों पर विचार करने का और उनको हल करने का। मेरा सुझाव है कि आइन्दा हर साल की रिपोर्ट हाउस में पेश होनी चाहिए और उसी साल उस पर डिस्कशन हो जाना चाहिए तथा उसमें जो भी खामियां बतलाई जाती हैं, कमियां बतलाई जाती हैं उन का इम्प्लिमेंटेशन भी हो जाना चाहिए। आज कल उनका इम्प्लिमेंटेशन नहीं होता। एक रिचुअल सा हो गया है, रुटीन सा हो गया है कि रिपोर्ट आई, उस पर डिस्कशन हो गया, मेम्बरों ने अपने बलबले निकाल लिए, मिनिस्टर ने सुन लिया और फिर उसको वैसे ही रख दिया गया। मेरा सुझाव है कि उस पर कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। जो खामियां बतलाई जाती हैं, जो सुझाव दिए जाते हैं, जैसा श्री मोलहू प्रसाद ने कहा, अगर उनका इम्प्लिमेंटेशन हो जाए तो बहुत सी समस्या हल हो जाएं। आज इम्प्लिमेंटेशन होता क्यों नहीं है ? इसलिए कि सवाल धन का आ जाता है। कहा जाता है कि धन नहीं मुहैया किया जा सका इसलिए उसके ऊपर कार्रवाई नहीं हो सकी। मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक बहुत ही गम्भीर समस्या है लेकिन सरकार ने उसको गम्भीर समस्या नहीं माना। राष्ट्रीय समस्या होते हुए भी हमने इसको राष्ट्रीय समस्या नहीं माना है।

दूसरी एक और बात है। इस देश के चाहे सरकारी लोग हो, गवर्नमेंट के लोग हों या दूसरे हों उनके सोचने का तरीका यह हो गया है कि जो पैसा हम इन लोगों पर खर्च करते हैं, यह चैरिटी के तौर पर करते हैं, कोई दान है जो दिया जाता है। कुछ धन इनके वास्ते खर्च कर दिया तो हमने बहुत बड़ा काम कर दिया है। वे ऐसा महसूस नहीं करते कि इन लोगों के कुछ हक हैं। इस देश का जो पैसा है, इस देश की जो दौलत है, उसके ये भी हकदार हैं और उसी हिसाब से पैसा इनके उत्थान के लिए खर्च किया जाना चाहिये चूंकि इस तरह की भावना पैदा हो गई है, इसी वास्ते ये सारे दिक्कतें हैं।

17 hrs.

पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में हमने इनके वास्ते पैसा रखा है। पहली योजना में 26 करोड़ रुपया रखा था। दूसरी में 78 करोड़ रखा। तीसरी में 102 करोड़ की व्यवस्था की। 1968-69 में 64 करोड़ रखा। चौथी योजना में हम 142.40 करोड़ रखने जा रहे हैं। परन्तु यह जो धन है, समस्या के आकार को देखते हुए बहुत ही कम है, कुछ भी नहीं हैं। यह तो उसी तरह है जिस तरह एक बनिये ने एक किसान के साथ मिल कर खेती करनी शुरू की। नाले का पानी बहने लगा। उसको उस ने बन्द करना शुरू किया। उसने कुछ मिट्टी डाली लेकिन पानी बहता ही गया। उसने फिर डाली लेकिन पानी बन्द नहीं हुआ चौदह पंद्रह किलो मिट्टी जब वह डाल चुका और पानी बन्द नहीं हुआ और इसकी शिकायत उसने किसान से की तो किसान ने कहा कि फावड़ा उठाओ और इस में मिट्टी भरते जाओ तब तक जब तक यह बन्द न हो जाए। तोल कर मिट्टी डालने से यह बन्द नहीं होगा। उसी तरह से यह जो समस्या है यह भी बहुत बड़ी है। सरकार को इसके लिए धन समुचित मात्रा में मुहैया करना चाहिये। दान सतर्क कर पैसा न दिया जाए। इधर उधर थोड़ा बहुत पैसा खर्च करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। यह तो लोगों को भुलावा देना मात्र होगा। इतना मात्र कह देने से कि हम तुम्हारे लिए काम कर रहे हैं, तुम्हारी समस्याओं को हल कर रहे हैं, समस्यायें हल नहीं होगी। आज तक यही होता आया है। अब आगे ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। आश्वासन तो बराबर दिये जाते हैं लेकिन समस्याओं को हल करने की कोशिश नहीं की गई है, उन आश्वासनों को पूरा करने की

[श्री वै० ना० कुरीक]

कोशिश नहीं की गई है। इस वास्ते मेरा सुझाव है कि रिपोर्ट्स के ऊपर जो सुझाव दिये जाते हैं और जो खामियां बताई जाती हैं उनको दूर किया जाए और उन सुझावों पर अमल किया जाए और काफी पैसा इस काम के लिए मुहैया किया जाए। सरकार पैसा कहां से लाए यह मैं नहीं जानता। यह इस देश के लोगों की जिम्मेदारी है कि इसके लिए धन पूल करें। जो पाप उन्होंने या पिछली पीढ़ियों ने किया है, उसका प्रायश्चित तो करना ही पड़ेगा। अगर नहीं किया जाता है तो शान्ति नहीं बनी रह सकेगी। श्री साधु राम ने भी इसकी ओर संकेत किया है। उसकी थोड़ी बहुत शुरुआत भी हो गई है।

सरकार ने जो आज तक इनके लिए काम किया उस में सब से अच्छा काम यह किया है जहां तक मैं समझता हूं कि उनके वास्ते शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध किया है, उनको शिक्षित करने की कोशिश की है। लेकिन जब इन्होंने देखा कि शिक्षा पा कर ये कुछ आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, कुछ अफसर भी बड़े बड़े हो रहे है, तो स्लो पायजनिंग करना शुरू कर दिया गया। कहां से यह शुरू हुआ ? मुझे कहते हुए अफसोस हो रहा है इसके बारे में लेकिन मैं कहूंगा जरूर कि पिछले हमारे जो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के कमिश्नर थे उन्होंने इसको इंजैक्ट किया, स्लो पायजनिंग को इंजैक्ट किया, उन्होंने कहा कि इनको ऊंची शिक्षा देने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, इनको आठवीं, नवीं या अधिक से अधिक हाई स्कूल तक की शिक्षा देना ही पर्याप्त होगा और उसके बाद इनको कहीं इधर उधर लगा दिया जाना चाहिये पुराने पेशों में लगा दिया जाना चाहिये। अगर इनको आगे पढ़ाया जाएगा तो शासन में ये अपने अधिकार मांगेंगे। इस वास्ते उन्होंने कहा कि इनको आगे नहीं पढ़ना चाहिये। शुरू कैसे किया इसको ? उस में उन्होंने प्लानिंग कमिशन को भी शामिल कर लिया फाईनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री को भी शामिल कर लिया और कहने लगे कि यह कमिटिड एक्सपैंडिचर है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स शिक्षा के काम को करेंगी हम जानते हैं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट् इसको नहीं कर सकती हैं। हम लोग देख ही रहे हैं और हमारा अनुभव भी है कि एक मद के लिए रुपया दिया जाता है उसको दूसरी मद में इधर उधर खर्च कर देती हैं। इस मद का भी दूसरी मद में खर्च कर देगी। कोई चारा आपके पास नहीं है, कोई गरंटी नहीं है, कि जिस मद के लिए दिया जाता है, इसको आप देख सकें कि कि उसी में खर्च किया जाएगा। जो कमिटिड एक्सपेंडीचर है वह अगर शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्ज के लिए है तो उन्हीं पर खर्च होगा, इसकी कोई गारंटी नहीं हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस पर फिर से गौर किया जाए और पैसा खर्च करना सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में रहे और वही इस को खर्च करे।

श्री गोविन्द मैनन सोशल वैलफेयर मिनिस्टर थे। उन्होंने हाउस को बहुत विश्वास दिलाया था। लेकिन सैक्रेटेरिएट लेवेल पर बात करने से मालूम हुआ कि वे इसको नहीं कर सकते हैं। पानी यहां तक चढ़ गया है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर हर मीटिंग में चाहे वह लाल किले की मीटिंग हो या देश के किसी कोने की मीटिंग हो, यह कहने से नही चूकती है कि इन लोगों की समस्या हल होनी चाहिये लेकिन अफसरों का एटीट्यूड क्या है ? मिनिस्टर कहता है कि हमको इस तरह से किया जाएगा लेकिन अफसर कहते हैं कि हम नहीं करेंगे। यह जो रवैया है यह बदलना चाहिये।

अब आप देखिये कि कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और ट्राइब्ज़ के लड़कों को स्कालरशिप की जो राशि दी दी जाती है और जो बहुत पहले तय की गई थी वह बढ़नी चाहिये। आश्वासन भी यहां दिया गया था कि

उसको बढ़ाया जाएगा। अफसर लोग कहते हैं कि कुछ नहीं बढ़ाया जाएगा। पैसा नहीं है। जो पैसा भी दिया जाता है यह समझ कर दिया जाता है कि दान दिया जा रहा है अगर कुछ दे दिया तो दे दिया और नहीं दिया तो नहीं दिया। कोई जरूरत नहीं है। और कामों में पैसा खर्च करो। यह जो रवैया है, यह बदलना चाहिये।

जब जमीन देने की बात आती है। यह कंट्रोवर्शल प्वाइंट बन गया है। मैं इसके हक में नहीं हूं कि जबर्दस्ती जमीन छीनी जाए। उससे गरीब तबके को, कमजोर तबके को कोई फायदा नहीं होगा, दूसरे ही इसका फायदा उठा लेंगे। इस वास्ते कमजोर तबकों को इसमें नहीं पड़ना चाहिये। मैं गवर्नमेंट से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। जितनी भी फाल्तू जमीन उसके पास है, उसको तुरन्त इन लोगों में बांट दिया जाए। भूमि सुधार तुरन्त लागू किये जायें। अगर लागू नहीं किये तो जो नतीजे होंगे वे आपको भुगतने पड़ेंगे, कोई उन से बच नहीं सकेगा। होता क्या है? उत्तर प्रदेश में एक कानून बना जैसे ही पंचायती राज कायम हुआ और जमीन गांव समाज के पास गई। यह कहा गया कि जो फाल्तू जमीन है जो परती जमीन है, उसको एलाट करते वक्त शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी। लेकिन हुआ क्या? जब पट्टे होने लगे तो वहां असैम्बली ने एक और कानून पास कर दिया, एक एमेंडमेंट पास कर दिया कि हर गांव में दस परसेंट जमीन अलग से रख ली जाए। इसको अब आठ परसेंट कर दिया गया है। आठ परसेंट जमीन फाल्तू पड़ी हुई है। उसको टच नहीं किया जा सकता है। जब बहस की गई तो कहा गया कि वहां तालाब खुदेंगे, चरागाह होगी, पौध लगाए जायेंगे। लेकिन हुआ कुछ भी नहीं सब जमीन बेकार पड़ी हुई है। सौ सौ, अस्सी अस्सी या डेढ डेढ़ सौ बीघे जमीन जो पड़ी हुई है उसके बारे में कहा जाता है कि यह रिजर्व्ड है, सुरक्षित है। अब हरिजन जा कर फीता ले कर नाप तो सकता नहीं है कि यह इतने बीघे है और यह रिजर्व वाली है।

अब यह जितनी भी जमीन है, इसको तो उन में बांटा ही जा सकता है। कहीं से कुछ लेने की बात यहां पैदा नहीं होती है। यह सरकारी जमीन है गांव समाज से ले कर, उसको रिज्यूम करके तुरन्त इनको बांटा जा सकता है। कुछ ऐसा नियम बना हुआ है कि गवर्नमेंट इसको रिजूम जब तक नहीं करेगी तब तक इसको बांटा नहीं जा सकता है। अब वहां जो सभापति हैं उनके वैस्टिड इंटरेस्ट हैं। अगर हरिजनों के पास जमीन चली जाएगी तो इनकी जो जमीन है उनको कौन जोतेगा। हरिजन तो अपनी जोतेगा, इनकी क्यों जा कर जोतेगा? इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाए।

लैंड सीलिंग जो किया गला वह भी दिखाने के लिए किया गया प्रापेगंडे के लिए किया गया। कहीं जमीन निकल नहीं पाई सीलिंग से। जहां भी आपने सीलिंग लगाई है कहीं कोई जमीन आपको नहीं मिली हरिजनों में बांटने के लिए, गरीबों में बांटने के लिए। यह कहकर कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को इसको करना है, आपका इसमें कोई हाथ नहीं है, काम नहीं चलेगा। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की जो दुर्गति होगी, वह तो होगी ही, उसके बाद आपकी भी होगी। इस वास्ते आप इस काम को भी जल्दी पूरा करें।

मैं टैक्नीकल एजूकेशन की बात भी कहना चाहता हूं। इसके लिए शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइबज के लोगों को वजीफा जो दिया जाता है वह बहुत कम दिया जाता है। आई० आई० टी० में अगर कोई पढ़ना चाहता है तो दो सौ रुपया महीना खर्चा आता है। जबकि उनको आप पचास रुपया महीना ही देते हैं। किस

[श्री वै० ना० कुरील]

तरह से वे इनमें पढ़ सकते हैं । नतीजा यह होता है कि जो कोटा उनके लिए रिजर्व वहां किया जाता है, वह खाली रह जाता है । दिल्ली आई० आई० टी० की मिसाल आप लें । 1968-69 में 29 सीटें शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लिए और 9 सीटें शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज़ के लिए रिजर्व थीं । लेकिन कोई भी नहीं जा सका दोनों में से । 1969-70 में 34 और 11 अलग अलग से रिजर्व थी, लेकिन इसका परसेंटेज निल रहा । कानपुर में शैड्यूल्ड कास्टस के लिए 34 और ट्राइब्ज के लिए 22 रिजर्व थीं । दोनों में इनका परसेंटेज निल रहा । 1969-70 में 42 और 14 रिजर्व थीं लेकिन दोनों को मिलाकर पांच आदमी ही पहुँच सके । अगर आप वाकई इनकी समस्या हल करना चाहते हैं तो इनकी शिक्षा की ओर खास ध्यान देना पड़ेगा और इसके लिए पैसा इकट्ठा करना पड़ेगा । उनको पूरा वजीफा देना चाहिए, ताकि वे पढ़ सकें ।

जो लोग एलिजिबल हैं, गवर्नमेंट आफ इन्डिया उनको सेंट-पर-सेंट पोस्ट मैट्रिक स्कालरशिप देती हैं । लेकिन उसके नीचे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की जिम्मेदारी है । कहीं भी स्कालरशिप पूरे नहीं दिए जाते हैं । कहीं पांच दस परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं दिए जाते हैं । अगर ये विद्यार्थी दसवीं या हायर सेकंडरी पास नहीं कर सकेंगे तो वे पोस्ट मैट्रिक स्टेज में कैसे जायेंगे ? इस लिए सेंट्रल गवनमेंट पूरा पैसा देकर प्रा मैट्रिक स्कालरशिप की व्यवस्था करे और वे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के जरिये से विद्यार्थियों को मिलें, ताकि वे शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें ।

ये लोग शैक्षणिक, आर्थिक और सामाजिक दृष्टि से इतने पिछड़ गए हैं कि जब तक गवर्नमेंट खुले हाथ से प्रयत्न नहीं करेगी, तब तक उसके प्रयत्न हाफ-हार्टिड रहेंगे, तब तक कोई समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है । जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा है कि सरकार इसको राष्ट्रीय समस्या समझ कर इसके लिए धन इकट्ठा करे—अगर वह वाकई इस काम को करना चाहती है । मैं चाहूंगा कि मिनिस्टर साहब अपना उत्तर देते समय यह बतायें कि गवर्नमेंट किस तरह धन इकट्ठा करेगी । अगर गवर्नमेंट ऐसा नहीं कर सकती है तो फिर झूठे वायदे करने से क्या लाभ ? मिनिस्टर साहब साफ कह दें कि हम इस काम को बन्द कर देंगे, यह हमसे नहीं हो सकता है, हमने और काम करने हैं । गवर्नमेंट और काम करे और इन लोगों को अपने सहारे पर छोड़ दे । ऐसा करने पर वे लोग अपना कोई रास्ता निकाल लेंगे ।

SHRI S. M. SOLANKI (Gandhinagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Report of the Committee on Untouchability, Economic and Educational Development of the Scheduled Castes and also on the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Caste and scheduled Tribes for the year 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69.

The Government has put these various Reports before the House. It would have been very convenient for the Government if these Reports would have been submitted after the General Elections of 1972, and would have been discussed by the new Members on the Fifth Lok Sabha. But the hon. Minister, Shri Hanumanthaiya, might have thought to come out of the attacks from the Members so that he could easily think over this matter in the inter-session period as to how to implement it and how to do best for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people.

The hon. Minister has been the Member of this House and he has been speaking like us in the House. I think, he will think over this matter for an early decision to implent it.

Our Indian demoracy has a qualified and distinct stand point of liberty, economic and social progress and political awakening in

the society. Under article 17 of the Constitution, the untouchability is abolished and its practice, in any form, is forbidden. The Untouchability Offences Act was passad by the Parliament on 2nd May, 1955. Still this evil of untouchability remains even after 20 years of Independence which is a blot on us. The problems of removal of untouchability is related to the problem of cast patriotism in a wider context. I would say, unless the caste patriotism is removed from this country, the untouchability cannot be eradicated completely.

Secondly, untouchability is based upon some sort of untouchable professions which require some scientific equipment so that those engaged in unclean professions may not be looked down upon in the eyes of others. I think Government should do thls thing first. I hope Shri Hanumanthaiya will think over this matter and will implement it.

Democracy loses its value and purpose if man's inhumanity to mean is allowed to continue. Social justice is the back-bone of national integrity and strength. This denial of opportunity and any discrimination on the basis of caste or profession is not congenial to our national and social growth. Our Indian democracy says that every kind of faith, every kind of culture and all sorts of rights and privileges and every mode of living is allowed to flourish. I have no confidence at all to believe that this Government will do boldly. Our Prime Minister, Shri Chavan and many other fellow travelling crew are more concerned with the slogan mongering and not doing anything. All are in pursuit of the chair in the Treasury Benches. Some are on the point of getting something and some are in the waiting list hoping to get some thing like Chairmanship and other things. Shri Jagjivan Ram claims himself as the leader of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I find for the last 4 years he is sitting like a bridegroom in cabinet in this House. He has never uttered a single word for this. He has never uttered a single word in the Cabinet for the Scheduled Castes and Scheguled Tribes. Still I must give credit to him. For the last six months he is bold enough not to vacate either of the Chairs. He is bold enough to preserve the Chair. But Shri Hanumanthaiya will not deny this.

To understand the present situation let us have a glance in the past history of our country. We were slaves of foreigners for the last thousand years. We were never united in the harmony and united in strength to rule out the foreigners from this country. We were divided by different religions, castes and creeds and as a result our social and economical condition was deteriorating. The condition of these untouchables was worse than that. The scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people were the slaves of slaves. But in our freedom movement a new and encouraging climate was created. It was a rousing call to every citizen of India to shed his last drop of blood for the country for getting the difference of religion, caste and creed which was fertilised by the thirsty Britishers in pursuit of their imperialist policy of divide and rule.

Hot patriotism was roused to save the motherland which was caught in the shackles of slavery to the imperialists who had impoverished the country since the last two centuries. In a likewise manner after getting freedom the same mentality of thirsty Britishers has gained ground and the same thirst of caste Hindus has impoverished a group of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people for the last 1000 years. To-day the same policy of divide and rule is flourishing in this country. This inhibited policy of divide and rule has created communal riots in this country. The same palicy of Britishers has divided this country into Pakistan and India. The Muslims get the justified share but the Harijans did not. To-day this slogan of 'I am for the minorities' has repeated history, Today, the slogan 'I am for the minorities' has resulted in history repeating itself. It has created enmity towards each other. It was nourished communal hatred between the Hindus and Musilms.

The slogan of Congress (R) that "we are for the minorities" will given birth to groups and divisions in our country. The

[Shri S. M. Solanki]

fresh growth and support of the Muslim League is the best example to be noted in this connection. But, by this policy of 'divide and rule' of the party in power, will it not be more dangerous to Muslims than the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people who are supporting the Government today?

Sir, we are forgetting the principles of Secularism. In our country the minorities have to acquire their share by virtue of secularism.

Instead of encouraging the principles of Secularism, we have encouraged only sectaranianism in this country.

I will give you one example. A father has two or three sons. If the brothers are fighting with each other, what should the father say ? The father should say 'You should stop fighting'. He should say, 'You are brothers ; you should not quarrel with each other'. In this connection, I wish to say that the same policy of divide and rule which is pursued by the Britishers is being followed by the Congress (R). The Muslims Hindus and Harijans are all brothers in this country. So we must create such an atmosphere in this country so that they can unite and they can get all their priviieges and rights which we secured from the Britishers at the time of our freedom movement.

Regarding communal riots, we have never seen such tragic picture in the history of democracy in any other county as we have seen it in our country, in which Harijans are burnt, killed and murdered and girls and women raped and property looted, privileges captured, economically suppressed, physically threatened, mentally poisoned lands for livelihood not given, reservation not filled up, percentage in services not maintained, proper wages not given, fixed promotions not given and so many other privileges denied. Who is responsible for this thing ? The Government at the Centre is responsible to the entire country to ensure that law and order abiding citizens are not divested of their lives and properties in anarchy, loot violence and arson. In our country we find many Harijans are burnt and murdered.

In this connection I want to give one example, In Gujarat recently in a village sudasana in Mehsana district one Harijan was murdered. He was praying in a Shiva temple before God Shiva. At that time his throat was cut off by the Pujari and he was murdered. So, this is one example. There is another example also. One Harijan murdered in Sanand taluk in Ahmedabad district. All this happened because the police department is corrupt. Therefore, special benches of judiciary are needed at every district especially in the case of these Harijans.

In the Services the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people are not getting their promotion due to adverse confidential reports intentionally written by the higher officers.

I want to bring to the attention of the Government one important point about the quantum of scholarships, and about the pattern of scholarships. In this critical period when the rates of all commodities have gone up, this amount of scholarships must be doubled for the Harijans and Scheduled Caste people. The income-bracket limit is very dangerous for them. It will stop them from studying further in the colleges. The income limit at present is Rs. 3600 per year. Even an ordinary clerk gets more than Rs. 4000 to Rs. 5000 per year. If in his family six or seven members are there, then it is not possible for him to maintain his family. So, there is no question of his being able to spare some money for fees in the colleges or the high schools. Therefore, I want to suggest to the hon. Minister that this income limit must be increased up to a minimum of about Rs. 8000 per year.

Regarding Government waste land, I have to say many things. Today, Government have innumerable acres of such land which are idle lying which are cultivated by some *dadas* in the villages. In the records, this land is Government waste land, but actually the land is cultivated by some people. In the record, you will always find that is Government waste land not cultivated by any one. When the Harijans are allotted land they are generally given this land ; the *dadas* are not going to vacate it, and there-

fore the Harijans are not able to get the land. When the land is available and they apply, the panchayat turns this land into *gow-char* land, and so, the Harijans are not able to get the land.

Therefore, I would suggest that some parliamentary committee or some commission must be oppointed to survey the Government waste land in the country and in the particular area where they hold the camp in any State, the MLAS and Scheduled Caste workers from that area must also be included in the committee for the time being as co-opted members.

I am sorry to say that this Government had always neglected the Scheduled Castes before the split in their party. I have already mentioned these things in such harsh words, and other Members have also pressed their points without any hesitation on this Government. But I would like to submit that the Secheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people will never create such danger in this country like Muslims. By threatening, they had got Pakistan. But these Harijans and Adibasis are with the country. Still, even after 22 years they are not geeting even their social and oconomic rights and privileges. It is very tragic picture in the history of India and in the history of democracy. I wanted to say more about these things, but since my time is up, I shall conclude, tahnking you for time given to me.

श्री नाथूराम आहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तीन चार साल पुरानी अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर आज हम चर्चा करने जा रहे हैं और बिलकुल जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यों ने इस पर अपने विचार व्यक्त किए है ऐसा लगता है कि यह एक ऐसा वर्ग है जिस के ऊपर कोई खैरात कर रहे हों, बख्शीस दे रहे हों.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may continue his speech on the next day.

17.29 hrs.

DISCUSSION *Re.* MIGRATION OF HINDU MINORITIES FROM EAST PAKISTAN—*contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up futher discussion on the large-scale migration of Hindu minorities from East Pakistan and the steps taken by the Government to check it. The time allotted is only one hour. And there are so many Members who want to speak.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : The time may be extended.

श्री देवेन सेन (आसनसोल) : सभापति महोदय, उस दिन मैं यह कह रहा था कि ईस्ट बंगाल के रिफयूजीज के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से अवहेलना चल रही है रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टर ने हमारे प्रश्न के उत्तर में जो जवाब दिया है, मैं उस की तरफ आप का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं। उस में कहा गया है—

> "Under the Nehru-Liaquat Pact of April 1950, migrants from East Pakistan retain their property rights in properties left behind by them in that country".

यह कहा गया है कि जो लोग अब ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से चले आ रहे हैं इस नेहरू-लियाकत पैक्ट के अनुसार उन को कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं दिया जा सकता—

> "As the migrants have property rights in their property, the question of grant of compensation them does not arise".

उन को कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं दिया जा सकता, क्योंकि उन का प्रापर्टी-राइट पाकिस्तान में है। इस के बारे में फिर कहा है...

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar) : Is this not the concern of the Rehabilitation Minister ? I dont find him here.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : I am keeping notes. He will also be coming very soon.

श्री देवेन सेन : मैं कह रहा था कि प्रापर्टी राइट्स के बारे में कहा गया है .

> "That the Government of Pakistan are not implementing the agreement and that they have made it extremely difficult for the migrants to dispose off their property".

अब सभापति महोदय, इस में एक बात यह पैदा होती है कि जो लोग वहां से आते हैं, उन का प्रापर्टी राइट ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में है, इस लिये उन कोई कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं दिया जा सकता । जैसा इवैक्यूई प्रापर्टी एक्ट वेस्ट पाकिस्तान के लिये था, जिस के अर्तगत अभी तक चार करोड़ रुपया कम्पेन्सेशन के रूप में दिया गया, उस तरह से इन लोगों को नहीं दिया जा सकता, क्योंकि इन का प्रापर्टी राइट वहां पर है । लेकिन वहां क्या हो रहा है—कहा जाता है कि इन लोगों को वहां पर अपनी प्रापर्टी राइट का उपभोग नहीं करने दिया जाता मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस पर चुप क्यों बैठी है । कहा गया है कि हम लोग ईस्ट पाकिस्तान की सरकार से बातचीत कर रहें हैं—मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ईस्ट पाकिस्तान सरकार से उस बातचीत का क्या नतीजा निकला मंत्री महोदय इस के बारे में हम को खबर दें ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं इस से भी एक गहरी बात कहना चाहता हूं—आज ईस्ट पाकिस्तान हिन्दू लोग क्यों चले आते हैं और जो यहां आते हैं उन के लिये क्या बन्दोबस्त होगा । जो आज ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से मुसलमानों के डर से चले आ रहे हैं, उन के दिल से उस डर को उखाड़ने का क्या इन्तजाम होगा, हमारी तरफ से उस के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जाती है । हम लोगों ने अहमदाबाद का रायट देखा, हम लोगों ने महाराष्ट्र का रायट देखा, हम लोगों ने रांची का रायट देखा—क्या इन रायट्स से ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में जो हमारे हिन्दू भाई रहते हैं, उन के प्रति वहां के मुसलमानों का रुख अच्छा होगा ? मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं, यहां पर कहा जाता है—only a Hindu can be secular. A Mussalman can not be secular.

क्या इस तरह से कहने से पाकिस्तान में हमारे हिन्दू भाइयों के साथ अच्छा बर्ताव होगा—इस के बारे में सरकार के पास क्या रास्ता है ?

सभापति महोदय, मैं जिन्ना साहब की टू नेशन थ्योरी की तरफ आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं, जिस को स्वीकार करने से कांग्रेस ने इन्कार कर दिया था, जिस को महात्मा गांधी भी नहीं मानते थे । मुझे याद है महात्मा गांधी उस वक्त पटना में थे । मैं उस वक्त कलकत्ते से श्री सुरेन्द्र मोहन घोष का पत्र लेकर उन के पास गया सुरेन्द्र मोहन घोष आज कांग्रेस के एक बड़े अधिकारी हैं । उन की चिट्ठी में यही लिखा था कि आप भारत के विभाजन का विरोध करो । महात्मा गांधी ने कहा—देवेन, अब हमारी बात वर्किंग कमेटी में चलती नहीं हैं । हम बोलेंगे तो वह नहीं मानेंगे । जिस तरह से बंगाल का विभाजन हुआ, वही चीज लार्ड करजन करना चाहता था उसी तरह से बंगाल के दो हिस्से करना चाहता था, लेकिन उस उक्त हमने विरोध किया, लेकिन बाद में कांग्रेस ने जो नीति अपनाई, जो पालिसी अपनाई, यह वही पालिसी थी जो लार्ड करजन चाहता था, उसी तरह से डिवीजन हुआ, दीनाजपुर चला गया, खुलना चला गया, वे सब जिले जिनको लार्ड करजन अलग करना चाहता था ईस्ट बंगाल को दे दिये गये । मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है—केन्द्रीय सरकार का रुख बंगाल के साथ कभी भी अच्छा नहीं रहा । देश को आजादी मिली, जिसके लिये कुरबानी सारे देश ने दी, लेकिन उस में बंगाल की कुरबानी सब से ज्यादा थी,

एक तरह से बंगाल को डिवाइड कर के आज़ादी वसूल की गई, लेकिन अब जो लोग ईस्ट बंगाल से आते हैं तो उन को कोई भी अपने यहां रखना नहीं चाहता, हर राज्य कह रहा है कि हमारे पास जगह नहीं हैं, एन को खिलायेगा कौन रखेगा कौन। जहां भी उन लोगों को भेजा गया, किसी भी प्रकार की सुख-सुविधा नहीं है।

इस लिये मैं पूछना चाहता हूं - क्या हम लोग टू-नेशन-थ्योरी को मान कर चलेंगे, क्या हिन्दु-मुसलमानों की एक ईकाई का कोई रास्ता, कोई सामूहिक फिलासफी नहीं बन सकती ? मैं आप का ध्यान अपनी पार्टी की पालिसी की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूं—हमारी पार्टी चाहती है कि इण्डो-पाकिस्तान कन्फेड्रेशन बनाओ। अगर वहां पर हिन्दुओं को सुरक्षित रखना है तो यहां पर मुसलमानों को काट कर नहीं रख सकते, अगर वहां पर हिन्दुओं को सुरक्षित रखना है तो वहां के मुसलमान भाइयों के दिलों में यह विश्वास आ जाना चाहिये कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो मुसलमान हैं, उन के साथ अच्छा बर्ताव हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि ऐसा कोई प्रोग्राम, कोई भावना सब जगहों पर फैला देनी चाहिये, वरना हम लोग पाकिस्तान के अन्दर जो हिन्दू हैं, उन को नहीं बचा सकते।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं—हमारे कुछ लोग कहते है कि हम यहां के मुसलमान भाइयों को इंडियनाइज करेंगे, तो पाकिस्तान भी कहेगा कि हम यहां के हिन्दुओं को पाकिस्तानाइज करेंगे—हम लोगों की इस तरह की कार्यवाही से देश के सामने एक समस्या खड़ी हो जाती है—इस लिए हमें कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कहनी चाहिये जिससे वहां के हिन्दुओं के सामने समस्या खड़ी हो जाय।

अन्त में मैं यही कह कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं—जो लोग वहां से आये हैं, उन के लिए ठीक से बन्दोबस्त होना : जाहिए। आज कोई भी राज्य उन को नहीं लेना चाहता है, उन के खाने पीने का बन्दोबस्त नहीं होता है, जिन ट्रेनों में उन को भेजा जाता है. मानों बैल-भैंसों को भेजा जा रहा है—इन सब चीजों में सुधार होना चाहिये तथा इस समस्या पर एक सामूहिक दृष्टि से विचार किया जाना चाहिए।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : सभा पति जी, मैं अपनी बात बहुत विस्तार से न कह कर संक्षेप में केवल दो-तीन बातें ही कहना चाहता हूं। अभी पीछे सुप्रसिद्ध क्रान्तिकारी त्रैलोक्यनाथ चक्रवर्ती महाराज दिल्ली आये और उन्होंने यहां आ कर पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के अल्प संख्यकों के सम्बन्ध में एक दर्दनाक चित्र उपस्थित किया था और उसी प्रसंग में दुर्भाग्यवश उन का देहावसान भी हुआ। मेरा अपना अनुमान यह है कि शायद यह क्रान्तिकारी व्यक्ति दिल्ली की सरकार को और दिल्ली की सरकार के साथ साथ देशवासियों को झिझोड़ने के लिये आया था। वह बताने के लिए आया था कि जिन लोगों की जिम्मेदारी विभाजन के समय हम ने ली थी, हम उतनी निष्ठा और पवित्रता के साथ उस जिम्मेदारी को नहीं निभा रहे हैं।

सभापति जी, जब पाकिस्तान बना था, जैसी आप को भी जानकारी है, उस समय पूर्वी और पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान दोनों को मिला कर लगभग डेढ़ करोड़ हिन्दू पाकिस्तान में रह गये थे। उस समय पाकिस्तान के संरक्षकों ने इस बात की जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर ली थी कि जो अल्प संख्यक वहां है उन की सुख सुविधा और सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी हमारे ऊपर है और जो मुसलमान यहां पर हैं उन की जिम्मेदारी भारत सरकार पर थी। सौभाग्य से भारत सरकार ने अपनी जिम्मेदारी का पालन किया, लेकिन पाकिस्तान सरकार ने अपनी

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

जिम्मेदारी को नहीं निभाया। उस का सब से बुरा पहलू यह हुआ कि डेढ़ करोड़ की आबादी, जो पिछले 23 वर्षों में सवा दो करोड़ हो जानी चाहिये थी, आज वह सवा दो करोड़ से घट कर केवल 80 लाख के लगभग रह गई है। यह एक ऐसी धुंधली तस्वीर है जो हमारे मस्तिष्क को परेशान करती है। हम चाहते हैं कि दुनियां को भी यह वास्तविकता बतानी चाहिये कि वे जो सवा दो करोड़ के बजाय 80 लाख रह गये हैं उन में कितने वे है जिन के धर्म परिवर्तन कर लिये गए, कितने इन में वे हैं जिन को यहां से निकाल दिया गया और जो शरणार्थियों की शक्ल में काफलों में भारत आ रहे हैं। कितने ऐसे हैं जिन को मौत के घाट उतार दिया गया।

एक और बात भी है, जिस की ओर ध्यान कम जाता है। विभाजन के समय जो लोग पाकिस्तान से इधर आ गये उनकी सम्पत्ति की जिम्मेदारी तो पाकिस्तान सरकार ने ली, लेकिन जो विभाजन ने बाद 23 वर्षों से आ रहे हैं, वह एक तो पहले ही बड़ी दर्दनाक स्थिति में, मुसीबतों से परेशान हो कर आ रहे हैं, अपना घरबार और सम्पत्ति छोड़ कर आ रहे हैं-उन की सम्पत्ति के मुआवजे की बात पाकिस्तान सरकार से क्या कभी की गई ? पिछले 23 वर्षों में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान और पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से जो अल्प संख्यक भारत आये, उन की सम्पत्ति के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार से क्या कभी किसी प्रकार का कोई पत्राचार किया है ? यदि किया है तो मैं आप के माध्यम से विदेश मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूं, वह अपने उत्तर में इस बात को अवश्य स्पष्ट करें कि पिछले 23 वर्षों में करोड़ों की संख्या में जो लोग आये, उन की सम्पत्ति का क्या हुआ। ये यहां भी आज भिखारी बने फिर रहे हैं, उधर अपनी सारी सम्पत्ति को छोड़ कर आये हैं। यह एक ऐसी बात है जिस पर हमको गम्भीरता से कुछ निर्णय लेना चाहिये। अभी पिछले 6 महीनों से फिर पाकिस्तान से शरणार्थियों का भेजा जाना प्रारम्भ हुआ है। श्रम मंत्री जी को पता होगा प्रति-दिन डेढ़ हजार से लेकर ढाई तीन हजार तक शरणार्थी वहां से आ रहे हैं। पिछले 6 महीनों में इनकी तादाद कुल मिलाकर कितनी होती है इसके अधिकृत आंकड़े आपके पास भी हैं। लेकिन जो बात मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूं वह यह कि पाकिस्तान केवल अल्प संख्यकों को बंगाल के अन्दर धक्का देकर नहीं भेज रहा है बल्कि अभी पीछे गृह मंत्रालय की सलाहकार समिति की जो बैठक हुई थी उसमें सत्ताधारी कांग्रेस पार्टी के एक जिम्मेदार सदस्य ने प्रधान मन्त्री जोकि गृह मंत्री भी है, उनके सामने इस रहस्य का उद्घाटन किया था कि असम के मुख्य मंत्री श्री चालिहा ने व्यक्तिगत रूप से उनको यह कहा है कि अबसे कुछ वर्ष पहले जैसे पाकिस्तान से मुसलमान आसाम के अन्दर आ रहे थे, अब फिर बड़ी तादाद में आ रहे हैं और आसाम जोकि सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र है उसके अन्दर वह बसते चले जा रहे हैं। यही स्थिति अगर रही तो एक दिन आसाम हिन्दुस्तान में कहीं दूसरा कश्मीर बनकर खड़ा न हो जाये। पीछे जब नन्दा जी गृह मंत्री थे तो उन्होंने इस दिशा में कुछ प्रयास किया था लेकिन नहीं कहा जा सकता कि सरकार ने उस प्रयास का बीच में क्यों बन्द कर दिया। पाकिस्तान एक ओर तो अल्प संख्यकों को भगाकर बंगाल में भेज रहा है और दूसरी ओर आसाम में योजनाबद्ध ढंग से दूसरा यह षडयन्त्र कर रहा है। वहां पर ऐसे लोगों को भेज रहा है जिनकी मनोवृत्ति पाकिस्तान के साथ में है जोकि आसाम को फिर से उसी प्रकार पाकिस्तान में मिलाने का आन्दोलन करेंगे जैसा कि शेख अब्दुल्ला कश्मीर में कर रहे हैं। इस तरह से पाकिस्तान को दोनों मोर्चों पर चोट पहुंचाने की कोशिश

कर रहा है परन्तु अपनी भारत सरकार जो है वह अपने सामान्य शिष्टाचार के दायरे के बाहर नहीं जाना चाहती है। मैं भी नहीं चाहता कि वह अपने सामान्य शिष्टाचार को छोड़े लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य चाहता हूं कि आखिरकार इस सरकार के एक मिनिस्टर वह भी थे जिन्होंने देश के विभाजन के बाद पाकिस्तान को एक गम्भीर चेतावनी दी थी और गम्भीर चेतावनी देते हुए यह कहा था कि अगर आप इन लोगों को भेजना चाहते हैं तो फिर उसके बदले में उतनी जमीन हमको दीजिए ताकि हम उनको वहां बसा सकें। उस समय इतनी संख्या में शरणार्थी नहीं आये थे लेकिन आज बहुत बड़ी संख्या में शरणार्थी आ चुके हैं। तो मैं आपके माध्यम से विदेश मंत्री से कहना चाहूंगा कि मेरी अपनी निजी राय में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को इन तथ्यों से अवगत कराया जाये और यह कहा जाये कि यह जो सवा दो करोड़ की आबादी अल्पसंख्यकों की वहां पर होनी चाहिए थी जो अब घटकर केवल 80 लाख रह गई है और यह जो धड़ाधड़ पाकिस्तान उनको धक्का देकर हिन्दुस्तान में भेज रहा है उन लोगों को जहां पर बसाया जा सके उतनी धरती पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से भारत को अवश्य मिलनी चाहिए। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ मानव अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए दुनियां भर में प्रयत्नशील है तो फिर वह भारत की इस युक्तिसंगत बात में सहायता क्यों नहीं करेगा।

दूसरी बात में श्रम मंत्री जोकि पुनर्वास मंत्री भी हैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं ने चल कर के अपनी आंखों से उस दर्दनाक स्थिति को देखा है कि जो शरणार्थी आ रहे हैं बरसात में किस तरह से उनके पास चूते हुए टेन्ट हैं, नीचे से पानी आ रहा है और कीड़े जा रहे हैं। आखिरकार वे भी मनुष्य हैं। इस विषय में कुछ थोड़ा सा सरकार को करना चाहिए चाहे उसे अपने कोष से कुछ आवश्यक काम भी बन्द करने पड़ें ताकि जो भी शरणार्थी पाकिस्तान से आ रहे हैं उनको मानवोचित अधिकार प्राप्त हों। कम से कम सूखी धरती पर वे रह सकें, इस प्रकार के टेन्ट में अपना सिर छिपा सकें जोकि बरसात में चुवे नहीं। इस प्रकार की दयनीय स्थिति उनकी नहीं रहनी चाहिए। उनको इस से पता लगेगा कि अगर एक देश की सरकार मनुष्यों के साथ में दुर्व्यवहार करती है तो पड़ोस में एक देश की सरकार ऐसी भी है जो मनुष्यों को मनुष्य का अधिकार देती है।

SHRI MOHSIN (Dharwar South) : Sir, I agree with the hon. Members who said that the situation is not so good in Pakistan, and the result is that a large number of people are crossing the border and coming to India. It is said that formerly about 800 people used to cross the border and come to India every month. Now, since 1969, this figurs has gone up to 1,000 persons per month, and of late, it is 2,000 per day. That means the situation in Pakistan is not congenial for the minorities there and many persons have got to quit their lands and come to India. The reasons, as mentioned by previous speakers may be that the communal tension must be severe and there might be increasing incidents of violence. Communal propagrnda must be going on there. So, a fecling of insecurity has entered into the minds of the minorities there and they are coming in large numbers to India. The figure has increased perhaps due to the happenings in India also. Soon after the Ahmedabad riots, it seems communal tension has gone up in Pakistan and that has resulted in more minorities coming to India. After the Bhiwandi and Jalgaon riots in June, 1970, the fiigure has crossed 2000 persons per day. If communal trouble arises in our country it is reflected in the other. It is naturally so, but it must be stopped. The minorities here should never look to Pakistan for protection Likewise, the minorities there should take that country as their own land and get into the mainstream of life there. Unfortunately that has not happened.

I come from the minority community. But minorities here have never crossed over to Pakistan. In spite of Communal trouble they have persisted in staying here. Likewise, I would appeal to the

[Shri Mohsin]

minorities there to be patient and to stay there even by sacrificing their life if necessary. If somebody in Pakistan raises some sympathetic voice for the minorities here, the minorities here will be misunderstood and dubbed as Pakistanis. Similarly, if some symdathetic words are said in favour of the minorities in Pakistan, the question of loyalty may arise and it may bring more distress to them. So, minorities in each country should think that it is their own land. They have to live and die there and not think of crossing the border, nor seek help from the other country.

An agreement was reached in 1950 between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan that the tension shuld be brought down and there shall be freedom of movement of people and protection in transit. But unfortunately both countries have failed in this direction and communal riots have occurred in both countries. It may be more there and less here, but that does not absolve us from responsibility. Communal riots are happening here also.

In Pakistan insecurity of political life is also there. We hear that Mujib-ur Rehman is a new emerging force there who does not agree with the present military dictatorship. Perhaps he is a man who advocates Bengali nationatism. Even in Bengal there are a few who will put their Bengali provincialism above nationalism. This reciprocity is there both in East Bengal and in West Bengal.

There is a tussle between West Pakistan and East Pakistan. The West Pakistan overlords did not treat East Pakistan or East Bengal people very well. So, politically also there may be some pressure because the elections are coming. Those who do not agree with Yahya Khan would like to make some political capital. I am told that some Muslims are also leaving East Bengal and come to India. But that should not arouse suspecion or fear in the mind of anybody.

I did not expect Shri Prakash Vir Shastri to make such a speech. I could have understood it if Shri Bal Raj Madhok or Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had made such a speech. How will we lose Assam merely because it is inhabited by a larger number of Muslims ? It will not happen.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : आप की जानकारी के लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप की पार्टी के ही एक सदस्य ने गृह मंत्रालय की सलाहकार समिति में असम के मुख्य मंत्री का उद्धरण देते हुए कहा था कि मुख्य मंत्री का कहना यह है कि फिर इसी तरह से बार्डर क्राइसिस के कारण लोग असम में आ रहे हैं। यह मेरा कहना नहीं है।

SHRI MOHSIN : That is wrong. We should not think on communal lines. We are a secular country. This agreement does not say that only Hindus shall leave East Pakistan. For political security even Muslisms might leave East Pakistan. After all, we are not a Hindu country. So, why should we stop the Muslim refugees if they want to come here from pakistan for their security of life ? There may be some Muslims who may not agree with the dictatorship of Yahya Khan. People who are democratic, secular and broad-minded may not like to stay in Pakistan. They may like to leave Pakistan and come to India. They may be many Muslims who may come to India to lead a peaceful life. Why should we stop them. If a Muslim comes to our country he will be called an infiltrator ; but if a Hindu comes. we will welcome him, give him some vocation or land. Then how can we call ourselves a secular country ? Why should we treat Hindu and Muslim refugees differently ? If any Hindu comes to our country, whether he is a spy sent by Pakistan or not, we welcome him and give him land. But the moment a Muslim comes from Pakistan we brand him as a spy of Pakistan. There are thousands of non-Muslims who are working as spies for Pakistan, Yet, we turn a blind eye to that.

Patriotism and loyalty do not go by religion. We are happy to be called Indians first and Muslims next. There may be a few Mnslims, who may be disloyal, like a few people in any other community. We are very proud to be called Indians and we will lay down our lives for India. But this kind of difference between refugees and refugees should stop.

As regards other conditions prevailing there, there should be high level talks to safeguard the rights of the minorities. Even though we are minorities in India, we do not want intervention by Pakistan for our own security. We are competent enough to take care of ourselves. We look upon our leaders and our government for our protection : we do want to look at other countries for our protection.

This problem of influx of refugees from Pakistan is going beyond limit. So, some remedy has to be found. Therefore, we urge upon the government to take remedial steps so that the influx of refugees from Pakistan does not aggravate our problem.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Mr. Chairman, the passing away of Maharaj Trilokinath Chakravarvartty will be a great blow to the minorities of East Pakistan. He was a leading light of courage and confidence for the minorities there.

A few days back, in the course of a discussion on a question I was reported by the Press as saying that I demanded territories from East Pakistan. This is absolutely wrong. I never said so. I know a great man like Sardar Patel first raised this demand for the rehabilitation of refugees coming from East Pakistan. But since then the political context and correlation in East Pakistan has redically changed and a powerful autonomy movement, a powerful self-determination movement of East Bengal as a whole, both Muslims and Hindus, has developed there. In this autonomy movement, based on Bengali nationalism, Bengali sentiment and Bengali culture, lies the key to the solution of the problems of the minorities, of the Bengali Muslims as a whole and of the Indo-Pak conflicts. If that key is broken, God alone knowns whether nemesis will over-take the fate of this sub-continent.

Why the minorities come from East Pakistan is the basic question. Very few of us try to analyse the basic anaswer of it. In 1940 the Muslim League resolution at Lahore demanded to sovereign, separate and independent Muslim majority states, one in the north-eastern part of India and the other in the north-western part of India. In 1944 during a talk with Gandhiji, Mr.oJinnah himself presented a book, *The Pakistani—A Nation*, to Gandhiji in which there was a thesis written by Mr. Jinnah himself in pen name as to how the Punjabis and the Bengalis were historically, geographically, ethnologically, culturally, linguistically, physlogrophically—from all aspects-completely to different entities. Mr. Jinnah pleaded with Gandhiji to accept the thesis and demanded two separate wings, one in the western region of India known as Pakistan and the other in the eastern region named as Bangistan and not East Bakistan.

When Pakistan came into being, suddenly one single unitary state of Pakistan was developed. In the Constitution and policy of Pakistan and in the internal contradiction between East and West Pakistan lies the real cause of the misery of the minorities. The West Pakistan rulers became terribly afraid of the domination of East Bengal at that time. Till 1956 the name of East Pakistan was East Bengal. At that time 65. per cent of the population of Pakistan was concentrated in the eastern wing of Pakistan. West Pakistan rulers also became terribly afraid of the Bengali language and culture, and trade and cultural relations between the two Bengals and of the administrative, political, economic, cultural and educational life of the minorities, the Hindus, of East Bengal. Just as Hitler suddenly discovered the Jews as the enemies of the German people and by using the slogan of reunification of the Germans imposed a totalitarian rule on the German people, in the same way the West Pakistani elements discovered the Hindus to be the enemies of Pakistan and wanted to Pakistanies East Pakitan by eliminating them.

Here I may quote from what Liequat Ali said in the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan in its Objective Resolution. He said :

> "There is no doubt in Pakistan about the intention of the State. The State will seek to create an Islamic society free from dissension. If you want to build such a State, you must create the conditions which are conducive to the building of a truly Islamic society which means that the State will have to play a positive part in this effort."

[Shri Samar Guha]

Hence, as you know, the Pakistani has been described as an Islamic Constitution, Pakistan as a theocratic Islamic State and as an Islamic Republic.

Soon after partition, taking advantage of the communal climate there, what they first did was that by using the communal riots they drove out nearly 40 lakhs of Hindus from Pakistan. Then, by introducing devaluation, monetary relations between East and West Bengal were snapped and by introducing the passport system the cultural relations between East and West Bengal were also snapped. Then, by requisition and other methods the Hindu community, which owned 80 per cent of the national wealth there, 75 per cent of the urban property and all the trade and business, were completely liquidated within five or seven years and the Hindus turned out to be the 'jimmies' of Pakistan. Being encouraged by the process of the liquidation of the Hindus the West Pakistan elements thought that the last hurdle of Pakistanising East Bengal could be cleared. So, in the name of building an Islamic society or of Islamisation, of East Bengal, they tried to strike at the heart of the Bengali people by introducing the Arabic script for the Bengali language and Urduise the Bengali language. There was a tremendous uprising, a tremendous upheaval, in East Bengal. 51 young Bengali Muslims sacrificed their lives. A new era is developing. The Bengali nationalism and sentiment is developing in East Bengal. In the wake of that, in 1954 elections, the Muslim League was completely routed. Out of 217 seats, the Muslim League got only 4 seats.

18 hrs.

Then, in the regime of Fazlul Haq, Ata-Ur Rahman and Abu Hussain Sarkar, the Hindu minority had representation in the Government and they lived quite peacefully and happily there. But the Government in West Pakistan became terribly afraid and they thought that they were conspiring a to secede from West Pakistan. As a result, the military rule was imposed. The 1964 riots were completely different from 1950 riots. The 1950 riots were communal and in 1964. 30,000 Hindus were killed and it was a military operation completely organised by the non-Bengali elements. For 4 days, continuously, the truck-loads of Government agents butchered Hindus. When Manek Mian, the editor of the *Itafaq* threatened saying, "If you continue that, the Bengali Muslims will take the reprisal", on the 5th day the riot was put an end to.

This is the background. Let as understand that. A complete change has come about. The autonomy movement is developing.

Now, why are the Hindus coming now ? There is no communal riot. The basic reason is also again political. I am thankful to the Prime Minister that she has agreed with the political analysis of mine so far as the expulsion of minorities from East Bengal is concerned. What is the reason ? The Government of West Pakistan is terribly afraid of the coming elections because the representatives who will be elected in the next elections will frame the next. Constitution of Pakistan. A good percentage of the population of Pakistan is concentrated in East Bengal. They are afraid that if a large number of the Bengali representatives belonging to the progressive forces get elected, then they will frame the next Constitution of Pakistan on the basis of the 6-point demand of the Awami League which virtually means complete self-determination, complete autonomy. You may even call it an independent East Bengal on the basis of 1940 Lahore Resolution of the Muslim League. There arises the problem. Therefore, the Government of Pakistan is trying to create all sorts of trouble to reduce Hindu voters and create a climate there so that those communal elements can snatch away some votes from the progressive elements. That is the main reason for exodus of the minorities.

The refugees are coming from which areas ? They are coming from Khulna, Jasore and Faridpur districts. Khulna district was a Hindu majority area even at time of partition. A large number of Hindus are still there. Out of these, 1,50,000 refugees who have come, 95 per cent of them belong to these districts. The parties like the Jamait-e-Islami, Khilafat-e-Rabani and the Muslim League, particularly, in those areas, have let loose terror there. They are saying that the land of Hindus is in India. They should go out. This is their

slogan. Therefore, we must not forget that it is a political issue, politically-motivated, politically-engineered, and it is a political conspiracy to squeeze out Hindus for reducing East Bengal into a minority province and also make it a colony of West Pakistan and also to see that progressive elements do not get a majority in the next Assembly of Pakistan so that they cannot be allowed to frame a new constitution of Pakistan leaving scope for secession of East Bengal from West Pakistan. They are even demanding a new name, that the name of East Pakistan should be changed into Bengla Desh.

There is also another aspect of it. Before Bhiwandi riots I had written to the then External Affairs Minister, Shri Dinesh Singh and also to the then Home Min ister, Shri Y.B. Chavan that I had a positive information that Pakistan was sending agents to create communal trouble in India so that, if the communal troubles could be created here, it will be reflected in Pakistan and a political climate of communalism will be created there and that will help the Jamait-e-Islami, the Khilafate-Rabani, the Muslim League and other parties to get larger number of votes and a larger number of their representative elected in the next elections. Those people who feel that there are communal fanatics in India, I would say, they are the best friends of the Pindi rulers. They are trying to rouse communalism here and they play into the hands of Yahya Khan exactly. These are the political aspects. But there are other aspects also. What strategy the Pindi rulers are using ? One is the election propaganda of the Communalist Party. Another is that they have let loose agents, anti-social elements, criminal elements in the Hindu areas creating hell for the minorities there. There is no romedy. I will just quote Tra·lokya Chakravarty who has made a speech here. He has issued a statement in East Pakistan. This booklet in Bengali was published in Dacca. As it is in Bengali, I will just read out to you only the portion where he says about the terrible conditions of the mionrities there.

Maharaja Trailokya Chakrovarty issued a statement in East Pakistan press few months before he came to India in which he analysed the cause of the exodus of the minorities. He said : "Why the minorities are leaving their home land of Pakistan ? Those who have gone to India are dying in the streets or in Sealdah Station platform or in the footpath of Calcutta. Those who are being sent to rehabilitation camp, hundreds of people are dying there. Why should the people leave the land of Bengal of their forefathers. Conditions have been created to convert majority provinces of East Pakistan into a minority province by squeezing the Hindus After the partition land is the only means of subsistance, for the Hindus they have no place in the Government service or private employment or in any bussiness, Now their lands are being forcibly taken away. In the name of Enemy Property Act looting of Hindu properties and forcible seizure of their land are going on. But the Government is absolutely silent about it."

"Let me say about my own condition. I have some land, but either its paddy is being forcibly taken away or made to be eaten by cows. I have made complaints several times in Police Station. But nothing happened. I met I. G. of Dacca, I. G. P. of East Pakistan and met the Home Secretary, Barahnuddin, but nothing has happened. I wrote to the Governor of East Pakistan. He did not reply to my letter even. I had been in jail for 30 years for the freedom of Pakistan and even then I am helpless, a silent spectator when my lands were snatched away. I made complaints, but got no remedy. If it happens to me what the common people are facing is easily understandable. In the name of executing Enemy Properties Act, lands of thousands of Hindus are being snatched away."

The former Minister who was sent by the Government and who was the Chairman of the Committee formed by the Congress Party Shrimati Phulrenu Guha, has summarised the,

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causes and in her report to the Prime Minister she analysed the cause of recent refugee exodus as :

> "Sacrifice of cows in Hindu areas at the time of Durga Puja last year. Atrocities on Hindu women and snatching away of paddy, cows, lands and other properties of the Hindus"

These are the causes of the migration. This is Mrs. Phulrenu Guha's report.

Yesterday I received a letter from one gentleman from East Pakistan—I won't disclose the name. He was a Member of Pakistan Parliament. What did he say ? He says

> "Recently there has been a wave of *Zulum*, loot, molestation of women, merciless killing, dacoities etc. to take away girls. The recent heavy exodus proves that. Law and order has completely failed. Enemy property law is making lives of every Hindu miserable. Martial law is only against politicians and blackmarketing."

Then hefurther wrote :

> "Hundreds of wretched people— old, young girls and adults—are rotting in different Pakistani Border jails being arrested when they tried to cross the border".
>
> "Recently in a subjail of Rajshahi some young girls died in Hajat. The story is really horrible everywhere."

I was saying that there is no remedy. These antisocial agents have been let loose by the Government. But, unfortunately, because of the election, even the progressive elements are not coming forward to help the Hindus. They cannot antagonise the sentiments of the majority people there. What is the remedy? I won't advocate that there should be a confrontation with Pakistan. I know that is not possible. I say it will be a horrible aspect. I have never said that we should break off diplomatic relations with Pakistan. But diplomatic offensive has to be taken against Pakistan, Mr. Shuhrawardy, when I was in Pakistan told me not once but many times that "Pakistan was terribly afraid of international propaganda".

The sentiments of Bengali Muslims, particularly the students and the younger generation and supporting the autonomy movement there and the growth of Bengali nationalism, is the only safety for Hindus. I know Government cannot take any direct step. There are two separate States. Recently when the Prime Minister and Mr. Gujral visited Calcutta, I made certain suggestions. They all agreed. Then I said that the film of refuggees should be taken for international display and that foreign correspondents should be sent to refugee camps to see with their own eyes the condition of the refugees and to study the cause of this major exodus to India. And thirdly I said that from Calcutta radio station, series of talks should be arranged addressed to Bengali Muslims and particularly the progressive students and youth should be addressed, so that they may go round and help the minorities and assuring them security and protection and dissuading them from migrating from East Pakistan. The Prime Minister agreed. Shri Gujral agreed. But nothing has been done. I would like to say that I did not want the closing down of the High Commissioner's office; but what all I said was that as a diplomatic pressure on Indian High Commissioner, should be withdrawn, and the issue taken to the Human Rights Committee of the UNO and also demand, as a diplomatic measure, compensation from the Government of Pakistan for the rehabilitation of the minorities here.

I have not mentioned the horrible condition in which they are living. Here I have got 65 cases, horrible cases. I have got all cases before me; I have not disclosed one word about this to any reporter or any newspaper. I don't want to create Communal trouble. These are horrible facts. Maharaja Chakravartty has written about this to me. I have many other cases collected from the new refugees. Their condition is horrible. In Hasanbad and Basirhat 15 children are dying every day. It is a horrible state of affairs in which they are living. There is no proper sanitation; no proper accommodation; not proper shelter. They get only one meal a day, after standing in a queue for

the whole day. They get no fuel, no vegetable; only 250 grams of rice; and 2 or 3 onions What a horrible condition this is ? Such a horrible condition you cannot imagine. After all, they are also human beings.

Therefore, Sir, my demand is this. Transit camps for regugees should be opened in West Bengal as were demanded by the Government of West Bengal. Arrangements for reception, proper accommodation and sanitation should be made immediately. No refugees should live in an open area and under unhygienic condition. At least 500 grams of rice, some vegetables, oil fuel, etc. should be given and some utensils and cash doles should be given to them. Clothing should be given to them because they lose what all belongings they have in the border. Also, at Basirhat and Hasanbad the refugee centres should be properly reorganised. I also agree with Shri H. N. Mukerjee that a relief office should be opened immediately in Calcutta, and as has been demanded by many Members, a team of Members of Parliament may be immediately sent to that area to see the condition with their own eyes. So many Ministers had visited Bengal, but nothing has happened. For the last six months they are coming. But in what a horrible condition, and what shall they are living you cannot imagine. Only if you go there you will be able to imagine the position.

As regards refugee rehabilitation, I would submit that Government should now set up a separate Ministry for rehabilitation of the refugees, because it is the Government's version that 180 lakhs more are coming.

The rehabilitation review committee should be reconstituted. In the present committee only Shri N. C. Chatterjee and another Member from the Rajya Sabha are there. As you know, Shri N. C. Chatterjee cannot do anything; he is now physically incapable. So, the Review that committee should be immediately reconstituted with the present Members of this House and those of the Rajya Sabha.

Thirdly, compensation should be given to the refugees from East Pakistan as has been done in the case of the West Pakistan refugees because the basis of the Nehru-Liaquat Pact has been scuttled, and refugees' properties are being snatched away as enemy property.

Fourthly, the refugees should be settled in the Dandakaranya area, in the Andaman Islands and in the NEFA area and in no other State agricultural rehabilatation of the refugees should be undertaken. The Sunderbans area should be reclaimed, and about 3 lakhs of refugees can be settled there.

Industrial rehabilitation, particularly in small and medium-scale industries should be undertaken only in West Bengal and in no other State, because for industrial rehabilitation no land is neede, and further industrial rehabilitation of the refugees in West Bengal will provide employment opportunites to the local people besides increasing the resources of the State.

Recruitment should be made to the Army from the Namshudra fighting community.

If the progressives fail, in the next election, in East Pakistan, God alone knows what will happen in East Pakistan. Therefore, I would urge Government to do one thing. If they take a realistic approach, political approach, and espouse of the cause of this autonomy movement and self-determination movement in East Pakistan, they will hail it and they can be helped. That is the only solution. An independent East Bengal, an autonomous East Bengal is the only solution. I again repeat, the key to the solution of all the problems.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY (Cooch-Behar) : I have been for long hearing about this problem and the important speeches made by hon. Members. I have also been watching the performance of Government since 1967, the period during which I have been a Member of this House.

I would say at the outset that the approach of this Government seems to be to say that no further benefits should be given to the displaced persons in whatever condition they

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may be. Though I fully agree that in face of this fire from all sides they now say that money and all other things will not stand in the way and they will give rehabilitation facilities to them, yet, whispers are going on, even in the lobby, and in the quarter close to the hon. Ministers that the borders have to be sealed up for otherwise there will be no end to this flow of displaced persons from East Pakistan.

I would like the hon. Ministers to remember the assurances given by the first Prime Minister of India, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. Only the other day, our Foreign Minister said, if I had understood him correctly, that it was the responsibility of the respective Governmets to look to the causes of the minorities in their respective countries. Legally and according to international law also, probably it is correct. But I would like to remind him of what Pandit Nehru said on 17th March, 1950. He said as follows :

> "First of all, the minorities in East Bengal are certainly our concern to the extent they have no security. If they do not have security, measures will have to be devised to give them security. We do not want a mass-exodus or an exchange of population, but we are certainly going to keep the door open for those who want to come and travel in either way and give them facilities and rehabilitation, and we will have to be prepared for all such contingencies."

I would request the hon. Minister to consider the significance of the assurance given by the first Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, and along with it the assuarances of these Ministers now. I would like to ask whether there are any fundamental changes in the approach of 1950 and that of 1970 even after going through further happenings.

The problem should be looked at in its proper perspective. It is not enough to say that it has a history. It is not enough to go through the historical aspects. We must analyse what is the problem. It is the unending flow of displaced persons from one part of Pakistan, East Pakistan, to India. Who are responsible for it ? Even if we do not go to that period, the fact remains that this Government is solemnly pledged to give protection to these poor displaced persons, who under pressure of circumstances, are forced to leave their hearths and homes. In present circumstances, it is not possible for them to live in that part of Pakistan, in East Pakistan.

Arguments have been advanced in speeches by some members that even on flimsy grounds they are coming over to India. One hon. Member of the Communist Party (Marxist), Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, referred to one case where, only because one Muslim in East Pakistan wanted to have his *biri* lit from the oven of a Hindu's house, they wanted to come over to India. It was pointed out that these are the excuses trotted out by refugees for coming to India. I say it is not so. The reasons for leaving their hearths and homes are substantial, as has been just explained by Prof. Samar Guha and even by Maharaj Trilokya Nath Chankravartty who was revered both by Hindus and Muslims.

I have a letter with me written by an MLA of that area, to one Shri Mandal. Even without going through the whole of that letter, we can have a picture of the conditions prevailing there. He has written that letter full of friendiship for Mr. Mandal. I would quote from a part of that letter which will give an idea of the conditions prevailing there. The name of the writer is Makbul Ahmad. He has written to Shri Mandal as follows :

> "Your property has been taken over by Chairman, Shahabuddin, who was one of the key personnel of the then Government. I was away from this place; as there was none to protest, it was very easy for him to do all such things. Your big room is also decorating his house. Now it will be better if you make a complaint about your moveable and immoveable property. I hope if you can send it to the Deputy High Commissioner, the result will be very good. It is really very astounding how he is in possession of your immoveable property. The registration has been done through some other woman by forging your wife's signature..."—

This is the condition. The registration of the property of Mr. Mandal transferring it

has been done with the help of some other woman forging Mrs. Mandal's signature; though Mr. Mandal's wife is still living in Calcutta. The letter further says :

> "It is really difficult to believe how people can stoop so low. First of all, please make a complaint and remove all such evils. Afterwards, myself and Mohan Babu will do whatever is needed through discussion and in accordance with law."

I have also about 200 to 300 cases, some of the details collected by myself and some through friends. If the Rehabilitation Minister wants to go through these details which give categorywise the persons, their professions and properties lost and the circumstances in which they had to leave East Pakistan, I can submit them to him for information. But if we go through all these records I have here, in broad outline we can put them in four categories : (1) The economic circumstances prevailing there are such that minorities in general and Hindus in particular are not given any opportunities by the Government in regard to their vocation or other economic programmes ; (2) Molestations, tortures, and indignities are committed on women ; (3) Whenever reports or complaints are made for removal of grievances to the police stations, they are not adequately attended to ; (4) Other forms of oppression are continuing throughout.

I quite agree that since 1964 we did not have communal riots in East Pakistan. That is a good sign no doubt, but the fact remains that oppression in other forms is there; lawlessness is there. If we interpret riot in this sense, there is lawlessness and oppression, so far as at least the minorities are concerned. That is the situation. The whole problem can be divided into three parts again. Of course, we are happy to see both the Minister of External Affairs and the Minister of Rehabilitation here; responsibility lies also with the E. A. Ministry. We have heard them so many times that these two countries must live in amity and friendship. I must appreciate the Government of India's attempt to live in amity and friendship with Pakistan. We have the 1950 agreement, Pant-Mirza agreement ; it is on record. We can go and see if the Hindu temples and Sikh shrines are well-protected. Then the 1965-66 agreement, Tash kent pact. In spite of all these things what we find today is that none of these agreements honoured by Pakistan. I want to ask the Minister how the situation has come to this stage now that 1,70,000 or even more displaced persons have come over to India. This situation is a process which continues ; it has started earlier. What steps have been taken by the hon. Minister to see that all the terms and conditions of this 1950 agreement are translated into action ? I have copies of this agreement. There are provisions that Ministers of both countries should form a Commission of Enquiry and though this commission of enquiry all matters should be looked into. Was there any attempt made by this Ministry to ask to counterpart to see whether a Commission of Enquiry could be formed ? Was there any proper enquiry or investigation made into all the matters, into all their grievances ? Probably, the answer will be: no ; probably, the answer will be : in spite of our best attempts, Pakistani counterparts do not co-operate. My second question will be : if that is the case, how long does this Government want to extend a unilateral hand of cooperation ? Why have we not taken proper steps ? What about the other parts of this agreement, other signatories to this agreement ? Pakistani Government must be made to comply with the terms of the agreement. What other measures have been taken ? This morning our External Affairs Minister said that friendly countries had been informed. It was also said in the same breath that we did not like to give much publicity to the matter in a form that other countries may come to deal with affairs between ourselves. If I have understood him correctly, the hon. Minister has far exceeded even the pledge given before this august House in 1964. A specific resolution was passed that the matters relating to grievances and insecurity of life of minorities in East Pakistan, should be given due publicity and international and world opinion should be sought. No action has been taken by this Government. It will not be enough to say that because of actrocities, because of molestation, because of some other pressures and economic necessities the minorities are coming here, leaving their homes and hearth. It should also be said that because of the utter inaptitude of this

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Government, this situation has developed to this extent. The responsibility of this Government cannot be overlooked. The hon. Minister might say that it is the responsibility of the Pakistan Government to look after the minorities there. I said earlier that it was the assurance, it was the pledge given by the first Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member should try to conclude...(*Interruptions.*) Time is limited for everybody, every party.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I do not want to name persons but it was not limited in a particular case. Anyway, I simply request that good sense should prevail in the last stage of the debate. Even in this agreement, there are specific terms that the minorities in Pakistan, and even on the part of those who would like to migrate from that country to India, they will have property rights. It has been said several times; knowing full well that these rights are being ignored knowing full well that these rights are not being honoured, no steps so far have been taken by this Government to see that those rights are protected.

This gives rise to the other question, as stated by my hon. friend Shri Deven Sen, namely, the question of compensation. We have referred to this matter several times : that for those properties left over by the displaced persons in East Pakistan, proper compensation should be paid. It has been referred to on several occasions and the replies from the hon. Minister have been to the effect that "we have no authority to do it and it is now impossible." I even wrote a letter to the Minister, and only the other day I have received a reply from the previous Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Dinesh Singh. I quote from that letter :

> "Please refer to your letter dated 25th May, 1970 regarding payment of compensation for the properties left behind by persons who have been displaced from East Pakistan. I have already explained the position to you in my earlier letters. I may take this opportunity to reassure you that we keep on reviewing the matter from time to time and we shall do our best to see that the interests of the people who have come from East Pakistan are not lost sight of. I do hope, however, that you would realise the limitations in this regard."

So, the question of limitation comes in. Whenever the question of compensation is raised, the Minister simply says that there is the question of limitation and also "we are reviewing this matter from time to time and we shall see that their legitimate interests are not lost sight of." How long will this matter continue like this, I do not know.

There are other aspects. If we come to the action of the Rahabilitation Ministry, what do we find? Across the border areas, it is not only thousands but lakhs of people who are coming, and probably it will touch the two-lakh figure in the coming week. A huge number of refugees have come. It was known to this Government that because of certain political change-over in East Pakistan, and because of certain pressures and oppressions being committed by the persons there, and though I believe there are still a number of persons in East Pakistan among the Muhammadans and Muslim friends, who are quite in sympathy with the sad plight of the displaced persons, but still, the fact remains that these minorities in East Pakistan do not receive any proper attention from the Government. They have not received any proper attention in the matter of law and order. So, knowing full well, this Ministry did not care to provide any permanent reception centres. Though we find in the case of the reception of the displaced persons from Cylon, Burma etc. they have been given permanent shelter— I fully appreciate that—yet, what about the condition of those who are coming in large numbers, lakhs and lakhs, from East Pakistan ? A few more lakhs are sure to come still, but no reception centres have been set up for them. How tottering is their condition? If you go and see for a few minutes their tottering condition, the condition is such that nobody will be in a position to keep his face up and without shedding tears.

I had an occasion to ask one person there, "What would you like to do, and what is your condition here ?" That old lady simply

said that they have not been getting proper food for the past two or three days and in the course of last one and a half months since their rrival in Indias their health has broken down. She said further, "If you really do not like to give us any help or facilities, can you do one thing ? This is what you can do : do not give us any food for three more days and by the end of that period we all will be dead." That was the condition. Even today, I have got this current report to the effect that the number of deaths are to the extent of 10 to 12 persons daily. How many camps have they opened there ? How many tents have they pitched there ? I am told, and I have seen, that in some cases there is hardly one tent for three or four families. This is the condition. This ministry has an officer who registers the names of displaced persons and gives them a certificate so that they can have their doles. This help is being given through agencies like Ramakrishna Mission and Bharat Sewak Samaj. But these agencies are not happy with the behaviour of the officers of Rehabilition Ministry and they are not giving their full cooperation. There is a large number of displaced persons in Basirhat but only one officer moves from Barasat to Taki and Basirhat and that too only on alternate days. He goes at 12 and comes back at 3. In these three hours, he has to register their names. There is a long queue of displaced persons waiting for registration. In spite of several demands made by the Ramakrishna Mission and the Bharat Sewak Samaj they are not increasing the number of officers. The ministry should arrange for an officer to be located there at the local place to register their names and give them dole certificates. That is not being done now. After all this vast majority of displaced persons will have to be given a source of living. They must be put into the mainstream of life and made a producing force in this country. What has been done in the matter of their rehabilitation ? The ministry is gloating over the Mana and Dandakaranya camps. As suggested by Samar Guha, if a small parliamentary team is sent to these camps, they will be astonished and shocked to see the condition there.

What is the type of administration in Dandakaranya ? I have got the report of the Public Accounts Committee. I would request the Minister to go through the recommendations. of the Public Accounts Committee. I think in Mana Camp, the Chief Commandant is in league with some high officials in Delhi. I want to know from the Minister whether an officer, Mr. Rheneyes, has submitted his resignation from 10th August and also whether Dr. (Mrs.) Buchnan has also submitted her resignation and, if so, what are the reasons for their resignations ?

So far as Kalkaji is concerned, the Minister is very much aware of the conditions there. There is so much of high-handedness in the matter of distribution of plots. Whenever we put these questions to the Ministers, they do not like to take any action. In the matter of ground rent, price of plots at Kalkaji, they say it is a question of finance. But is the Minister aware that his ministry has received lots of money from the United Nations High Cummissioner for Rehabilitation ? Can he give some details about it ? If he cannot, I am ready to give him the details. About 3 lakh dollars have been earmarked for this ministry. If it is a question of finances, has the ministry asked for any help from this UN Organisation ? They are giving relief to many African and European countries which have problems of rehabilitition due to partition etc.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your seat. You have to be fair to the entire House.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I am concluding. This is the way to find out the sources for money. Money is not the problem. I ask the Government, do they not want the displaced persons to become a really producing society and a viable society in the mainstream of national life ? What are their schemes for that ? It is not enough to shed tears. We have heard about so many schemes in Andamans but nothing has been done. Those displaced persons who have been sent to Andamans are being discriminated against.

Lastly, I would like to mention that someone raised the question whether territory should be demanded from Pakistan. I am not going to refer to that. But the External Affairs Minister should know one thing. If he goes through the record of the proceedings about partition, he will surely come to the conclusion that even now India

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can legally claim certain portions of Pakistan. Now, because of this rehabilitation programme India can legally claim certain portions of their territory, for example, the Chittagong Hill Tracts where 97 per cent of the population are Hindus. By no stretch of imagination could it have been given to East Pakistan. Then there are certain other areas in East Pakistan, such as twelve thanas of the Sylhat District which can be legally claimed by the Government of India. If the Government really feel that there is no place for the rehabilitation of the displaced persons in India, I would request the hon. Minister kindly to consider this legal aspect to get some more territories; not on the basis that some Hindus have migrated but on the legal claim to reoccupy Indian territory. I think this will solve your problem, so far as land is concerned.

Lastly, I would refer to the Sundarban area. Even in 1965 one of the verteran old Congressmen, Shri Satish Das Gupta, made a proposal that the Sundarban area should be developed so that 3 lakhs to 4 lakhs displaced persons could be given shelter in this area. It is a part of Bengal ; not a part of Bihar or Assam or some other State. So, I would request the Minister to consider the development of the Sundarban area, as that will give scope for rehabilitating 3 lakhs to 4 lakhs of displaced persons there.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Sir, at this late hour it is not my intention to take much time and I will try to be very brief in my reply. I must say that the level of debate, particularly today, has been very high and within a short time several hon. Members have tried to analyse the situation and they have also made suggestions for tackling this problem. A large number of hon. Members have participated in this debate, and this is symptomatic of the great concern that is felt in the country about this problem.

I would first like to give some information to bring the figures up to date. The total number of persons who have arrived in West Bengal from 1st January 1970 to 5th August 1970, the date upto which we have got figures, is 1,60,160. Out of this the number that has been shifted from there and sent to several places is 1,14,589 and those awaiting dispersal is 45,571.

I would not take much time about the causes of this migration. I must congratulate Professor Samar Guha for the admirable political analysis of the situation in East Pakistan. He has given a very fine analysis and has also given the fact of the new emerging forces in East Pakistan as the reason for migration. He has stated that there are political motivations for this. There are ; there may be. But we must not lose sight of the nature of this problem that has been continuing for quite some years. It is, therefore, necessary to state clearly the causes of this.

Besides the political causes, which he has mentioned, there are other causes also. I would like to say very briefly, for the purposes of record, the result of our assessment of the main reasons for the present exodus. They are : firstly, heightened sense of insecurity brought about by an increasing incidence of crimes against persons and property and the failure of the law and order machinery to act promptly and impartially ; secondly, an increasing incidence in particular of crimes against women which are not treated with the seriousness that the situation deserve ; thirdly, general harassment and discrimination against which there does not appear to be any remedy except determined action by the Government ; fourthly, insidious communal propaganda in certain areas by a certain political party ; fifthly, certain amount of economic distress ; and, sixthly, propaganda by parties interested in migration to the effect that the migrants to West Bengal would be allotted agricultural land. It is quite clear that the remedy lies with the Government of Pakistan and the effort needed is not immense by any standards.

Now, what are the remedies at the political level that are open ? On this question

also several suggestions have been made some extreme in one direction and others extreme in the other direction. But we have to view this problem in a practical manner and we should realise our limitations. We should be conscious of the scope within which we have to function.

I do not want to go into the history of partition but it is a hard fact that two indepent, sovereign countries—India and Pakistan—have come into existence. It is also to be remembered that the safety and the security of persons living in each country is the undivided responsibility of the government of that country. This is a basic fact which we have to remember. It is true that in the background of partition of our country, of riots that unfortunately preceded it and continued for quite some time even after partition, the leaders of the two countries from time to time got together and entered into certain agreements in order to alleviate the human suffering. But the cardinal fact remains—and this was recognised in the various agreements—that the basic and primary responsibility for looking after the security of the minorities in each country is the responsibility of the government of that country. They can, of course, be reminded of the agreements; they can, from time to time, be reminded of their responsibility about their duty to ensure the safety of the person and property of the persons living in the respective countries.

Whatever the Pakistani propagandists might says, we in India have a record in this country of which we should be proud, It is true that some anti-social elements on some occasions have taken the law into their own hands and troubles have erupted in different parts of the country. We have, however, to remember that whenever any such situation arose, there was a unanimous voice raised, not only in governmental circles but even amongst the non-official circles, even though politically they may not always agree, for doing everything to afford protection to the minorities in this country to which they are entitled and which is enshrined in our Constitution. Not only have they condemned such actions which might have created a sense of insecurity among the members of the minority community but stern governmental action has been taken and even at the risk of some unpopularity very strong measures have beed taken to put down any such disturbance with an iron hand.

In this context, it is most amazing that Pakistani leaders, even at that highest leavel, have been harping on this question of comunal riots in India and not saying a word aboat the large-scale migration that is taking place from East Pakistan to West Bengal. It is most amazing that they should not utter a single word of sympathy for these unfortunate persons who have been compelled to leave their homes and hearths in conditions of extreme distress. This is the most unfortunate aspect.

I am mentioning this to remind the House that the basic responsibility that lies squarely on the shoulders of the Government of Pakistan to ensure the security and safety of the Hindus and other non-Muslims left in Pakistan has not been discharged judged even by very ordinary standards. This is the real cause of this trouble. You may cite agreements. There are several agreements. By and large, they are good agreements. But it is important that there should be the will to implement those agreements. That will, unfortunately, has been lacking in the rules of the Government of Pakistan. This is the reel problem.

How do we deal with it? It is not an easy matter when we are dealing with another sovereign country. Suggestions have been made that we should take an extreme step. Some hon. Members went on saying that we should break our diplomatic relations. Some others said that we should think of other means. And some said that we might demand territory from Pakistan. I would most earnestly appeal to those hon. Members, while sharing their concern, and request them to ponder soberly about these unfortunate people who are living in East Pakistan? Does it in any way create a sense of security in their minds and, as a result thereof, they may stay on there? Is that the type of feeling that will be created if the general atmosphere between these countries is that of confrontation and not one of reconciliation? Whatever may be

[Shri Swaran Singh]

the other objections in adopting this policy of confrontation. I am quite clear in my mind that the atmosphere of hostility, of confrontation and of trying to snap whatever tenuous ties all there, will not help the cause of the realisation of the objective for which the hon. Members are suggesting these remedies. I can understand that these are suggestions made in a haff or may be, when one does not see much light or propect of a satisfactory solution, one is likely jump to extreme conclusions.

I would appeal to the hon. Members that in this difficult situation we should view this whole problem with a certain measure of maturity. I would like to a assure the House that the Government fully shares the great concern and indignation of the hon. Members on accoont of the huge influx of people of the minority community from East Pakistan into India. This sort of thing cannot go on. Apart from human suffering and misery involved for thousands of families, it has its grave political implications. We, therefore, want our neighbour to take immediate steps to restore conditions which give a sense of security to the minority community who are their citizens. They must recognise the facts and realities and should not simply say that the problem does not exist when more than 1,60,000 refugees have come from different districts of East Pakistan into India. Under these circumstances it is quite natural that one is tempted to use strong language. We are exercising utmost restraint and are not concerned so much about allegations and condemnation. My profound concern is for the tens of thousands of human beings who are rendered homeless and whom we try to settle and rehabilitate in India in very difficult conditions. Pakistan Government must realise her responsibility in the matter with an attitude of co-operation rather than complete denial of the serious situation. It is with this ojective that I had decided to contact informally the authorities of the Government in Pakistan to ensure that conditions should be created so that people do not leave their home and do not enter into India in such large numers in conditions of extreme distress. If nothing is done to stop these people from leaving, there is little that can be done after they have come away from their hearths and homes, I sent a personal message to the authorities concerned in Pakistan suggesting remedical measures as well as strict control on the border so that anti-social elements are stopped from this traffic in human misery. I am glad to say that I received an encouraging response to my suggestion for cooperation in this matter. I also said that we are also preparcd to co-operate in working any arrangement.....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Don't be so glad so quickly. I beseech you. Try to understand political diplomacy. Try to learn political diplomacy.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I would be prepered to co-operate in every way in finding some satisfactory measure by which this inflow is checked. I find that some of ficials in Pakistan have sought even to deny the fact of this contact at a very high level but this remains a fact in spite of these denials. I want to make the statement because I was astonished to read certain press statements in Pakistan by official spokesmen there where they denied even this fact of contact at a high level.....

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Are you prepered to send a mission from here Pakistan ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I am prepered to send any mission, but they are not prepered to receive; that is the main point.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Let the Prime Minister write a letter to the President of Pakistan.....

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I thought it was necessary for me to take the House into confidance about this matter. I wish to say that we are exploring all possible avenes because of the human misery that is involved in this migration. I cannot perhaps give an easy answer for the political problem about which an analysis was ably given by Prof. Samar Guha. But I would most emphatically clarify our own stand about the various devalopments that have taken place in Paeistan. Let us be quide clear in our mind that we should treat this as a problem which

is an internal problem of Pakistan. It is for them to decide what ever they want in the matter of their elections and we have to deal with the Government that comes into existence. Any suggestion that we may help any particular viewpoint or any particular Gronp or party ideology will be unnecessary interference in the internal affairs of Pakistan and I would appeal to the hon Members to be bery cautious in making such suggestions which are likely to be harmful rather than being helpful.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Nobody has made that suggestion like a Bull in a China shop. I did not say that. There are many ways of doing things without making any departure, There are other ways...

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : There is one other aspect which I would like specifically to mention. This large scale migration has taken place..... I have given the numbers and they are known to everybody. Some Some suggestions have been made that we should informe the international community about this. We have been informing our missions regularly about these matters and they are informing the Governments concerned. It is true that Pakistan has carried certain propaganda in the form of paid a advertisements in American newespapers about the riots in Maharashtra and other parts of the counlry. But I would like to mation to this honourable House that apart from their paid advertisments, graphic reports had appeared in the newspapers as result of despatches sent from this country and from other countries about the plight of the refugees and how in order to divert their attention Pakistan was resorting to this kind of paid advertisment, a course adopted by certain propagandists of Pakistan Foreign office.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : That is all right ; but what is the reaction of your friendly country ? Did they say, they will point this out to Pakistan ? Did they say, they will negotiate with Pakistan ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : That is a matter about which I would like to say very clearly that all the friendly countries have been kept informed. Our attitude of involving the international community, whether it is the UN, the Human Rights Commission and the rest, will not yield any useful result ; you may have the satisfaction of having made speeches. You may be making very strong condemnatory statements about Pakistan, they will make similar statements about us. These forums might be forums of expression of opinion but they have got no authority under which they can act or provide any soccur or relief. This is a hard reality.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : As Foreign Minister, you are over-simplifying these matters of international propaganda. (*Interruption*)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I know international life much more than you

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Crores of dollars are being spent every day by other countries (*Interruption*).

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : This is based on hard realities. Any idea that these matters can be resolved by international action will, I would submit, be over-simplification. And, our attitude in this respect has to be bilateral in all disputes relating to Pakistan, whether it is refugees or property etc.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I say, international compulsion should be created to force them about these things.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I do not know what is meant by compulsion.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He is foreign Minister ; he knows more than me.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Therefore, on the basis of knowledge and my experience I am taking a view. Our view is to tackle this on a bilateral basis, try to establish contracts, try to streng then them and take advantage of whatever may be the developing forces about which Prof. Samar Guha and other

colleagues have made a mention. This is the way in which patiently we can work ultimately for some sort of a solution. It is my duty to clarify Government's stand on one of the suggestions raised from time to time on behalf of the S.S.P. This is the idea of a confederation. Let us be quite clear in our mind that any suggestion that we make about the relationship between India and Pakistan which diminishes the sovereignty of Pakistan is always cited against us as an argument for support of the thesis of certain anti-Indian elements in Pakistan who always say that India has never accepted the fact of partition and by some method or the other they want to undo the effect of partition and therefore Pakistan should be careful in reacting to any such suggestion. I would appeal to hon. Members that any such suggestion creates fear amongst the uniformed people in Pakistan and this can easily be exploited by those groups of leaders there who are day in and day out preaching the doctrine of keeping up an atmosphere of confrontation. What suits Pakistan does not suit us. It is for this reason that I am unable to accept suggestions of an extreme character which have been made by many hon. Members.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : लाखों लोग जो इधर आ रहे हैं, उनको आप रोकेंगे कैसे ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I am clear in my mind that they cannot be stopped, if I were to accept Shri Kanwarlal Gupta's suggestions to break off diplomatic relations, to ask for territory, money, or land etc. These are counsels of despair, and they harm us more and they are quoted and used against India in Pakistan more. This creates insecurity among those people.

Our method of approaching them and reminding them of their responsibility at all levels, principally bilaterally, is the main approach and it is only by adhering to this approach that we can succeed.

19.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 12, 1971/Saravana 21, 1892 (Saka).

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